1965 – 1968 Vol XI

- 157 entry July 27, 1965 - closing of from Black Watch officers
- final entry and for Black Watch Pipe Tobacco

- clipping for visit of L. Mon-intuth & respondent from for dinner at R Mess for 24, 1965, Toronto

- Black Watch Bed - program of music for other appeals tasks & recently of pipe band - Feb 21-2, 1966

pp 42-3

42) - list of honors & awards, 73rd Battalion RHC

43) Nominal Roll, 73rd Battalion RHC
- no date
- appears 3, p 42 show dates for WWI
- loose

Obituaries

James Young

James Young, a pioneer in Canada's aircraft industry, died suddenly in a Montreal hospital yesterday. He was 82.

Born in England, Mr. Young received his early technical training at the Manchester School of Technology.

He began his business career with the Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Company in Manchester and moved to the United States in 1905 to join the Pratt and Whitney Company of Hartford, Conn.

JAMES YOUNG

Mr. Young returned to England to represent the American firm there and spent the next several years travelling through Europe as their representative.

During World War 1, Mr. Young joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Black Watch and served in France as an officer with the 13th Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) from 1915 to 1918. He was wounded twice.

In 1924 he was appointed general manager of Pond Machine Tool Works at Plainfield, N.J., and two years later was made vice-president of the John Bertram and Son Company Limited and the Pratt and Whitney Company of Canada Limited of Dundas, Ont.

Mr. Young resigned these positions in 1928 to organize the Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company Limited of which he was president for 20 years.

In 1948 he was named chairman of the board of directors, a position he held until his retirement in 1956. Mr. Young formed and was appointed president of Canadian Propellers Limited in 1941, a company which manufactured Hamilton Standard propellers for the Canadian Government during the war. The company was disbanded after the war.

Mr. Young was a director of the Air Industries and Transport Association and former president of the organization, a member of the executive council, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and was named an honorary fellow of the Canadian Aeronautical Institute in 1958.

He was also a member of the Mount Royal Club, the St. James Club, and the Mount Bruno club as well as a golf and pocket billiards fan.

Mr. Young is survived by his wife, the former Anne Bryce.

The funeral will be held at 2.30 p.m. Thursday from the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Canadian Marksmen Lead Shoot

Canadian Press

BISLEY, England, July 6 — Canadian Army sharpshooters at the annual Bisley Rifle Shoot warmed to their work quickly yesterday in spite of a cold wind, firing highest scores in two contests and second highest in another.

Sgt. Joe Daigle of the Royal 22nd Regiment shot a perfect 50 to win the Players Cup against about 500 other Commonwealth and British servicemen on opening day of the two-week shoot.

Capt. W. J. (Bill) Molnar of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch of Canada, tied for first with three other marksmen in the Kinnaird Trophy match, firing 34 out of a possible 35. A shoot-off for top place was scheduled for late today.

Cpl. Charles E. Hockett of the Black Watch shot second-highest score of 33 out of 35 in the Bisley Bullet competition, behind four Britons who tied with 34. Based at Camp Gagetown, N.B., with the Black Watch, Hockett's hometown is Oshawa, Ont.

Pte Henry (Hawk) McKay, a Black Watch man from New Waterford, N.S., placed eighth in the Players Cup, although he fired eight bulls and two inners for a 48. Six shooters scored 49s.

 June 17, 1965

Second Battalion RHC . . . . . Says "Hello"

Troops Glad To Be Back

The second Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada (2 RHC is the official abbreviation) says "Hello" once again to its friends in the Camp Gagetown area.

The battalion left Camp Gagetown early in 1962 for Fort St. Louis near Werl, Germany, where it replaced 1RHC as a part of 4CIBG.

The unit's tour in Germany was interesting and rewarding, both from the unit's and the individuals' point of view. The battalion participated on exercises with Canadians and on occasions, with troops from Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Great Britain. The soldiers and families had opportunities to visit these countries. The general feeling of those returning is this: It's nice to be home again in Canada.

Two RCAF Yukon aircraft flew the unit's advance party, commanded by Major J. H. Fraser, from Dusseldorf to Trenton, Ont., on May 19 and May 22.

The soldiers and families travelled to new homes in the Gagetown area. The soldiers are now working hard in camp getting ready for the arrival of the rest of the unit.

The remainder of the Battalion starts the flyback in mid - June and the last flight leaves Germany Aug. 4.

Most will go on leave upon arrival. The unit will re-assemble again in September.

The normal personnel changes occurred while the unit was in Germany. Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Leonard, the former Commanding Officer was sent to Paris early in 1963 to be a military advisor at NATO Headquarters.

He was replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Duncan A. McAlpine, the present C.O., who originally is from Montreal.

The Regimental Sergeant Majors also changed. W.O.1 T. F. Charters, who was posted to the Black Watch Depot, was replaced by W.O.1 (R.S.M.) E. Cain.

2RHC is looking forward to soldiering in Camp Gagetown and also participating in its varied activities. This won't commence until September.

In the meantime those on the advance party welcome calls or visits from old and new friends.

CP Wirephoto

The Queen Mother arrives at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, to attend a dinner given by the Empire Club of Canada in honor of the Toronto Scottish Regiment of which she is colonel-in-chief.

Queen Mother Loves Canada

Gazette June 25, 1963

TORONTO — CP — Sunny skies and sunny smiles, children and veterans, flags and cheers and applause all greeted Queen Mother Elizabeth Thursday in a busy schedule of engagements crowned by a grand banquet in her honor.

Queen Mother Elizabeth said she fell in love with Canada away back in 1939, and listeners assured her it's a two-way romance.

She was applauded resoundingly as she told a formal dinner, in an extemporaneous interjection in a prepared speech:

"I think I fell in love with Canada when the King and I came here in 1939, and each time I come back my feeling of affection seems to grow."

The Queen Mother talked to an audience of 920 at a dinner given by the Empire Club in honor of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, of which she is colonel-in-chief and which she is visiting on its golden anniversary celebration.

It was her first formal function of the largely-informal trip to visit her regiment, and she carried off the evening with a mixture of elegance and ease. She talked of her regiment, nationhood, loyalty to the Crown—and the Beatles.

Despite it being a working day, thousands turned out to cheer and applaud her and in places the crowds were five or six deep, notably at the Ontario Legislature where she arrived for a luncheon.

She spent the morning at the Red Cross Lodge at Sunnybrook Veterans Hospital, having tea with workers there and also chatting with veterans on the lawns. Police estimated more than 700 persons were there to see her arrive and the Queen Mother slowed her car almost to a halt when she spotted 180 children from the Sunny View School for Crippled Children waiting for her to pass.

Officials had not known in advance that the children, most of them on crutches or in wheelchairs, would be there but Her Majesty had a special greeting for them and they responded excitedly.

Maxwell Bruce, president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, presented the Queen Mother with a fine white wool stole made by Quebec veterans and told her it "has been an inspiration and honor for us to have you with us today." The Queen Mother in turn presented the hospital with an autographed portrait of herself.

The lodge also gave her two fluffy toy animals for her two youngest grandchildren — the Queen's son Prince Edward and Princess Margaret's daughter Lady Sarah.

(CP Wirephoto)

Inspects Regiment: Queen Mother Elizabeth, honorary colonel-in-chief of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, upon her arrival in Toronto by air Wednesday. With her is Maj. J. J. Duffy, guard commander of the regiment. She will present the regiment with new colors today.

Cream of the Thoroughbreds

Star - June 25, 1965

Queen Mother Sees Horses

Canadian Press

TORONTO, June 25 — Queen Mother Elizabeth, a Royal fancier of horse-flesh, looked over some of Canada's fanciest today as she began the second full day of her Toronto area visit.

From millionaire industrialist-horseman E. P. Taylor's well-stocked Windfields Farm where she is staying, she headed for Mr. Taylor's National Stud Farm at Oshawa for a look at the $2,000,000 setup that produces some of the cream of the Canadian thoroughbred crop.

She was spending an hour at the stud operation before going along to Port Hope, 60 miles east of here, to knit up an old friendship with Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, former governor-general, at his Batterwood House home.

The Queen Mother pauses to chat with a member of the Toronto Scottish Regiment during inspection. With her is Lt.-Col. J. D. Learment, CO of the regiment.

Her Majesty was lunching with Mr. Massey, Canada's high commissioner in London during the Second World War years.

She will return to Toronto late in the day and during the evening take part in an outdoors ceremony at Varsity Stadium, presenting new colors to the Toronto Scottish Regiment, of which she has been colonel-in-chief since 1937. The Queen Mother is here primarily to join her regiment in observing its 50th anniversary.

She was the central figure last night as the Empire Club threw a brassbound dinner, glittering with braid and regimental regalia, honoring the unit and its petite colonel-in-chief after she had spent the day in a whirl of visits around town.

Love for Canada

In the midst of a formal set speech, the Queen Mother spontaneously broke away from the written text to tell how her long-standing love affair with Canada began. She was reading some words about "this most enjoyable dinner" when she suddenly broke off to say:

"I think I fell in love with Canada when the King (George VI) and I came here in 1939, and each time I come back, my feeling of affection seems to grow."

The assembly of 920 persons plunged into applause, and later spokesmen put into words the reciprocal affection of Canadians.

Premier Robarts of Ontario said she is received "with full hearts and deep emotions" by Canadians and that in coming to Canada she just moves from one home to another.

The Queen Mother, regal in a ballroom gown of white tulle crowned by a diamond tiara, later relaxed with newspaper men in an ante room as she met past and present members of the executive of the Toronto Men's Press Club. She chatted about everything from football teams to the Beatles.

"They're in quite a bit of trouble, aren't they?" she remarked with a laugh when someone mentioned Britain's musical group, now involved in controversy over their admission to the order of the British Empire.

Earlier yesterday, she drove through sunlit streets to and from a series of engagements. Though it was a working day and the visit is informal, thousands lined sidewalks and gathered at stopping places for a look at the Royal visitor.

In the morning, she had tea with Red Cross workers and talked with war veterans at Sunnybrook Veternas' Hospital. She was given two fluffy toy animals for her youngest grandchildren — the Queen's son Prince Edward and Princess Margaret's daughter Lady Sarah. She said they would be "ever so thrilled."

She lunched at the Legislature Building with Lieutenant-Governor Earl Rowe and 150 guests. Office workers cheered her as she passed.

In the evening, several hundred spectators were scattered around in and out of the Royal York Hotel as she attended the dinner there. Some 300 waited until she left about 11 p.m. for Windfields in suburban Toronto.

The Queen Mother's Story Evokes Nostalgic Anecdote

Queen Mother Elizabeth, now on an informal visit to Canada, met the future King George VI when they were both children.

It was at a children's party when she was five years old. She pried some cherries out of her cake and slipped them to "the thin, stammering little boy next to her."

He never forgot it, writes Helen Cathcart, the world's best known writer on royalty in her new biography of the Queen Mother.

The anecdote and others—like the one about a palmist who predicted she would be a queen — are contained in the first of four excerpts from the book carried this Saturday in THE MONTREAL STAR'S WEEKEND MAGAZINE.

Plate Running Weekend Highlight For Queen Mother

— Telestar photo

Lord Thomson of Fleet greets Queen Mother in Toronto as Governor-General Vanier (left) looks on.

Tumultuous Welcome Delays Schedule In Oshawa

By ROD CURRIE

TORONTO —CP— The Queen Mother's finely-timed official schedule went out the window Friday—and with firm royal approval.

In fact, it was she who decided that time must be found to acknowledge properly the unexpectedly tumultuous welcome by the people of Oshawa as she drove through on her way to the nearby National Stud Farm.

"Her Majesty was very upset that the people could not see her very well," her lady-in-waiting, Lady Jean Rankin, reported as the party arrived 25 minutes late at the farm.

"We hadn't prepared for such a welcome and when we got in the city we couldn't stop to put the car top down."

Many of the viewers in the city of 70,000 population also were confused in that they looked for the Queen Mother in the big, black official car which travelled behind the pale blue convertible in which she rode.

But the Queen Mother fixed all that. She cut short her tour of the farm and had word sent back to the city that her car would make the return journey slowly, with the top down, instead of racing off as scheduled to keep a luncheon date with Vincent Massey, former Governor-General.

She arrived 40 minutes late at Batterwood House, Mr. Massey's home in Port Hope. But nobody seemed to mind.

At the stud farm, owned by Industrialist E. P. Taylor, the Queen Mother, herself a highly successful racehorse owner, carried on a lively and knowledgeable conversation with Mr. Taylor and Gil Darlington, the farm's general manager.

Paraded before her were 17 horses, including some of the most famous racers in Canada. Star of the presentation was Northern Dancer, the four-year-old bay who has won the Preakness, the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes and is Canada's all-time top money winner.

The Queen Mother was apparently impressed with the horse and is Canada's all-time top money winner.

The Queen Mother was apparently impressed with the horse and is reported to have asked Mr. Taylor if he would be willing to sell it.

VINCENT MASSEY
. . . Queen was late

People started collecting along Oshawa's Simcoe St. hours before the Royal Party was due. Many of them sat in deck chairs on their front lawns and children from several schools on the tree-lined street were brought out by their teachers to welcome the Queen Mother.

By the time she arrived the crowd of smiling, flag-waving spectators had grown to five or six deep in places. At her instructions, her car slowed to about eight miles an hour but still many could not see her properly in the long, low car.

"More people turned out than we have seen anywhere and we hadn't expected a reception," said Lady Rankin.

The Queen Mother, who is said to be a devoted student of "Ruff's Guide to the Turf," a British racing handbook, was familiar with the names of several horses before her and also knew the names of American racehorses and Northern Dancer, horse of the year, the

It's A Toss-Up—No Solid Favorites In Sight

It's A Toss-Up—No Solid Favorites In Sight

By JACK SULLIVAN
Canadian Press Sports Editor

TORONTO—(CP)—The 100th running of the Queen's Plate today is one of those races

LT.-GOV. ROWE

that warm bettors' hearts. They can forget the morning line and play it on a hunch because there isn't a solid favorite in sight.

Twelve horses have been nominated to take off in the 1¼-mile gallop for the Queen's 50 guineas and something like $45,000 to the winning owner.

And it might develop into quite a horse race because any one of five or six Canadian-foaled three-year-olds could take it all.

The Queen Mother and another 30,000 or so racing fans are expected to be on hand for the 5:25 p.m. EDT post time. She will be accompanied by Ontario Lieutenant-Governor Earl Rowe.

There isn't a Northern Dancer in this one. The Dancer, 1964 Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner and probably the greatest Canadian-bred thoroughbred of all time, romped to an easy 7½-length victory last year and paid its backers $2.30, $2.40 and $2.10.

There probably will be thousands on hand who will send Native Victor, coupled with Top Victory, to the post as prohibitive favorite. Native Victor is owned by Toronto Industrialist Sportsman E. P. Taylor, host of the Queen Mother during her five-day stay in Canada, and a horse owner who appears to have a monopoly on North America's oldest continuously-run stakes race.

Taylor has won it nine times in the last 16 years and two of those were taken when he, as chairman of the Jockey Club, watched the proceedings from the Royal Box.

He won the Plate in 1959 with New Providence when the Queen and Prince Philip witnessed the 100th running. He won it three years later with the Billy Fleming Page when the Queen Mother last visited this country.

Native Victor was bred at the National Stud Farm near Oshawa, where Northern Dancer was born and raised. This, alone, should give the hunch players all the ammunition they need.

Both had the same dam, the English-bred Natalma. The Dancer's sire was the sprinter Nearctic and Native Victor's was Victoria Park, the 1960 distance star of Taylor's stable who was third that year in the Kentucky Derby, second in the Preakness and winner of the Queen's Plate.

Then, there's the favorite—up to Friday, anyway—Flyalong. Owned by Tom Hayes of Oakville, Ont., and Doug Weldon of London, Ont., this three-year-old couldn't find a home as a yearling until Hayes and Weldon came along and took him, along with a filly later named Expressed, for $10,000.

Flyalong, coupled with Des Erables, owned by Mrs. Simone Thomas of Montreal, is quoted at 5-to-2 odds. Native Victor is second choice at 3-1.

There'll probably be quite a few sentimentalists in the crowd for a chestnut colt rejoicing in the name Good Old Mort owned by Car Dealer Ed Seedhouse of Toronto.

Good Old Mort won more than $100,000 last year as a two-year-old, emerged as one and there were strong hints of his prowess and health in

E. P. TAYLOR

the spring. On the few occasions that trainer Jerry Meyer entered him in a race quite a few of the others were scared off and the race had to be scrapped.

He finally made it to the post twice in one week where he finished second and then fifth. Last Monday, Good Old Mort, purchased in the autumn of 1962 for $4,500 at a yearling sale, won one division of the plate trials over 1 1/16 miles.

Westerners in the crowd at Woodbine likely will take a flyer on Whistling Sea from the Paul Olivie Stable of Calgary. In the long history of the $50,000-added classic, a western Canada-owned horse has never won it.

He was thought to be strictly a sprinter but he raised some eyebrows in the plate trails when he whipped Flyalong in 1:44.0, a second off the track mark. He is coupled with another flyer, owned by Max Bell and Frank McMahon of Calgary, who has won only twice in 18 outings.

Spotted Flyer became a surprise entry in the Plate principally because he had won once in eight tries this season—in a lowly $3,000 claiming race at Toronto Greenwood.

Other entries are Lucky Marine, owned by Larkin Maloney, Toronto; Butterscotch, owned by Viscount Hardinge, Montreal; Chief Brant, owned by Mrs. Verne Martin of Paris, Ont.; Super Flow from the Bill Beasley Stable of Toronto, and Blue Mel, owned by Phil Boylen.

Gross value of the Plate is $73,375 with $47,693.75 to the winner.

Plate Field

TORONTO—(CP)—The field for Saturday's $50,000-added Queen's Plate, 1¼ miles, at Woodbine with track handicapper's odds:

PP	Horse	Jockey	Prob. Odds
1	Good Old Mort	Gomez	7—1
2	Lucky Marine	Maxwell	8—1
3	Butterscotch	Hale	30—1
4A	Whistling Sea	Inouye	6—1
5B	Des Erables	R. Turcotte	5—2
6A	Spotted Flyer	Ng Rey	4—1
7C	Native Victor	Gustines	3—1
8	Chief Brant	Remillard	15—1
9	Super Flow	Robinson	15—1
10C	Top Victory	LeBlanc	3—1
11	Blue Mel	Ditflach	10—1
12B	Flyalong	Pelletier	5—2

Owners: 1—Ed Seedhouse, Toronto; 2—Larkin Maloney, Toronto; 3—Viscount Hardinge, Montreal; 4—Paul Olivier, Calgary; 5—Mrs. Simone Thomas, Montreal; 6—Max Bell and Frank McMahon, Calgary; 7—E. P. Taylor, Toronto; 8—Mrs. Verne Martin, Paris, Ont.; 9—Bill Beasley, Toronto; 10—E. P. Taylor, Toronto; 11—Phil Boylen, Toronto; 12—Tom Hayes, Oakville, Ont. and Doug Weldon, London, Ont.

A—Coupled as Olivier Ranches and Golden West Farms entry.

B—Coupled as Mrs. Simone Thomas and Tom Hayes and Doug Weldon entry.

C—Coupled as Windfields Farm entry.

Weights—All carry 126 pounds; gross value—$73,375 with 12 starters; $47,693 to winner, $14,675 to second, $7,337 to third, $3,668 to fourth.

Post time: 5:25 p.m. EDT.

Frequent Visitor: This portrait of the Queen Mother was made especially for her visit to Canada and the United States in October of 1954. Popular with Canadians and Americans alike, she has always been received with enthusiasm. The last Queen's Plate race she

Nosegay of Roses

Little Cynthia Surprises Queen

OSHAWA, Ont. — (CP) — As Queen Mother Elizabeth moved down the shady walk leading from the National Stud Farm Friday, a little girl with long golden curls planted herself firmly in her path.

While photographers' cameras clicked, four-year-old Cynthia Hourigan of Hamilton, clutched a nosegay of garden roses and smiled at the royal lady before her.

"Are those for me?" asked her Majesty bending down to smile at the girl and take the bouquet.

After thanking the child the Queen Mother moved on to trialist E. P. Taylor's horse breeding farm where she had already viewed 17 of Canada's best horses, including all-time Canadian money-winner Northern Dancer.

And Cynthia fled to hide her face against her mother's knee.

Mrs. Hourigan, who had come to the farm with her husband, a photographer for The Hamilton Spectator, explained that Cynthia had thought up the idea of presenting the flowers herself.

"She saw a picture of a girl presenting flowers to the Queen Mother in the paper yesterday and she wanted to do the same.

"She snatched the flowers from her from our garden. I didn't think she'd get a chance to give them to her though."

The Queen Mother was lightly dressed for the crisp but sunny summer day in a white silk dress printed with shades of yellow and brown. She wore a white open-work straw hat and white veil, three strands of pearls, white gloves, bag and open toe shoes.

Her lady-in-waiting, Lady Jean Rankin, was dressed in a light blue suit and white straw hat.

The royal party spent a half hour at the farm and then hurried on to a private luncheon at Batterwood House, home of former governor-general Vincent Massey.

How Are You? Queen Mother Elizabeth "chatted" with the famous race horse Northern Dancer when she visited the National Stud Farm at Oshawa, Ont., yesterday. Northern Dancer, the all-time Canadian money-winner, is owned by Toronto Industrialist E. P. Taylor, who is host to the Queen Mother during her stay in Toronto. (CP Wirephoto)

Highlights

TODAY

The Queen Mother tours the Royal Ontario Museum and the Women's College Hospital.

She arrives at Woodbine Racetrack's reception area about 3.20 p.m. for the 100th running of the Queen's Plate. She will be accompanied by Ontario Lieutenant-Governor Earl Rowe and will be received by E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board of the Jockey Club Ltd., and his wife.

Scheduled post time is 5.25 p.m. Mr. Taylor, the Queen Mother's host, will have two entries in the event. His horses in the classic have won nine of the last 16 Plates.

SUNDAY

The Queen Mother will attend divine service at 11 a.m. at St. James Anglican Cathedral.

Later, she will meet serving officers of the Toronto Scottish Regiment at Fort York Armory.

Departure by plane for London is scheduled at 8.30 p.m.

ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE
426 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO 2 CANADA

May 18th, 1965.

Dear Fellow Members:

On Thursday evening, June 24th, the Empire Club of Canada is tendering a formal dinner in the Canadian and Ontario Rooms of the Royal York Hotel in honour of the Toronto Scottish Regiment at which Her Majesty, the Queen Mother, Colonel-In-Chief of the Regiment, will be the Guest of Honour. We are very fortunate that the Empire Club will also be recognizing the 75th Anniversary of the R.C.M.I. on this occasion and are graciously making available an allotment of tickets for the exclusive use of our members.

This, of course, presents a splendid opportunity for you to make up a table with your Institute friends on an historic and memorable occasion. All R.C.M.I. members will receive the formal notice of meeting together with an order form which must be returned to the Empire Club. As with their own members, the Empire Club will mail tickets in the order in which applications are received, until our allotment is exhausted.

Major Grant's office will not be handling tickets or applications. Members wishing to attend should remember the following facts.

1. The order form, together with cheque payable to the Empire Club, must be send back to the Empire Club. It will NOT be possible to charge tickets to your Institute account.

2. Orders will be handled for us by the Empire Club on a first come, first served basis.

3. Due to the limitations of space, it is an all-male dinner and there will be no guests.

4. Dress will be mess kit, white tie, formal highland dress or black tie (with black jacket). Miniatures will be worn.

Sincerely,

J. F. Lake
President

filled out completely and legibly to assure you the priority of date of receipt at the Club Office.

MS001 25	P017 F015	Che	
MS001 26	P017 F016	BDB	
		Cher s Office	
Scrapbooks Not sumbered			
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Cavendish Club Celebrates 50 Years of Service

By ZENA CHERRY

THIS IS girls who lived one another in the lovely homes of the High Park formed a group to the war effort. They d it the Cavendish Club, the famous name of the Governor-General the of Devonshire. They still for the Red Cross where meet every second Mon morning.

ere are 50 members now this evening they're cele- g their 50 years of serv- k a golden birthday din- at the Toronto Ladies

s Archibald W Campbell the first president. This she is president again and so will say grace and propose the toast to the Queen. Mrs Campbell then told me something I did not know — that it is never correct to clink each other's glasses when toasting. Did you know that?

In addition to Mrs. Campbell, 10 of the original members are still active — Willa Colbeck, Mrs J T Belcher, Mrs A. S. Edgar, Mrs John A Findlay, Mrs John T. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. McMaster, Mrs Donald D Macdonald, Mrs Robert Macdonald, Mrs C F. Matthews and Mrs William H Scott, who now lives in Cobourg. Mrs Scott will cut the birthday cake.

Kate L Stewart will toast these charter members, Mrs Athol Horne of Montreal will respond. Then there will be a fashion show arranged by Mrs J Eric Hossack. Mrs Ford Butler will model a 1915 dress, Mrs. G Stewart Webb a 1920 outfit, Mrs. A. E. Ashenhurst a 1930 ensemble. Mrs H. Elmer Cavell and Mrs. Thomas Wilding will be mannikins for 1940, Mrs. R. Coulton Berkinshaw 1950, Mrs. Ronald C. Bertram 1960. Later they will all play bridge, and in charge of this are Mrs. John A. Findlay, Mrs Reginald F. Scott and Mrs. Morden Nelson.

■

I checked about clicking glasses with Lt-Col Robert H Hilborn, colonel of the Toronto Scottish Regiment. "It is never correct," he said. "People who do it are the same type who say God Bless Her after the toast to the Queen. Boorish."

Col Hilborn is just home from London, where he supervised details for the Toronto visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. He had lunch with Her Majesty, and was given an office in and a latch-key to Clarence House, St. James's, and asked to consider himself part of the household when there and during the visit here, when he will be Canadian equerry.

The Queen Mother is colonel-in-chief of the Toronto Scottish. She is coming to help the regiment celebrate its 50th anniversary and Col. Hilborn explained that this is the first time a Queen or Queen Mother had visited one of her regiments outside the United Kingdom at no public expense. All bills will be paid by the regiment.

"What does colonel-in-chief mean exactly?" I asked him.

"There are variations in this, but it is generally reserved for royalty. It is purely honorary — she lends her name and shows an interest."

I guess the Queen Mother is not superstitious — because her entourage numbers 12. Counting herself it makes the group 13.

The 12 are: Sir Martin Gilliat, her private secretary, Lady Jean Rankin, lady-in-waiting, her regular equerry, Capt David McMicking of the Black Watch, Superintendent R. D. Wells, her detective; Air Commodore John Blount, Captain of the Queen's Flight, who must accompany the Queen or the Queen Mother whenever they travel on a fixed-wing aircraft (that means any plane except a helicopter); two dressers for the Queen Mother; one dresser for the lady-in-waiting, two footmen, one page and one hairdresser.

They are coming on June 23 via Air Canada Flight 857. The plane will touch down at Malton at 3 p m and the first to greet the Queen Mother will be Governor-General George Vanier and Mrs. Vanier, who will fly in from Ottawa for the few minutes this takes and leave immediately afterward.

Lieutenant-Governor W. Earl Rowe and Premier John Robarts will be presented to the Queen Mother. There will be a guard of honor from the Toronto Scottish and the pipes and drums of the regiment. A 21-gun salute will be given and Her Majesty will inspect the guard.

Then the party will leave for Windfields Farm, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Taylor's Canadian home at 1489 Bayview Ave., Willowdale. The Taylors are turning their whole house over to the Royal entourage and will stay in a cottage on the property.

On Thursday morning the Queen Mother will visit the Red Cross Lodge at Sunnybrook.

At Thursday noon, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Rowe will be host and hostess at a buffet luncheon in honor of Her Majesty in His Honor's suite at Queen's Park.

On Thursday evening Her Majesty and her lady-in-waiting will be the only two ladies at a dinner for 1,500 being given in honor of the Toronto Scottish by members of the Empire Club. Col. Hilborn, a past president of the club, will be chairman. Serving officers of the regiment will be there in mess kit and there will also be an allotment of seats for members of the Royal Canadian Military Institute, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

On Friday the Queen Mother with her private secretary and lady-in-waiting will drive to Port Hope to have lunch with Vincent Massey, the former Governor-General. That evening Her Majesty will go to Varsity Stadium to attend the Trooping of the Colors, and the presentation of

105th running ... Plate and pr... ereigns and co... On Saturday e... Mrs. E. P. Ta... taining the Q... dinner.

Sunday will b... day. First the ... will attend r... service at St... dral. Then to ...

... chest of the regiment ... regiment will then be dis- ... and, at her own re- ... the Queen Mother will ... her way across the ... pus to her car, this ena- ... her to talk to all ranks ... regiment, off parade.

Sunday evening the ... will take off from Mi- ... or England in an RCAF ...

Concentration Exercises Field Test Troop

[illegible] The [illegible] ACE Black Watch Battalion Group has been engaged in a month-long rugged field training in rough country. Preparation is [illegible] training in a mobile land force under the Allied Commander Europe.

MAJ-GEN G. A. BURGOYNE, Halifax, general officer commanding Eastern Command talks with Lieut. Albert Drake centre and Cpl. George MacLeod of C Company, 1st Battalion The Black Watch as they Board an EC-97 Hercules plane at Lincoln airport for flight to Newfoundland. The Black Watch Battalion Group from Camp Gagetown is being airlifted to Newfoundland for month-long exercise ACE HIGH of rugged field training in rough country.

OBITUARY

BRIGADIER W. N. ROPER-CALDBECK, DSO

[illegible] death of 'Roper' on July 22nd the Regiment lost one [illegible] distinguished sons, and one who was a great [illegible] for whatever pursuit he took up.

Educated at Harrow, he went to Sandhurst in 1920, where he [illegible] the unique distinction of being a Senior Under Officer [illegible] arms and carried off the Sword of Honour in 1922.

With the exception of a spell at the Depot in Perth from 19[illegible] 1936, all his pre-war service was with the 42nd. He held the appointment of Signal Officer and this was followed shortly afterwards by the Adjutancy to Colonel Archie Bulloch—a very happy combination.

Roper was a tireless perfectionist. His handwriting, diaries, game-books, photo albums and all his everyday work bore eloquent testimony. Coupled with this was the endless trouble he took to get the best out of the sporting facilities which India of those days offered. Shooting and fishing were to him the breath of life, and there were few sporting birds, fish or fauna which he had not been after at some time or other wherever he was stationed. He had a great charm of manner, a quick and active brain and a powerful physique matched by a warm hearted smile.

During the war he took over the 1st Battalion from Jim McLaren and commanded it with distinction from Alamein until shortly before the close of the North African campaign. Thereafter he held various Staff jobs at the War Office, GHQ MELF and elsewhere until the end of the war. One of his most

successful and one which he enjoyed enormously was as Assistant Commandant of the School of Infantry in 1943, a new and vital establishment set up under Brigadier Harry Houldsworth of the Seaforths to instil a new spirit of aggression into the conduct and teaching of Infantry tactics in war. Harry and Roper were a happy combination as many hundreds of Officers and NCO's who passed through Barnard Castle can testify.

He continued to hold many Staff appointments after the war until his final one of DD Territorial Army from 1950-1953. Thereafter he threw himself tirelessly into the job of Secretary of the TA Association of the County of Perth until taking up his final job as Secretary to the Council of T & AF Associations where he earned much praise for his efforts in co-ordinating the many and varied aspects of the Territorial Army.

He had not been in good health for some time, and since his retirement he had not picked up in health as had been hoped. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife Rosemary, and to his son Iain, in business in Malaysia, and to his daughter Lorne.

1st Battalion The Black Watch

Shares Glorious Heritage As Infantry

New Role As NATO Flank Guard Wisks Battalion To Norway

Canada's oldest and senior highland regiment, the 1st battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, is the only infantry battalion stationed in Camp Gagetown at present.

[illegible] Canada on Dominion Day 1863. The regiment was formally allied with the British Black Watch in 1866. Since then there have been constant visits and exchanges of officers and men within the regimental family.

At present Lieutenant R. P. Alden of Saint John, N.B., is serving in Germany with the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Black Watch, while Lieutenant J. F. Arbuthnott of the Scottish battalion is serving in Camp Gagetown with the Canadian 1st Battalion.

The regiment's early operations date back to the time when it was called out to serve in the Niagara Peninsula and Eastern Townships during the Fenian Raids of 1865-66 and 1870.

BOER WAR

Members of the regiment served with the Canadian contingent in the Boer War, and the regiment was awarded its first battle honour "South Africa 1899-1902."

During the First World War it was the only Canadian regiment with three battalions in action . . . the 13th, 42nd and 73rd. All three battalion fought their way up the slopes in the capture of Vimy Ridge. By the end of the war the regiment had earned 58 battle honours and 821 decorations, including six Victoria Crosses.

Following the war the regiment returned to peacetime militia soldiering with its two battalions in Montreal.

In 1936 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, became Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

After the outbreak of the Second World War the 1st Battalion was mobilized for active service and went to Britain in 1940.

Members of the unit first saw action when one company and the mortar platoon took part in the Dieppe Raid in August 1942.

On July 6, 1944, one month after D-Day, the battalion moved to France with the 2nd Canadian Division. From then until the end of the war it fought engagements in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

The battalion took part in such famous battles as May-Sur-Orne, St. Andre, Caen, Falaise, the clearing of the Scheldt Estuary, the capture of South Beveland and Walcheren, the Kreichwald and Reichwald and Reichwald forests and the crossing of the Rhine.

After the war the regiment was reduced to one militia battalion in Montreal.

MILITIA

In 1954 The Black Watch was represented by a company in the 1st and 2nd Canadian Highland Battalions. In 1960 these units were redesignated the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Black Watch and the militia unit in Sherbrooke, was redesignated the 3rd Battalion.

The 1st Battalion served once with the Canadian NATO brigade in Germany. First from 1951 to 53, and again from 1958 to 62. At the present time is the infantry component of Canada's designated contribution of a battalion group to a NATO Mobile Land Force under the Allied Command Europe.

The battalion group remains stationed in Canada until called for exercises or cooperation in defence of NATO's flank in northern Norway.

The 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch served in Korea with United Nations Forces in 1953-54, and at present is completing a three-year tour of duty in Germany. Upon its return to Canada this summer it will become part of a newly created Special Service Force.

Charging into action from the Army's new M113A armoured personnel carrier are these local soldiers. 1,000 of these APCs are now being delivered to the Army. Equipped with machine guns and radios, the new carriers will give the Army increased mobility. They will be displayed Saturday.

1 RHC For Newfoundland

OTTAWA (IS) — Canada's [illegible] contribution to the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force, the 1st Battalion, Black Watch battalion group from Camp Gagetown, N.B., will go to Newfoundland this summer in exercise "Ace High" a field training exercise in the Lewis Hills area.

Elements of the 1,100-man force will be airlifted by the RCAF on Canada's recently acquired C130 aircraft from Fredericton to the USAF Harmon base near Corner-brook, Nfld., June 16, to participate in the month-long mock war. The force's artillery support, a heavy mortar battery from Camp Petawawa's 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, will be flown from RCAF Station Uplands, Ottawa, on June 16.

Camp Gagetown units taking part, in addition to the Black Watch soldiers, will be a troop from 2 Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, signal elements from 3 Signal Squadron, Royal Canadian Signals and logistic and administrative elements of the Experimental Service Battalion.

The group will be airlifted back to Fredericton, July 12, to run the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group's final summer concentration exercise at Camp Gagetown, N.B.

Canada's contribution of a battalion group was forecast in the March 1964 White Paper on Defence. Located in Canada, it is available for immediate airlifting to Europe to join the land component of the NATO Mobile Force.

A drum-major's mace was presented to the Regimental Band of the Black Watch (RHC) by the city of Saint recently. The mace is in recognition of the many occasions on which the band has played in the city. Freshen von Wittenwerde presented the red and white lacquered mace to RWO Ford (above).

Tanks were used effectively during the latter part of World War I

Imperial War Museum

The Great Tank vs Cavalry Battle

Although Canada's Armoured Formations Proved Themselves Worthy Opponents of German Panzer Units in 1943–45 Battles, the Curry Comb and Nosebag Had Only Given Way to the Oil Can and Grease Gun a Few Years Before.

By R. H. Roy

DURING the Second World War when the Canadian Army was at the peak of its [illegible] Canada had [illegible] and two armoured [illegible] in Europe. In Italy, in Belgium, the Netherlands, many formations of the Armoured Corps proved to be worthy opponents of [illegible] panzer divisions. It is difficult to decide [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] tankment was found to be [illegible] champions of cavalry [illegible] of tanks with [illegible] role each would play [illegible] of the future. This [illegible] argument which [illegible] almost two decades [illegible] confined to Canada [illegible] it can be found in [illegible] States, Great Britain and other countries. No history of the Canadian Armoured Corps has ever been written, however, and thus the Canadian side of the story has yet to be told.

General Burns
Urged mechanization in the 20s

General Worthington
"Father of the CAC"

After the demobilization of the Canadian Corps in 1919, the Canadian Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia was reorganized pretty much along pre-war lines. The country was tired of war. Germany and her allies were humbled and when Canadians thought about military matters at all, it was usually to question the need for any military forces since the danger to Canada appeared extremely remote. It was generally recognized that some sort of Permanent Force was necessary should the need arise to prevent or quell civil disturbances, but whenever the question arose regarding the

THE HIGHLANDER

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MARCH, 1959

Trooping the Colour

The Regimental Colour, carried by 2 Lt Gray, moves past the reviewing stand accompanied by the Escort to the Colour. On the reviewing stand from left to right are Lieutenant Governor O'Brien, Mrs Sellar, General Turcot, Mrs O'Brien, and Colonel Knox. The Commander of the Escort on the far left is Major Kammer, then 2 Lt Gray and Lt Jeudrey. Sgt Major Farby is the right guide.

Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Nice accounts of the Campaign
which the Regiment won great honour
and of the Celebrations held in June
to commemorate the 150th Anniversary

1815 — 1965

Third Battalion

Quarterly Report

Major A. [illegible] E. J. Fleury, CD [illegible] Commanding Officer, Quebec Contingent [illegible] W. B. Ross [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] from the Armoury [illegible]

Red and White Workers

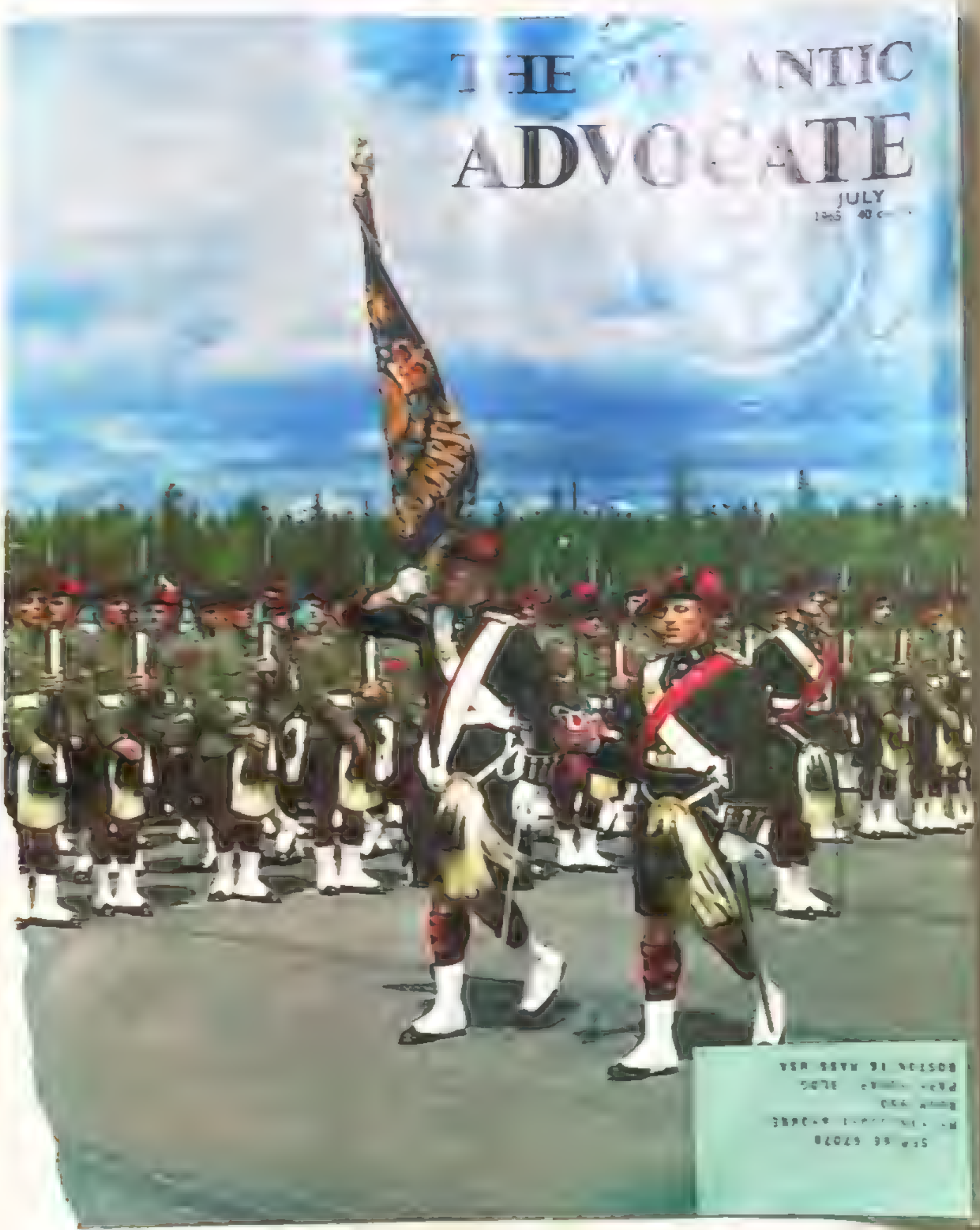
[illegible] W. B. Ross [illegible] (D [illegible] returning as Commanding Officer and Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Price, CD [illegible] as new Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion.

OFF TO ALABAMA Three members of the Black Watch Pipe Band are ready for departure for Birmingham, Ala. to take part in "The Best Of The World Festival," being held this week in the southern U.S. city. Left to right are M. Wilson, J. Millington and V. G[illegible] house. The Black Watch pipers left on [illegible] weekend via plane, after taking a bus f[illegible] their armory to the airport.

Queen Mother Presents Colours to Toronto Scottish

SCOTSMAN TORONTO JAN 29 1965

The World Federation


THE ATLANTIC
ADVOCATE
JULY

Trooping the Colour

[illegible] Officer Commanding Eastern Command, Maj.-Gen. G. A. Turcot, took the salute for Trooping [illegible] by the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, at Camp [illegible] on June 5. He was accompanied by the then Lieutenant-Governor, J. Leonard O'Brien. The Trooping [illegible] of the most solemn and spectacular parades for a regiment. John Braddock describes the scene.

[illegible] as the square comes the [illegible] Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) [illegible].

[illegible] file of steel [illegible] from the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. [illegible] before his battalion. [illegible] of the [illegible] and Militia are [illegible]. So, too, is the knowledge the soldiers of the Black Watch have been in North America almost as long as they have in Scotland, a difference of [illegible] decades in fact, although it was not until a hundred years later in the end [illegible] that they became a separate entity.

A single drum sounds.

The tap, tapping, tap is taken up by the call of [illegible]. The theme is [illegible] and sounded as the wood-wind, brass and big bass drums of the [illegible] bands—The Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch and the Band of the Royal Canadian Dragoons—[illegible] and countermarch across the square. Drum Major William Macklin [illegible] he is marching—[illegible] the tune of "[illegible]" as he turns back against the wind and his drum is flung forward in a sweeping [illegible].

The bands return. The quiet is immediate. The breeze can be heard in the evergreens beyond. Conversation amongst the spectators drops to a murmur and is [illegible] as the lone drum is heard once more. This is the "Drummer's Call", this tap and roll and tap that sends a [illegible] of sound out on the air. It is a call to the escort to receive the Colour.

The escort is led by the senior subaltern, Lt. L. R. [illegible], followed by the [illegible] subaltern, Second Lieutenant R. M. Gray, who will carry the Colour, as [illegible]. Behind is the Regimental Sergeant-Major, [illegible] Lawson, carrying his [illegible].

They [illegible] of the battalion's [illegible]. The rest of the battalion stands [illegible]. The [illegible] the red of the hackles, the white of the cross straps, belts, sporrans and spats, and even penetrating the dark, dark green of the kilts.

The Regimental Sergeant-Major takes the Colour from a guard, and passes it to Second Lieutenant Gray. At the same time the escort presents arms, and as the Colour approaches the battalion, the [illegible] and smack of four hundred rifles going to the "present" resounds across the [illegible].

This, then, is the actual Trooping. It is a ceremony that stems from the days when the Colour was the rallying point for a regiment and was trooped through the ranks so that it might be familiar to all. Time has made the occasion more [illegible]. Colours are consecrated. Each regiment has two, the Royal Colour used for royal occasions, and the Regimental Colour. The Regimental Colour being trooped by Second Lieutenant Gray was presented by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the regiment's Colonel-in-Chief, in Montreal in [illegible].

The band is playing "Garb of Old Gaul". The Trooping is in slow time.

Through binoculars one can see the Colour clearly, the dark blue background edged with green, the central motif of crown, cross and figure of St. Andrew, the thistle and regimental motto, Nemo Me Impune Lacessit—"No one strikes me with impunity." And around, on the gold [illegible] emblems, are the battle honours, South Africa, St. Julien. The second battle of Ypres where Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher of the 13th Battalion, which became [illegible] the 1st Battalion, was the first Canadian of the war to be awarded the Victoria Cross. Vimy, where the [illegible] [illegible] "battle stars" of the [illegible] Passchendaele—the mud and water of Passchendaele and the [illegible] the 42nd, now the 2nd, [illegible] Amiens. There two more V.C.s were gained by the 13th Battalion when the awards went to Pte. J. B. Croak and Cpl. H. J. Good who [illegible] a charge against strong enemy fire and took their objectives. The honours commemorate, too, the first attack on the Hindenburg Line, the fight over the Canal Du Nord, and the Pursuit to Mons.

The Second World War is remembered in the [illegible] European [illegible]. The battalion fought at Dieppe. Later, in better circumstances, it fought in Normandy and up through the Hochwald Forest, over the Rhine, and on into [illegible].

Twenty-one battle honours are on the Colour. Each is a story in itself.

The Colour and the escort take up positions on the right of line. The battalion changes formation for the march-past that will be twice around the square, first in slow time then in quick. The escort and the five guards, each of fifty men, wheel, mark time, then advance across the parade, the ranks so straight that the individuals are lost in perspective.

Above the band and the [illegible] sound of the slow march comes the first "Eyes Right" and the escort salutes, the Colour let fly, and the salute is taken by the General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, Maj.-Gen. G. A. Turcot. Beside him, on the dais, is the Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien for whom the Trooping is his last official engagement as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

The other five guards follow, each a [illegible]. They break into a quick march and the band plays "The Minstrel Boy" and "Highland Laddie".

Suddenly the march-past has finished. The [illegible], the flash of [illegible], sporrans, spats and boots, boots, boots and the whole excitement and noise of a battalion on the march has [illegible] into a line of men standing [illegible] still.

They prepare to advance in review order. The full length of the battalion approaches the dais [illegible] shoulder to shoulder with the officers in front with their [illegible].

Nearer they come without a [illegible] in line. They halt. Once more the [illegible] for the general salute. Again there is the smack and ring of rifles [illegible] with the present arms. The band plays and Maj.-Gen. Turcot takes the salute.

It is over. The Colour [illegible]. The officers [illegible] [illegible]

At left, the Regimental Sergeant-Major [illegible] Lawson of the First Battalion, The Black Watch, [illegible] at the commencement of the Trooping ceremony.

[illegible] CANADIAN SOLDIER. Major General F.F. Worthington, being [illegible] by the Engineer Commander, Brigadier A. James Tedlie, upon his arrival at [illegible] (US Photo)

Distinguished Visitor

[illegible]

Four times decorated for bravery, he came out of the war Capt. Worthington MC and Bar, MM and Bar. He joined the Canadian Permanent Force in 1919 in the rank of captain, a dedicated exponent of armoured warfare.

He commanded the first Armoured Fighting Vehicle Training Centre at Camp Borden, Ont., and visiting United States tank schools, factories and proving grounds he had a part in the design and construction of "Ram" tanks closely akin to the US Sherman.

He commanded Canada's First Armoured Brigade from 1940 to 1941 and was later commander of the 1st Army Tank Brigade until February 1st, 1942.

Promoted a Major General in 1942, he commanded the 4th Canadian Armoured Division from then until 1944, when he returned to Canada as Commander of Camp Borden.

General Worthington was appointed General Officer Commanding Pacific Command in 1945 and a year later became GOC of Western Command, from which appointment he retired in 1948. He subsequently served as Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Canada until his retirement in 1957.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] of Quebec City, [illegible] Officer of the Guard's, he [illegible] by 'B' Squadron [illegible] exercise. Gen. [illegible] the whole during a [illegible] Continued [illegible]

[illegible] he watched an [illegible] demonstration [illegible] with the troops of 'C' Squadron. [illegible] personnel carriers [illegible] Princess Patricia's [illegible]

[illegible] to the men in the field, he [illegible] was with the [illegible] and the easterners [illegible] He finished [illegible] "The very happy meeting you [illegible]".

[illegible] Worthington turned adventure [illegible] at 12-year-old [illegible] at a waterboy at a mine [illegible] he was the lone survivor in [illegible] led by the bandit [illegible]

[illegible] he worked as a sailor, [illegible] and as a wrestler [illegible] surrounding [illegible] several South American [illegible]

[illegible] he joined the Black Watch [illegible] Prince and overseas the [illegible] was wounded at the front [illegible] of the war except for [illegible] in hospital from wounds.

Lt. Col. M. L. Brady

Lieutenant Colonel Michael L. Brady, well known Eastern Townships dairy farmer, died this morning in Sherbrooke Hospital after a healthy illness. He was 78.

Born in Melbourne, Que., where he resided until the time of his death, he was the son of the late Michael and Hannah Brady.

In 1914 he joined the 117th Battalion, later transferring to the 171st Battalion. He went overseas with the 13th Highlanders, Black Watch Division and saw active duty in France.

In 1918 he received the Military Cross for bravery in the field.

Colonel Brady is survived by his wife, the former Leona Bergeron.

The body is at Storey's Funeral Home, Richmond. The funeral will take place Monday from the Roman Catholic parish church in L'Avenir.

2nd Battalion RHC

Rumor Of Cyprus Duty Comes True For Unit

AT LAST IT'S OFFICIAL!

The battalion is going to Cyprus in the spring. The news came from the mouth of the Secretary-Commander who said Gagetown troops will replace the 2nd Battalion The Canadian Guards on the troubled Cyprus island.

[illegible]

[illegible] Black Watch Regimental [illegible] Moncton who serves as Sergeant. During the past three years Company [illegible] Cpl Chalmers of 'A' Company [illegible] Cpl Stan Whelan. 'PT' has been [illegible] at Camp Borden. The [illegible] Cpl Johnny McMullin of 'B' Company [illegible] Neil and Pte Jim Sims [illegible] married.

JOHN W. SHARP

John Sharp Proposed As Top Scout

John W. Sharp, Montreal regional commissioner, has been recommended for provincial commissioner of the Quebec Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada here over the weekend.

He would succeed J. W. H. Moser, of Granby.

The recommendation came at the provincial council's annual meeting at Mont Gabriel. More than 100 members of district councils attended the three-day conference which heard reports of various committees for the past year and plans for the future.

Guest speaker Saturday night was Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Harvey, the newly-appointed deputy chief scout for Canada.

Mr. Sharp, whose appointment to the post of provincial commissioner must be approved by Governor-General Vanier, the chief scout for Canada, has long been connected with the Boy Scout movement in Canada.

He was commissioner for the central (Montreal) district from 1947 to 1950. He was a member of the Montreal regional council executive committee since 1961, the year in which he was also named assistant regional commissioner. He was regional commissioner for this region since 1962.

A member of the provincial executive committee since 1962, he [illegible]

The Saturday Gazette
THE LIVELY ARTS
MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 20, 1965

Giving An Artist His Inning Wi

R. W. Pilot P.R.C.A.

Dear Sir—

In the Gazette dated October 30th, 1965, there appeared a leading article under the heading **"A Search for Reality — J. W. Morrice".**

This review was signed by a well-known writer and critic Louis Dudek.

To criticize a critic, I realize, demands a certain courage but as a professional painter who knew Morrice personally and who grew up in the aura which surrounded his name, I feel impelled to answer certain questions which Mr. Dudek poses and the deductions which he draws in his review of the great Morrice Retrospective recently shown in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

The word "grey" appears so often in this Review that it might be well to state that amongst painters grey is considered the king of colours. It is pearl-like; it is the ambiance which envelopes all our vision of nature whether indoors or en plein air. It is the miraculous agent which softens and blends the most jarring colours and gives a serenity to the most discordant scene.

The wherefore of the "grey snow" of Morrice seems to leave an unanswered question in the mind of Mr. Dudek. Might it be suggested that the artist was interested only in a tone poem rendered in the most subtle use of whites, silver and brown, and that his perceptive eye seized the essential character of the country he painted and endowed the completed canvas with the most beautiful paint quality.

Mr. Dudek launches his essay with this statement: "I always think of Morrice as the man who painted grey snow." Now in the complete "oeuvre" of Morrice there are barely a dozen canvases of snow scenes; one of Montreal, several of Quebec, Beaupré, Ile d'Orléans and perhaps two of Paris. Thus I find it difficult to understand why this critic writes. "I have been trying to unravel the mystery of this grey

BLACK WATCH DINNER: The Black Watch (RHR) held its Officers' Annual Reunion Dinner here Saturday. Among the high ranking officers that attended the affair were, from left to right: Lt. Col. T. E. Price H. C. Baker Baker, the gues Major Kinnear and Major W

The Critics

major part of Morrice's work is painted in ration of colour: subtle, distinguished and

first major artist who noted the earliest of Morrice. He praised them highly. All temporaries in Paris paid hommage to this which appeared amongst them at the turn of these contemporaries are now classic names painting — Matisse, Bonnard, Vueillard, One French writer called him ". . . the all foreign painters." This accolade coming at a time when the world of painting was praise indeed. I myself as a student visited the Salon National and was drawn, magnet, to one small group of paintings. J. W. Morrice. They stood out in aristo- the thousands of capable paintings The critic of Le Temps reviewing wrote " . les yeux distingués de J. W.

further writes: "Morrice was a friend of be imitated " Imitate is a harsh word in the To be "influenced by" is understandable. influenced by", even the poets. Shelly remarked be boldly not to be equally influenced by by the classics. Another writer said, one must annihilate". This is what of all the several influences; Har- Bach, Gauguin, he remains completely need no autograph.

upon the private life of Morrice This may be so, but one should re- a relatively prolific painter and that wealth. (ii) he had a charming mistress. Morrice remained faithful to this lady throughout his adult life. (iii) he had a spacious studio. Morrice lived in a flat on the Quai des Grandes Augustins for twenty years and for the remaining years on the Quai de la Tournelle. His "spacious studio" was a small living room. From his windows he overlooked the Seine, Notre Dame and the Bookstalls which he painted so often. In other words he was domestic in the sense that he had a permanent home.

Mr. Dudek worries also about the voyages that Morrice undertook and repeats the remark at Matisse "he is a bird that cannot settle anywhere." This was a casual remark and meaningless, for after all how extensive were his travels? To Venice, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Jamaica. These were serious sketching trips in a search for colourful motifs and how rich a harvest of wondrous canvases were the result. Latterly, perhaps in a longing for sun, he fled the "grey snow" of the dear Parisian winter.

Morrice, in his Search for Reality, found joy in the visual world around him and his keen intellect translated this into canvases which bear the mark of immortality. He was a complete man who held the affection and admiration of the most eminent men of his day. If to certain critics he appears strange, it is because he entered areas of the visual world not recorded before. Our critic quotes several authors so may I be allowed to repeat the dictum of Proust: "Each time an original artist is born, Nature is Re-created". Original Morrice certainly was.

Mr. Dudek's summation of both the character and the life's work of this great artist seems equally amiss. Morrice was a happy man, he was a whole man and led a completed life and for his fame:

"Look around you. There is his monument".

Photo Service)

Col D A McAlpine; Brig. Lt. Col J. W. Knox;

THE GAZETTE,

People make news

By Hod Whitehead

Alone: In New York, **John F. Kennedy** remains seclusion in her Fifth Ave apartment on the second niversary of her husba assassination.

Winners: In San Franc **Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kapl** of New York City, won American Contract Br d League mixed pairs.

Meeting: In Moscow Cub Deputy **Premier Raul Cast** has met with Soviet Commu ist Party Chief **Leonid Brezhnev.** He is No. 2 man the Cuban Communist Part

QUEEN MOTHER

Slightly Ailing: In Windsor England, **Queen Mother Elizabeth** has a mild case of influenza and had to cancel some of her engagements this

Worthy family

For two days early this fall the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Soltau, Germany had an illustrious visitor. **Major General F. F. Worthington,** colonel commandant of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, known as the "father" of the corps, flew overseas to see how the new boys were doing. The general was undoubtedly a good judge since in his time he was no ordinary soldier. His war record was exceptional. He went overseas in 1914 as a private, by the war's end had become a captain, won himself a Military Cross and bar and a Military Medal and bar. The honors came as no surprise to those who knew him. When he was just a 12-year-old orphan working as a waterboy at a mine in Mexico the bandits of the famous Pancho Villa swept down from the hills. Major General Worthington was the sole survivor.

But the general isn't the only member of the family to win fame. His son, **Peter Worthington,** is the permanent Moscow correspondent of the Toronto *Telegram*. And now his wife, **Larry Worthington,** has written a highly readable and informative book entitled *Amid the Guns Below*, which tells the story of the Canadian Corps in World War I. Mrs. Worthington set out to tell the true story of the Canadian contribution to the war. She concludes that it was indeed great, that the corps was in the end equal to any Allied contingent.

Worthy, Peter, Larry

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2nd Battalion RHC

Pipe Major Pipes Way To First Place In New York State Contest

A long period of inactivity by members of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch has come to a sudden end.

A [illegible] physical training program is being conducted by Sgt W A Berryhill and an PT staff.

Fall training has begun for the battalion with an active year planned by the CO.

The battalion is looking to [illegible] its winning ways by a entry in the New B[illegible]

State and took [illegible] band competi[illegible]

He also placed first in competition with the top pipe majors of the British Army of the Rhine just prior to returning to Canada.

[illegible] R A MacKinnon and T A H[illegible]

PIPE MAJOR Gilmour is the pride of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch these days what with his sweep of piping honors in competitions with the best pipers of the British Army of the Rhine and now another sweep of piping honors in New York State against some of the best on the continent. Pipe Major Gilmour shows the form which won him his first place honors on the pipe.

DND Photo

Thursday, November 18, 1965 Camp Gagetown Gazette

ONE BIG HAPPY FAMILY

FIRST integrated guard was displayed before thousands of visitors at this year's Atlantic Winter Fair in Halifax. They witnessed performances by the first tri-service guard to be mounted in Canada. The 100-man guard, composed of personnel from the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, Camp Gagetown, RCAF Station Greenwood and HMCS Stadacona, drilled as a guard for only one day before presenting its first performance. Three bands alternated in supporting the guard. The Royal Canadian Artillery Band, Halifax, the RCN Atlantic Command Band, Halifax and the pipe Band of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch. The senior guard officer was Lieut. M. J. Fitzgerald, of HMCS Stadacona, assisted by Lieut. Charles Leishman, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch and F-O Robert Moffatt of RCAF Station Greenwood.

RHC Flashback

By Wilfrid Bovey

The War Clouds Darkened

By WILFRID BOVEY

ories are queer things. philosophers and psychol are not sure what they Yet we all know that in ing cabinet of the brain and pictures of long past ready for us to run off mental projector.

those of us who shared in violence of world warfare charcoal pictures of all are those which have never into history books. The est sounds those which on few ears heard Yet those and sounds, linking of nations to our own point up the story of con- ust as its illuminations p an ancient manuscript.

PREDICTS WAR

910 the imminence of th Germany was impres- a group of officers, my- ong the number, by Gen- r John French when, as for General for what ll the British Empire, he o cast an eagle eye over an troops.

e was a review on Flet- Field in Montreal, with vices in the picturesque, nsive, full dress of those and a ceremonial march- hich showed the Inspec neral some unexpectedly rill and discipline — at e so declared

memory film plays back orders a brass band and British Grenadiers", a pipe and "Highland Laddie" bonnets and red coats bonnets and swinging

n the day Sir John (who became Field - Marshal of Ypres) came to cers' Mess of the 5th Highlanders of Canada e Black Watch for a freshment.

id that The Day was come soon. He told us he six - division British ionary Force and said that it was destined to go into action with the French against the Germans, that even the order of battle had been settled.

Most of those who heard General French that day in Montreal were killed or have died, the memory is all the clearer for those who are left. No one to whom Sir John spoke had any doubt that war was in the offing or that we should have a part to play

NATIONAL AMBITIONS

1911, 1912, and 1913 passed, warclouds continually darkening.

I remember re-reading a book which I had bought in France years before, dealing with Germany's plan (agreed to by Austria) to extend her empire into the East and to build a Berlin-Bagdad railway.

Another book by General von Bernhardi emphasized the enormous influence in this scheme of the German Great General Staff.

Right across the path of the German expansionists stretched another track, the broad trail of Panslavism which Russian dreamers hoped would unite Slavs everywhere and so carry Russia's borders to the Adriatic. These two paths of rational ambition crossed in the Balkans, always Europe's danger area

RIBBENTROP IN CANADA

At this time I met in Montreal an attractive young German who did everything from selling champagne and breaking hearts, about which we knew, to looking over our sketchy defences and vulnerable transportation system, about which activies we did not know.

He was one of that army of secret agents of which Lord Tweedsmuir, himself another, and better, secret agent, wrote so well.

In the summer of 1914 this German came to stay at a hotel in North Hatley where my wife, my small daughter, her nurse and myself were taking a holiday.

We had an invitation to visit friends on Long Island and the young German asked me to lend him my canoe while we were away. I said, "Yes, if you will take my little girl out on the lake every day." He kept the bargain.

Early one morning, a week later, our friends' yacht called at New London, Conn., and I rowed the dinghy ashore to get the newspapers.

The train came in; I bought a New York paper and saw on the front page an account of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his lady by Serbian revolutionaries at Sarajevo in Bosnia, then controlled by Austria. (Years later at Montreal, in a movie named "The Ramparts We Watch", I saw that little scene at New London station, including my look at the newspaper; it gave me a queer feeling.)

PREPARING FOR WAR

The fire lighted at Sarajevo was soon to grow into the conflagration of World War I. We cut our trip short at New London and took a train back to Canada. My young German had gone, naturally enough. Even the best efforts of Colonel Burns, father of Lieutenant-General "Tommy" Burns, then in charge of contre-espionage at Army Headquarters in Ottawa, were never enough to catch him. And that was the last I saw of the man who was to play an important part in the days of Hitler — Herr von Ribbentrop

The war was on for a certainty, and my fellow adjutants, Major Edward C. Norsworthy, later killed in action, and Captain D. R. McCuaig, who has since died, with myself began plans to get our own regiment ready to take part in what was to come.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Wilfrid Bovey wrote this accompanying story for THE LEGIONARY before his death in 1956. He served in France and Belgium with the 42nd Bn. (Black Watch) and on the staff of Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps in World War I. In World War II Col. Bovey founded and served as national chairman of Canadian Legion Educational Services.

n Ordnance Corps, promoted and assigned dnance Ammunition De- Therese, Que., Nov currently serving with al Issue Section of 41 al Ordnance Ranthead, City.

Staff Photo by Allan Leishman

Attending the annual regimental reunion dinner of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in the armory on Bleury street Saturday night are the Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J W Knox, and guest of honor, Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, Colonel of the Regiment, The Black Watch (RHR), United Kingdom.

Thursday November 25 1965

COLONEL of the Black Watch (RHR) Brig. BC Baker-Baker is visiting Black Watch units in Camp Gagetown this week during a three - day tour of this district. Caught staring at the cameraman in this group in a Black Watch Mess, left to right: WO1 EF Cam, 2RHC, Lt Col DA McAlpine, 2RHC, Brig Baker-Baker, Lt Col GB Sellar, 1RHC, WO1 HE Firby, 1RHC.

Colonel Of Black Watch (RHR) Visits Camp Gagetown RHC Units

Visiting Camp Gagetown this week is Brig. H. C. Baker-Baker, Colonel of The Black Watch (RHR).

Brig. Baker - Baker arrived with his wife Tuesday at noon by airplane and was met by Black Watch Commanding Officers at the Lincoln Airport.

The same day he visited the 2nd Battalion RHC, followed by tea in the Sergeants' Mess.

A mixed informal dinner for senior officers and their wives was held later in the evening.

Yesterday, the visitors were on the grounds of the Black Watch Depot. While an informal luncheon was arranged with the Coy commanders and Depot Chief Instructor, the wives held a luncheon in the Oromocto Hotel. A duck shoot was held in the morning.

The tour continued through 1RHC lines in the afternoon and concluded with the St. Andrew's Ball that evening.

Brig. Baker-Baker tours The Depot today tours Fredericton and visits the University of New Brunswick, Beaverbrook Art Gallery and the Legislative buildings.

He departs this afternoon for Montreal from Lincoln Airport.

Brig. Baker-Baker served as "ADC" to Lord Wavell during the early part of the Second World War. He also held a number of staff appointments in the Western Desert. For his services in these appointments, he was awarded the MBE.

He won his first DSO in Sicily in July 1943 at the battle of Gerbini. Gerbini was a strong defended held by a Hermann Goering Division and as the Senior Company Commander he took over Command in the battle and retrieved the situation.

His second DSO was awarded while in Command of 2nd Battalion Glasgow Highlanders when he commended in Normandy, France and Germany.

During the time of his service he commanded the 1st Battalion The Black Watch RHR on two occasions.

OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Scots

Should you pass Rabbie Burns' statue on Dominion Square today the thing to do is to give Scotland's national bard a nod because this is St. Andrew's Day.

This is the day to sport a sprig of heather, a day to taste the haggis and the day to sing praises to the homeland of the sporran, curling and Aberdeen jokes.

It is also a day for speeches about the brawny Scots and one of the best of these this Ourtowner recalls was delivered by James Gilmore at a Westmount Rotary meeting a few years ago.

"Haggis," Mr. Gilmore told Rotarians, "is a food, not a fertilizer. And it was obvious an uninformed Sassenach who called it 'an obscene bag of rubbish' in the House of Lords is recently."

Mr. Gilmore went on to say that haggis is not shot, neither is it trapped.

Having established this point, Mr. Gilmore went on to list the formidable ingredients which go into the national dish and it isn't any wonder Scots are described as brawny.

Whisky And Haggis Go Together

"In the haggis," he continued, "the oatmeal is mixed with grated sheep's heart, liver and lights, suet, onions and seasoning and boiled in a sheep's stomach."

Hoo boy.

"It is customary," Mr. Gilmore stated, "to serve a good dram of whisky with each portion of haggis." (This we can understand.)

"This," said Mr. Gilmore, "poses a problem — do you take your dram before, during or after eating your haggis? Or do you pour it over the stuff? Anyway, it's a good idea for the uninitiated — it fortifies them."

Mr. Gilmore's speech was not limited to haggis by any means. He told the assembled clubmen that when a Highlander died his soul returned posthaste to his homeland, by the shortest route, even if it had to take the "low road" through the underworld.

Something to think about next time you hear someone sing Loch Lomond.

He also cast some light on the Scottish tongue which baffles so many non-Scots. "I think it speaks for itself. The Greeks had a word for it — Doric, which is a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds — which explains why the broad Scots tongue is called 'The Doric'."

Not only the Greeks, but the French contributed to the Scottish language. The latter dates back to the Auld Alliance between Scotland and France, which began with the Treaty of Paris in 1295 and ended about the beginning of the 18th century.

"To this day," Mr. Gilmore said, "Scottish speech is liberally sprinkled with words like 'assiet' — a serving dish from the French 'assiette' — a plate, and 'gigot' — a leg of mutton, from the French 'gigue'.

"To say nothing of 'haggis', which some authorities say comes from the French 'hachis' minced, or hash

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA CADET CORPS

[illegible]

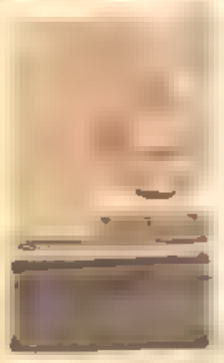
ACHINE HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS

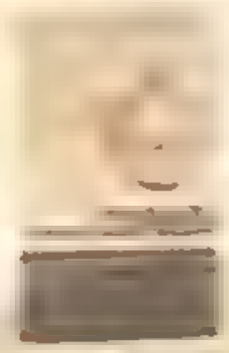
[illegible]

KINGS COLLEGE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

[illegible]

50 Significant Years Of History





Black Watch Depot

Best Recruit Honor Won By Howard Smith

THE HIGHLAND DIRK AND SKEAN DHU

HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother inspecting the Guard of Honour during her visit to the Black Watch RAOR, in July, 1965

YOUR WEEKLY SMILE

Camp Gagetown Gazette

THURSDAY DECEMBER

FIVE CENTS PER

After 35 Long Years...

...RSM Finnie Calls It Quits!

ARMY "LOVE AFFAIR" ends for Regimental Sergeant Major Ronald Finnie, right, of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. He receives his release certificate from Brig. W. K. Lye, Commander, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Area, ending 35 years of British and Canadian Army service. RSM Finnie joined the King's Own Royal Regiment in Britain in 1930 thus beginning his long "love affair" with the Army. Early in the Second World War he was training British Army officer cadets. In 1942 he transferred to the Canadian Army to train its officer cadets. In his long and colourful military career WO1 Finnie has been RSM of the 1st Battalian The Black Watch; 1st Canadian Highland Battalion; Canadian Provost Corps; Royal Canadian School of Infantry; OCTU and Canadian Training School; and Garrison RSM at Camp Borden, Ont. At the time of retirement he was on the instructional staff attached to the West Nova Scotia Regiment (Militia) at Kentville, N.S. RSM Finnie's last official act before going on retirement leave was to wish good health, the best of luck and happy new year to all of his many friends in the Army. He is taking up an appointment on the staff of King's College School, Windsor, N.S.

THE HIGHLAND DIVISION

PIPERS IN COURT, LONDON

Freedom of Forfar for The Black Watch

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother inspecting the Guard of Honour mounted by 4/5th Battalion The Black Watch (TA).

THE MONTREAL STAR, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1965

Black Watch for Norway

the formation of the Regiment in 1739, at a time when the Royal Burgh of Forfar was emerging from a difficult period of its history. Today both the Regiment and the Burgh appear to be approaching a further crisis which their very existence as independent corporate units are in doubt. It is my earnest hope and trust that those questions of establishment and of the rights and aggrandisement, which have served us both so well in the past, will again deliver us from those who would wish to see us destroyed. (Applause)

It is the most solemn intention of the Town Council, in conferring upon the Regiment the freedom of entry into the Royal Burgh of Forfar upon ceremonial occasions with bayonets fixed and colours flying and colours flying, to express the warm affection for The Black Watch in the hearts of the community, and to assure the Regiment of the continuing interest of the Burgh in its welfare.

Will Your Majesty be graciously pleased to accept on behalf of the Regiment this scroll conferring upon The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) the freedom of entry into The Royal Burgh of Forfar, and to sign the Burgess Roll accordingly.

(Here the Queen Mother signed the Burgess Roll.)

As a further token of the link between the Regiment and the Burgh as now established, the Town Council would like to present to the Regiment this enclosed silver which I would ask Your Majesty to accept.

It would not be fitting if there were to be no acknowledgment on the gracious part Your Majesty has played in these proceedings and I should like to ask Your Majesty to accept as a small token of the appreciation of the Town of Forfar for Your Majesty's visit today and of the great affection which Your Majesty's own Burgh bears for Your Majesty, this sleigh of

e not forgotten. For our part, we shall
orfar with an even greater regard, as a
rt Regiment for which we shall always
ship.
of the Regiment and as an Honorary
ue real pleasure in being here for this
I greatly cherish my many links with
town, and I am indeed proud that the
ht to confer such a great privilege upon

Regiment, therefore, I accept most grate-
ring the Freedom of Entry to Forfar

ecorded to the Regiment was read by the
S McCulloch, as follows:
ficers and Other Ranks of The Black
Regiment, greetings.
ignities and Councillors of The Royal
ourghers and to name of the Community,
ring the glorious history and traditions
ed distinguished regiment, conferred and
ing heirs to worthiest acts of valour
to deeds of succeeding generations of its
ers are inspired to march of the Burgesses
n and dressing upon the three hundredth
ersary charter of the Burgh to recognise
ches of blood and affection between the
ish Burgh, but also to acknowledge the
gment to the Community. Noble acts
hievements made in the cause of liberty
the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regi-
Entry into the Royal Burgh of Forfar on
with bayonets fixed, colours flying and

ies conferred the Queen Mother moved on
he Reel Hall for the march past. At the
e pride of place was given to the Queen's
Battalion.

ies) crossed the road to the enclosure
ed former members of the Regiment and
of whom the whole personnel.
ove through the main streets of the town
Kilties.

ROYAL BURGH OF FORFAR

THE GRANTED, OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS OF THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)

GREETINGS

The Scroll conferring upon the Regiment the Freedom of Entry to the Royal Burgh of Forfar.

Nodwells Head For Newfoundland

REGIMENTAL NEWS

Regimental Headquarters

[illegible]

[illegible] to record that our visitors from the Dominions [illegible] where overseas [illegible] in line with the general [illegible] from our Allied Regiments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Africa are especially welcome and it is hoped that a steady flow will continue to come and go [illegible] of arrival but preferably [illegible]

Official visitors included Mr [illegible] Kershaw, M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State [illegible] and members of his staff who made a tour of the Highland Area in October.

Mr Kershaw, Under Secretary of State for Defence (Army), is shown round The Black Watch Museum at Balhousie Castle by Colonel Rose.

Dr Jacques Couture, Mayor of St Valery-en-Caux and his party called at the Museum on 26th September while en route to Aberfeldy to attend the Reunion of 51st Highland Division at the Highland Brigade Depot. Alex Brodie very kindly came along to carry out the role of interpreter with the greatest efficiency and so ensured the success of the occasion.

Captain J. Sampson of New South Wales, Australia, accompanied by his wife, came to Regimental Headquarters on 2nd October to present to the Museum a diary of his great-great-grandfather, one Jacob Sampson, a soldier of the 42nd Regiment. This valuable journal covered the period 1795 to 1801 when the 42nd served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the different campaigns in the West Indies, the Mediterranean and in Egypt.

On the same day, 2nd October, Major G. Quarrie-Hall from HQ Canadian National Defence was at the Museum to be briefed by Colonel Rose, our Museum Director, on the dress of the 42nd Regiment in the 18th century [illegible] the Canadians in their preparations for a Military Tattoo in the [illegible] in 1967. It followed that some [illegible] with our Canadian and Australian friends [illegible] room and during this most pleasant relaxation [illegible] came through from an admiral in Virginia, USA, who had made a wrong plan for a reunion [illegible] to be sent to the [illegible] the greatest pleasure [illegible]

From this it will be gathered that the Museum [illegible] during the [illegible] Monday to Friday, inclusive, during the winter (November to March) to encourage visits. In the [illegible] many groups from Guilds and various profession[illegible] the Museum by special arrange[illegible]

Her Majesty Queen [illegible]

The Chief of the Army Staff [illegible] Officers Mess [illegible] Balhousie Castle. [illegible]

Regimental [illegible] this is [illegible] It is hoped [illegible] Brigade [illegible]

New RSM

COMMANDING OFFICER Lt Col Duncan A. McAlpine presents the badge of [illegible] mental Sergeant Major of 2 RHC to WO1 W. C. Beacon who takes over regimental duties from WO1 E. F. Cain who moves to the Black Watch Depot. Following the [illegible] many both new RSMs were entertained at the Officers and Sergeants Messes.

Mobility Exercise Now At Fever Pitch

Battalion Group Hits Newfoundland Shores After Blizzard Lull

About 1,000 local men are fighting their way through the snows of Newfoundland as part of a tri-service operation to test the alertness of Canada's mobile force.

The exercise got off to a slow start when cold and [illegible] brought advance [illegible] to a [illegible] 24 hour halt in Cape [illegible] These convoys left Camp Gagetown last Saturday and [illegible] and stopped in Bay[illegible] where [illegible] services in Newfoundland were out.

However, three tribune convoys are now operating in Newfoundland while the bulk of the 1st Battalion departed Lincoln Airport by Yukon today for Harmon USAF Base.

The troops began returning Jan 3 with the remainder completed by Jan 22.

A convoy which left yesterday is still working its way towards Stephenville near the USAF base.

The battalion group, based mainly in Camp Gagetown, was supported by RCAF aircraft and Army helicopters, in conjunction with units of the RCN, in amphibious operations while training operations in the high country west of Corner Brook.

The exercise, named "White Caribou", is conducted by Major-General G. A. Turrel, General Officer Commanding Eastern Command and directed by Brigadier W. A. Miller Commander, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

The Black Watch Battalion Group comprises the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, a unit from the 3rd Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, elements of the 3rd Signal Squadron and [illegible] support elements from the 3rd Ordnance Company, [illegible] Detachment, 3rd Field Ambulance, [illegible] Detachment, 3rd Field Dental Detachment, 3rd Signal Troop, Royal Canadian Dragoons, etc.

The Exercise Staff is [illegible] the Exercise Group [illegible] is commanded by [illegible] Stevenson Phillips [illegible] Army Tactical Training [illegible] from the RCAF's 411 Transport Squadron [illegible] Dakotas, the Army [illegible] Caribou [illegible]

[illegible] Company Capt. E. N. [illegible] and Lt. W. E. [illegible] of the Black Watch.

Read The Atlantic Advocate

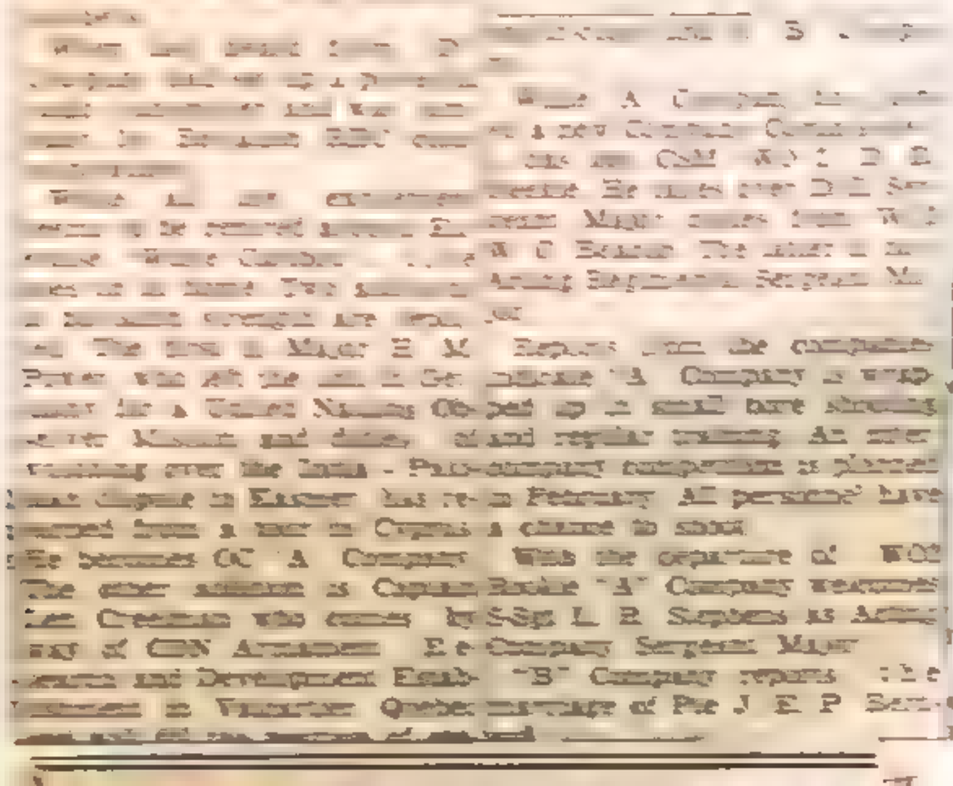
COMMANDING OFFICER of the [illegible] J. I. [illegible] presents [illegible] to the president [illegible] R. Harris [illegible] standing in the [illegible] with a Canadian Forces [illegible] [illegible] a Nigerian Forces [illegible]

2nd Battalion RHC

'D' Company Suffers Rebuff In Nfld Wilds

Time Out For A Brew

COFFEE time is time for a minutes break from the duty of chasing 1st Battalion Black Watch in rugged Newfoundland during recent exercises. Pte Karl Carvery and Pte Bob Keating, both 2nd Battalion Black Watch, brew coffee after returning from an extended patrol into 1st Battalion lines. The 2nd Battalion was acted as the enemy for 3 Mobile Group exercises.



OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Frasers

If you have yet to see the young members of the Compagnie Franche de la Marine go through their paces that you have yet to see one of the most colourful sights around Ourtown.

The unit is based on St. Helen's Island as part of the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum and reflects the military glory of Montreal in the pre-1759 era.

The young men wear the uniforms and carry the muskets of that period. These drills and ceremonies are the same as they were in that daughter of old Britain.

There now exists one unit, this not a French Canadian Naval in commemorating the peaceful part of our historical background. The formation of the Scottish group is, by the way, a Canadian Centennial project.

The aims to establish the audience to the pageant in St. Helen's Island, commencing in July 1 in Expo Gold. The unit concentration has encouraged a history of the Fraser Fraters which is to be published this summer.

Summer Employment For Students

In conjunction the United Group Old Fraser unit

[illegible]

A FRAZER

[illegible] will need 1000 to carry out boy with uniform, sword, musket and accoutrements and we hope to raise enough funds from Canadians of Scottish or French descent to enable 30 boys by next year, so that Montreal can have a force equal to that put on by the boys of Queen's University at Fort Henry, Kingston, which has become an international success."

Family French In Origin

It may come as a shock to some to learn that the Fraser family originated as the humble Frase in Normandy [illegible] moved to Scotland where, over the years, the name became Fraser and finally Fraser.

The [illegible] in the history of Fraser after 1641 and returned to Scotland where they fought against Cromwell in the rebellion of 1745.

In 1747 Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat, raised the 78th Highlanders, or Fraser's Highlanders, to fight for George II in North America.

As soon they were the first [illegible] in the capture of Louisbourg and [illegible] Quebec where they [illegible] the last [illegible] of Wolfe's army.

They were [illegible] in Quebec Province in 1763 [illegible] of the regiment [illegible] remained here and made [illegible] Land grants [illegible] to [illegible] of land [illegible] was [illegible] Fraserville.

Mobile Move Continues Despite Snow

First RHC Elements Expected Home Today From Nfld Exercise

Seeking Out The Enemy

[illegible] movement [illegible] Black Watch Mobile Group [illegible] Bamber Arm area of western Newfoundland during exercise White Caribou. They are, left to right: L/Cpl. Peter K. Freeman; Pte. Lee M. Pike, and Cpl. Cecil A. Clayton, all of Camp Gagetown.

"Old man winter" is [illegible] on hand to greet of the Black Watch Mobile Group [illegible] this week in the wilds of Newfoundland.

About 1,800 [illegible] Black Watch and support [illegible] elements left the wilds of [illegible] home this week to [illegible] and one hour winds [illegible] the Bamber Arm area of western Newfoundland.

Snow and ice grounded the army's six Voyageur helicopters during the third day of "Exercise White Caribou".

The departing forces [illegible] Black Watch Mobile Group [illegible] Deer Lake Airport [illegible] road or foot.

Exercise Director Brig. [illegible] Maloney said the weather caused the Black Watch Group some disappointment and difficulties.

But the training has been most worthwhile and valuable work was accomplished.

Acting as the enemy for the 1st Battalion RHC is "D" Company of the 3rd Battalion RHC who are cooperating with ground and air elements to give the mobile group a sound training in the required skills.

Proper candidates to date have been hard to have under, but they know what is you in store for the exercise which will [illegible] Jan. 23, when the last of the troops return to Camp Gagetown. Some troops are expected home today.

The exercise is designed to provide the Battalion Group with experience in winter operations likely to be encountered in Northern Europe.

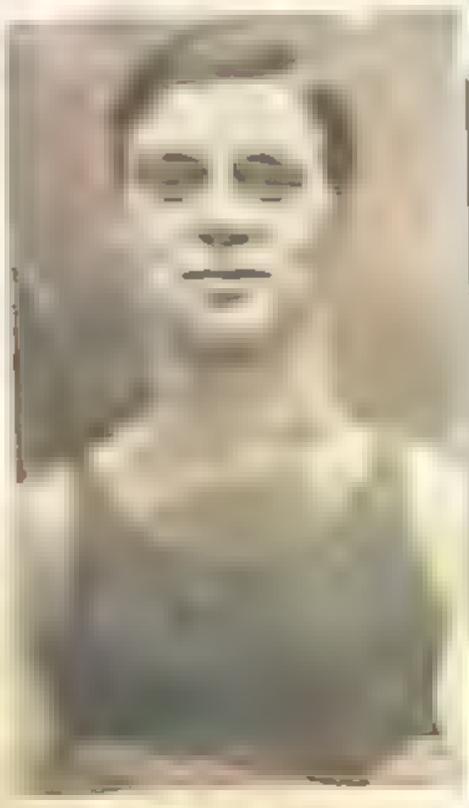
Newfoundland Winter Shave!

[illegible] photo by Pte. Ron Vaughan [illegible] Lambert, a member of No. 2 Rifle Company, 2nd Regiment Service Battalion, [illegible] for the 1st Black Watch Group. The exercise [illegible] provided the mobile group [illegible] operations for [illegible] in northern Norway with NATO's Mobile Land Force.

Looking Into the Past

Star - Jan. 22, 1966

Ritchie Star of Water Polo



GEORGE RITCHIE

Montreal days and nights

BY BRUCE TAYLOR

Famed Black Watch '73rd' To Mark 50th Milestone

2nd Battalion RHC

Montreal Unit Visits Black Watch Garrison For Historic Reunion

RHC Depot

Highland Dancing Could Lead To Part In Centennial Tour

Montreal CO Cities Importance Of Militia Training With 'Watch'

Mobility Is Key Word For Black Watch As Battalions Prepare For Overseas Duty

Cyprus Duty Tour For 2nd Battalion

Cyprus duty for the 2nd Battalion Black Watch has been officially announced by Canadian Forces Headquarters.

All ranks were informed of the upcoming Cyprus tour last fall which comes hard on the return of the battalion from Germany.

The overseas posting will not affect the soldier dependants who remain in Oromocto.

The six months of duty will also fall to "B" Squadron of the 8th Canadian Hussars of Camp Petawawa.

The tour begins in April if the United Nations extends the mandate for the peace-keeping force beyond March 26.

Commanding officer of the Black Watch is Lt.-Col. D. A. McAlpine, 43, of Oromocto and Montreal. The battalion returned to Oromocto last summer after a three-year tour of NATO duty in Germany.

The Hussars squadron commander is Major J. A. St. Aubin, 35, of Montreal.

Returning after six months in Cyprus are the 2nd Battalion The Canadian Guards, to Camp Petawawa, and the reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, to Camp Gagetown.

Since the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus began operations in March 1964 more than 4,000 Canadian soldiers have served on the eastern Mediterranean island.

LT.-COL. McALPINE

Lt. Col. A. McAlpine will move the 2nd Battalion Black Watch to Cyprus as part of the Canadian Army's contribution to the United Nations Force in the troubled island.

Lt. Col. McAlpine was born and raised in Montreal. He attended McGill University Contingent COTC and joined the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada as a Second Lieutenant in 1940. He joined the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch upon its mobilization in April 1942, and later served with the Regiment's First Battalion and with the Carleton and York Regiment. He graduated from the Canadian Army Staff College after the war, and served in various staff appointments in Canada and overseas. In February 1964 Lt. Col. McAlpine assumed command of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. The Battalion is now stationed at Camp Gagetown.

Big Atlantic Air Hop To Norway Awaits RHC Mobile NATO Force

More than 1,000 servicemen will take part in the big jump across the Atlantic next week as the Black Watch battalion group tackles a long awaited NATO exercise in Norway.

Exercise "Winter Express" starts Feb. 27 and concludes March 26. Already initial preparations are being mounted for the move to Norway.

The battalion group is composed of the Black Watch, a troop from 2 field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers, a signal element from 3 signal squadron, Royal Canadian Signals; a logistics element from 3 experimental brigade service battalion, all of Camp Gagetown, N. B.; and K Battery (4.2 inch mortars), 4 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Camp Petawawa, Ont.

Five army helicopters from Rivers, Man., will also support the battalion group. These are three Voyageur twin-rotor transport helicopters and two light reconnaissance helicopters.

The Royal Canadian Navy's operational support ship HMCS Provider, commanded by Captain K. H. Boggild, 45 of Lockeport will transport equipment including the three heavy helicopters from Halifax to the Norwegian port of Sorreisa, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle. Only 20 of the 1,013 Canadian soldiers taking part in Winter Express will travel by sea.

The transatlantic airlift of troops and equipment including two helicopters, will be handled by seven Yukon and 11 Hercules C-130 aircraft from Air Transport Command. The Yukons will carry their loads to the staging airfield of Sola in southern Norway.

There they will transfer them to three charter - range Hercules C-130B aircraft which will then fly 800 miles north to Bardufoss. The long-range C-130B's will fly all the way via Sola.

The air officer commanding Air Transport Command, Air Commodore G. G. Diamond, 50 of Vancouver, will command Canadian airlift from his headquarters at RCAF Station Trenton, Ont. About 500 air and ground personnel will be involved in the airlift which will require 45 flights from Canada to Norway.

In winter Express, elements of the ACE mobile force will exercise with Norwegian forces supported by three U.S. companies one of which is a marine company that underwent cold weather training at Camp Gagetown. Battalion groups from Britain and Italy will also take part.

Rear Admiral Skule Storheill, commander allied task force north Norway, will conduct exercise which will be under overall direction of General Sir Robert Bray, commander-in-chief allied forces northern Europe.

This will be the first time the Canadian battalion group has participated in ACE mobile force exercises. A year ago, a small group of Canadian servicemen took part in a command post exercise at Bardufoss the scene of this winter's field exercise.

Winter Express will be the seventh in a series of exercises over the past few years designed to test the procedures of deployment of ACE mobile force in an area of possible employment. The role of the mobile force is to deter aggression by demonstrating NATO solidarity through rapid reinforcement of the threatened area.

Black Watch Depot

New Recruits Practise Lingo At Hackle Home

The depot Recruit Bowling League is holding games every Saturday. On Feb. 5 No. 165 Squad came out on top with a total pinfall of 2447 followed by No. 166 Squad with 2396 and No. 164 Squad with 2367. Last week's high single was won by Recruit J. L. Thibodeau of 164 Squad, with a 242. high triple was Rec. Bare of 165 Squad with 529.

This season the boys to beat are: High Single—Pvt. H. McKell of 164 Squad with 2[illegible]. High Triple—Pvt. McKeogh of 163 Squad with 6[illegible].

The Depot is receiving its annual Security Check. L-Cpl. Burke is almost indespensable. He controls all the keys!

L-Cpl. J. H. Hiler was presented with a CD by Major L. A. Watling during the Commanding Officer's Parade last Thursday.

No. 163 Squad has finished its 14th week of training with members maintaining a quickened pace.

No. 164 Squad has finished seven weeks of training. Four RCAC recruits from the Citadelle in Quebec City have joined the squad to complete training and practise English. They have had seven weeks with the RHR.

The squad has finished its fifth week drill [illegible].

No. 165 Squad has two weeks of training behind them now. Best Recruits are White Belt [illegible]

winners for the week: 163 Squad — Rec. C. R. Burrows, Smiths Falls, Ontario. 164 Squad — Rec. G. J. LePare, Halifax, N.S. 165 Squad—Rec. N. L. Hamilton, Georgetown, Ontario.

Twelve Years Of Service

LONG SERVICE decorations are worn by these Non Commissioned Officers of 2nd Battalion Black Watch here in [illegible] Long NCO received the Canadian Forces Decoration from Lt. Col. DA McAlpine, Commanding Officer, at a recent parade. Left to right, standing: Cpl. PO [illegible]; L-Cpl. RA Macdonald; Lt. Col. McAlpine; Pte. AD Sewell; Cpl. L. Hiler. Back row: standing: Sgt. GA Gravelle; Sgt. [illegible]; L-Cpl. [illegible]; Pte. JP [illegible]; Cpl. [illegible]; Pte. GEB Jones; Sgt. A. Marsden.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is envisaged that the opening of Side One would [illegible] Ceremony complete with Massed Bands and [illegible] Artillery [illegible] Sir John A. and the Peace Tower Bells, followed by a quotation from Sir John A. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Side One

Item	Time
Artillery Salute and Peace Tower Bells	0.15
Quotation from Sir John A Macdonald (spoken word)	0.15
Approach of Massed Bands playing "Highland Laddie" - [illegible]	0.20
[illegible] (all band) - [illegible]	0.45
~~[illegible] (all band) - [illegible]~~	~~1.00~~
Fade out all band playing [illegible] - Boosey & Hawkes	0.50
Total Time	3.20

.../2

ITINERARY

April 13 - Relieved by 1st Cheshires and moved back to Niagara camp at Chateau de la Haie

April 15 News received that Battalion definitely was to be broken up

April 16 - Official order received to break up Battalion

April 17 - Detachment of men from the Battalion transferred to the 55th Battalion

April 19 - Main part of remnants of Battalion transferred to the 13th and 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, and the orderly room was moved to Hersin to continue work on Battalion's records

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The Most Casualties The Star Weekly - Sept 15/1945

The Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) suffered the greatest number gross casualties, the total being 111 Officers and 1,841 ORs, of which fatal casualties (Killed, Died of Wounds, etc.) amounted to 23 Officers, 414 ORs. Wounded 73 Officers, 1,367 ORs. Missing (PoW) 5 Officers, 160 ORs.

The Calgary Highlanders of Canada have total gross casualties of 92 Officers, 1,541 ORs. Fatal casualties 71 Officers, 364 ORs. Wounded 20 Officers, 1,129 ORs. Missing 2 Officers, 28 ORs.

It is pointed out that the above "Missing" casualties include "Missing." However, the majority of these people who were Prisoners of War have now been repatriated, although there are still some outstanding who cannot be declared as dead until the proper period of time has elapsed. These amount to Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) 2 Officers, 6 ORs. Calgary Highlanders of Canada 2 ORs.

If you consider fatal casualties (Killed, Died of Wounds, etc.) and wounded only, then the total would be Calgary Highlanders of Canada, 91 Officers, 1,415 ORs. Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) 103 Officers and 1,447 ORs.

These two Regiments are considered as having the highest Casualties under both headings, other Regiments lagging behind these totals.—Ed.)

APPENDIX 2

73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada

HONOURS AND AWARDS

(The following honours and awards were granted to the following members of the 73rd Battalion for service with it or other units at the front. The ranks shown are the highest ranks held during the war period.)

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Lieut-Colonel J H I Brown
Lieut-Colonel A D Perry
Lieut-Colonel H C Sparling
Major A Grant
Major J A McEwan
Major W G Petersen
Major H P Stanley

OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Major J M Bell

THE MILITARY CROSS AND BAR

Captain F F Worthington
Lieutenant G I Burns

THE MILITARY CROSS

Major H W Morgan
Captain F R Alford
Captain J H Christie
Captain G S McLennan

L. A. R. Bailey, R. Nash, Lt. J. C. Osborne, Lt. J. W. A. Cox, Lt. A. P. L. Hallows, M. Lowe, Lt. G. Gregory Smith, Lt. R. Allen, Lt. N. J. Lawson, 2 Lt. R. D. Steven, Lt. J. D. Henderson, Lt. L. W. Paterson (R.E.M.).
Padre D. Beaton, Capt. D. McMaster, Capt. A. A. C. Gibson, Capt. R. L. L. Kerr, Capt. C. B. Jones, Capt. G. C. Barnett, Lt. C. L. A. Grant, Capt. J. C. F. Campbell, Capt. R. Newman (RAPC), Capt. A. G. Cameron (RAMC).
Maj. P. M. B. Carthew, Maj. A. L. Watson, Capt. L. D. Cameron, Lt.-Col. A. O. L. Lithgow, M.C., the Colonel in Chief, The Colonel of the Regiment, Maj. E. W. Nicoll, Maj. the Hon. W. D. Arbuthnott, M.B.E., Maj. T. N. McMaster.

"THE STORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE BLACK WATCH"

(Address to the Rotary Club of Montreal
Tuesday, May 22nd, 1962)

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

On several occasions in recent years I have had the pleasure of being a guest at your head table, but this is the first time that I have had the privilege of addressing you. I must confess, however, it is more relaxing to listen to your speaker than, as your guest speaker, to be faced by so many old friends among you. This is, perhaps, particularly so when I have been allotted such a large subject as "The Story and Traditions of The Black Watch". I do agree, however, that the subject is a timely one, as we celebrate Empire Day in the centennial year of my Regiment, which has been so closely associated with the development of this Metropolitan City of Canada. In the Regiment we realize that the great majority of you, as citizens of Montreal, are genuinely interested in our local Highlanders. I imagine that all of you, whether or not you have served with The Black Watch, may wish to celebrate its centenary with us. Today I am asked to recall to your memories some of the Regiment's achievements during the past century.

It was on January 31st this year that The Black Watch of Canada became one hundred years old. But to understand its story and its traditions, one must go even further back, for almost two and a half centuries, to the origin of its parent, The Black Watch of Scotland, the senior Highland regiment of the British Army. After the Rebellion of 1715 in Scotland, the Highlands were in a constant state of disorder. The wearing of Highland dress and

WARTIME ACTIVITIES

OF

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

DURING

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

BY

[illegible]
MC., RC., EA., EGL.

(A Précis for the Historian of The Black Watch (R.H.R.)

CANADA

Department of National Defence
Army

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. HQ 1175-3
HQ 1075-1
(Adm A2)

Ottawa, Canada,
3 June, 1954. 195

Colonel Paul P. Hutchison, ED, QC,
c/o Howard, Holden, Hutchison,
Cliff, McMaster and Meighan,
215 St. James Street, West,
Montreal 1, Quebec.

Dear Colonel,

Please refer to your letters of March 29th and 30th, 1954, in which you request additional information regarding battle honours and colours for the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)of Canada. The delay in replying is due to an illness from which I just recently returned to duty.

Regulations concerning the design of Queen's and Regimental Colours were published in General Order No. 18 of 1928 as amendment No. 4 to Regulations and Instructions for the Clothing of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, 1926. You will note that the colours are the same for all battalions of a regiment, except with respect to the battalion numerals.

CEF battalions were awarded battle honours on an individual basis since at the time the honours were earned they did not form part of any regiment as such. Although in 1930 the Royal Highlanders of Canada was organized as 4 battalions, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of which perpetuated the 13th, 42nd, and 73rd battalions of the CEF respectively, these battalions eventually disappeared on further reorganization and the Black Watch became the perpetuating regiment of the three CEF battalions. The battle honours authorized by GO 110 of 1929 for the Royal Highlanders of Canada, now The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, is a unified list of the battle honours awarded to the 13th, 42nd and 73rd battalions CEF, with all duplications removed. These honours are inherited by perpetuation and constitute the Great War battle honours authorized for the regiment as a whole.

Existing regulations still limit to 10 the number of Great War battle honours which may be borne on colours. As indicated in your letter of March 29th, under authority published as GO 60 of 1933, the Black Watch is entitled to carry the battle honour "South Africa, 1899-1900" on the regimental colour in addition to the 10 authorized for the Great War.

The battle honour "The Great War", followed by the year dates, was the only award earned by those CEF battalions which served in England but not in France. In other cases, the words "The Great War" were used merely as a heading for a list of Great War battle honours awarded to a unit.

First Man In

By Ewen Irvine

HERE died in Montreal the other day Mr. W. Arthur Graffey. The obituary notice made brief reference to his service in the Great War. "He was," it read, "one of the original officers of the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, R.H.R., which served in World War I. He won the Military Cross with bar and attained the rank of major."

This brief mention of war service would make it appear that Mr. Graffey's Great War experience was little different from that of every other infantry officer. It wasn't much different until the last day of the war but his experiences on that day gave his military career unique distinction. For he was the first man into Mons and led the company—D Company of the 42nd—which captured the historic city whose name is indelibly linked with the beginning and the end of the 1914-1918 struggle.

A modest man, Mr. Graffey told this story reluctantly when it had to be told. Once he told it under compulsion and in dramatic circumstances. It is in the battalion history, of course, set down in crisp military phrases, but it tells better as Mr. Graffey told it on the witness stand on April 24, 1928, at the trial of Sir Arthur Currie's libel action against the publisher and editor of the Port Hope Guide.

* * *

THE crux of the libel against the Commander of the Canadian Corps was the assertion that he had needlessly sacrificed the lives of Canadian troops in the taking of Mons. The evidence proved that only one Canadian was killed on Armistice Day, 1918, and only two on the previous day and none at all in the capture of Mons. Mr. Graffey was one of a procession of officers and men who helped to establish the facts. This was the story as he told it:

"In the morning of November 10 D Company, in Jemappes a few miles out of Mons, was ordered to fall in and be prepared to advance. It was to move over the ground occupied by a company of the Princess Pats. The company passed along the main Jemappes-Mons road, reached headquarters in the basement of a brewery near the city and found there the Princess Pats.

"Going through the brewery the company was observed to come under shell-fire and later under machine-gun and rifle fire. They were feeling their way now and scouts were sent to find the strength of the army holding the lines of the city. By 5.30 p.m. a post was established within 50 feet of one of the machine-guns at the junction of the railway crossing and the main Mons-Jemappes road.

"The capture of Mons began at dusk," as Capt. Graffey recalls it, "when one of the platoons tried out the road and established a position at the junction of two canals by 9 p.m. Under cover of machine-gun fire by two guns of the platoon, Mr. Handy (Lieut. D. M. Handy) and the platoon crossed through a farmyard and the railway tracks, and by 11 p.m. we had established a post on the boulevard. By midnight the whole company was there."

They were in Mons. It was quiet. Too quiet.

"Between 11 o'clock and midnight the city was exceedingly quiet, and there was no movement at all on the part of the civilians. It would be difficult to imagine a similar situation."

* * *

CAPT. GRAFFTEY moved carefully toward the centre of the city:

"With Sgt. (J. J.) Gibson I proceeded to investigate. We went half way into the Grand' Place and concluded that the city had been evacuated. Returning to the company at one o'clock, we had signals established with company headquarters and disposition was made of men through the city."

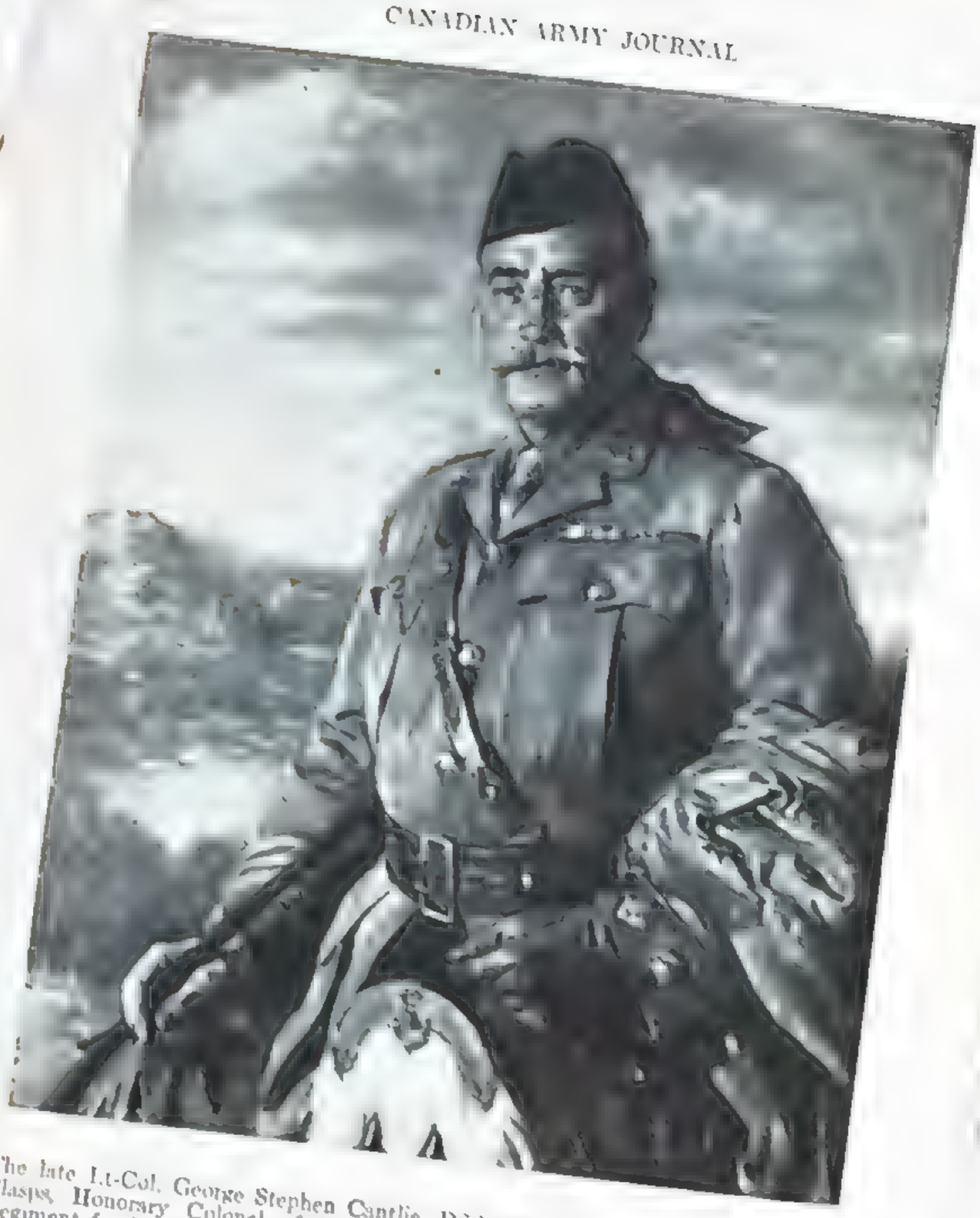
It was as easy as that. But in the chase from Cambrai to Mons the Germans fought vicious rear-guard actions and neither Capt. Grafftey nor his men knew when a shower of hand grenades would rain down from the houses or a hidden machine-gun open fire. An occasional shot would have been more comfortable than the eerie quiet of the great city. Civilians cowered in their cellars, waiting for the battle to roll over them. The soldiers on the streets were seeking it out.

Capt. Grafftey scouted the whole city. He sent men along all the main streets and by 4.30 a.m. received word that all platoons were in the Grand' Place. With daylight they moved into the open, the frightened civilians began to pour out of their homes, and in a little while what had been a silent city became a bedlam of rejoicing.

But this is Capt. Grafftey's story and here is how the night ended for him:

"On my way into the Grand' Place I met the president of the Chambre de Commerce and went with him to the city hall where we met Col. Ewing (Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.), the battalion commander, at seven a.m. I remained with Col. Ewing for ten or 15 minutes with a view to receiving further orders. At 7.45 the armistice message was received by our signal officer, Lieut. Louis Biggar, and I proceeded to notify the three platoons on the eastern outskirts. At 8 a.m. we took to billets and our company's show was over."

Capt. Grafftey had no orders to take Mons. He captured it so that he could get to the other side. As Col. Ewing testified at the same trial: "So far as I am concerned, Mons was an obstacle in our path. It lay between us and our objective."



The late Lt-Col. George Stephen Cantlie, DSO, VD, CD and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Clasps, Honorary Colonel of The Black Watch, who was active with the Regiment for 70 years. *(From a colour print of a painting produced by Gruetzner Bros. Ltd., Montreal).*

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

Museum - 1959

Since this Museum at Montreal was opened by Field Marshal Lord Wavell ten years ago, it has had its trials and tribulations: early in 1950 the Regiment's Armoury suffered severe damage from fire; four years later over a weekend the Armoury and Museum were broken into by a gang of thieves. Fortunately the fire escaped the Museum Room itself, but its ceiling and walls were badly damaged from smoke and water. As a result, the Museum had to be dismantled and all the exhibits to be packed and warehoused. For some months the Museum as such was dormant, while repairs were made and the room was used as a temporary regimental orderly room. By November 1950, however, all the exhibits were reinstalled in much the same places as they were before the fire. In the robbery considerable damage was done to the Museum's display cabinets and a few modern weapons were stolen.

In spite of these difficulties much progress has been made during the past decade, in enlarging this Museum and in building up its collections. The Committee in charge (consisting of half a dozen former officers of the Regiment and from one to three active officers) has held an average of six four-hour meetings each year. In the ten years of its existence there has been only one meeting when further donations or additions to the Museum's exhibits have not been reported. This has necessitated the enlargement of the physical space of the Museum.

Following the fire, a small adjoining cloak-room was taken over and rebuilt as a records-work-room. Here there is now a good sized work-table, with built-in book shelves above, where a small library of text books on uniforms, medals, arms and the like are installed for ready reference. The balance of the room is largely made up of storage shelves from floor to ceiling, on which are now installed from regimental archives fyling cabinets and pull-out cartons containing copies of regimental war diaries, service and war casualty cards, old

Regimental Paper 75th Batt. R.H.C.

RED HACKLE

Vol. I. TROOPSHIP "ADRIATIC" APRIL 8th, 1916 No. 4

To The Officers and Crew of the R. S. M. "Adriatic."

We the Officers and Crew of the R.M.S. Adriatic accept the thanks of the 75th Battalion R.H.C. for the treatment accorded us. We, of course, know that the Crew is not responsible for the ideal weather but somehow feel that having accomplished such wonders in making us comfortable, they may also have something to do with the pleasant weather we are having.

To Our Fellow Passengers.

There is no Paradise under the sun that we would rather be a member of than the *75th Royal Highlanders of Canada*, but if that was not possible our next choice would be one of the following: 64th Battalion, C.E.F., Coburg Heavy Battery, 8th Field Ambulance . . . and we mean it too.

We are Proud

At a Mount Parade some few days prior to our leaving Montreal our Colonel mentioned the fact that he and the rest of the officers are proud of the men, we thank him, and beg to assure him that he is no prouder of us than we are of him and the other officers.

We cannot be more loyal to King, Country and officers than we are, and may they lead on to victory for we will follow.

Good-bye to the Land of the Maple Leaf

Canada, My Canada, the land we love is behind us, we are on our way to the trenches and it is for King and the land we love that we are going to battle and perhaps death, but we are [illegible] proud [illegible] are doing our duty.

Our loved ones are left behind, but they too are proud, proud that their men are the ones to take up the cause of righteousness. Let our minds dwell, not upon the tears shed at our departure, but upon the welcome smile and tears of happiness, which will greet us when we return victors to us.

Via Wireless:

A German Submarine Sunk

A Zeppelin Brought Down.

Great News, but watch the papers when WE go into action.

Sentry: "Halt, who goes there?"
"Friend with bottle of whisky."
Sentry: "Pass on, Friend. Halt, Whisky."

Private in B Coy.: "Yesterday we fed the fishes, and to-day the fishes feed on."

Oh, it's nice to get up in the mornin'
On a long, cold, choppy sea,
And you have a sinking feeling
Where your stomach ought to be
You have no fear of submarines,
You wish that you were dead.
Oh, it's nice to get up in the mornin'
But—it's better to lie in bed.

FOR KING, COUNTRY AND OUR LOVED ONES.

Society To Ask For Legislation Governing Pet Shop Operations

By Joan Fraser

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals plans to present a bill for the regulation of pet shops to the Provincial Legislature SPCA President Alex MacLaurin said at the society's annual meeting last night.

A similar bill was presented to the municipal council last year, but was dismissed on the grounds that this was not a municipal matter. It is hoped that public interest aroused by the recent discovery of a pet shop where animals were badly treated will help in the passage of the bill.

Mr. MacLaurin also said that the society will establish services on the South Shore similar to those now provided in Montreal. Following complaints received from South Shore residents, plans are underway to provide services from Chateauguay to St. Hilaire.

The program includes plans for a shelter and pound, ambulances and vehicles, and a free clinic supervised by a veterinarian.

Mr. MacLaurin said that South Shore residents had reacted enthusiastically to the SPCA's suggestion. Committees have been formed, and there have been many offers of support.

Formerly, the police departments of the various municipalities had operated pounds, but this system had proved inadequate.

The society plans to investigate the newly-created City of Laval and the Lakeshore communities to find out if similar services are needed there.

The president went on to say that the SPCA's program of expansion and development would soon provide it with one of the most modern animal shelters in North America.

Other requests to be sent to the Legislature include a proposed bill to govern slaughterhouses in Quebec, and another forbidding the sale of small chickens and rabbits as Easter gifts.

Mr. MacLaurin said that the Federal Government was now co-operating with humane societies to ensure control of the methods used by seal hunters, and that control of this industry would soon be complete.

Plans for sick bays, ventilated wards, and new cages were announced by Col. H. W. Johnston, building committee chairman. Shelter Manager James St. Onge discussed new techniques to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including steaming of vehicles and administering of preventive serums.

Mr. St. Onge said that in 1965 the society's ambulances had made 37,763 calls, and 57,883 animals had been received.

Other officers reported on the bursaries and prizes given by the society in 1965 and the activities of the various clinics and the junior section of the society.

Mrs. H. W. Johnston, chairman of the SPCA education committee, expressed the society's appreciation of the co-operation given by the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, the English section of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, the Catholic School Commissions of Verdun, La-Salle, St. Laurent, Laval des Rapides and Jacques Cartier, and private schools and convents.

At last night's meeting, A. L. MacLaurin was re-elected president and Mrs. F. H. Dillingham and Col. Wyatt Johnson first and second vice-presidents respectively. Mr. P. D. J. Leblanc was returned as treasurer and Mrs. J. O. McCutcheon, honorary secretary.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM
OF
THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Formation and Plan of the Museum

This Museum was established in 1949 as a memorial to all those who served in the Black Watch of Canada and in particular to the Officers and Other Ranks of the Regiment who fell in action during the Second World War. Funds for the purpose were obtained from former regimental officers and friends of the Regiment by a fund raising committee headed by Major-General G.E. McCuaig, CMG. DSO.ED., Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment's 1st Canadian Battalion and a former Commandant of the Canadian regiment. The Museum's general committee, which collected and arranged the exhibits, was under the chairmanship of Colonel P. P. Nicholson, ED. I.D., another former Commandant.

Established 1949

The Museum Room was formerly the Quartermasters Stores of the Regiment's two battalions. The Architect who redesigned the two rooms as a museum was Mr. Leslie Coppold, A.R.C.A. and the general contractors were the Taylor Advertising Limited. The Regimental Commandant of the period was Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Bravery who personally supervised the reconstruction of the room.

Former use, Architect and Contractors

The Museum was formally opened on November 8th, 1949 by the then Colonel of the Black Watch, Field Marshal the Right Honourable the Earl Wavell of Winchester and Cyrenaica, GCB, GCSI, GCIE, CMG, MC, Constable of the Tower of London, who came to Canada from the United Kingdom specially for the purpose. Lord Wavell in his regimental service was an officer of the Black Watch, as his father had been before him and as his son was after him.

Opened by F.M. Lord Wavell, Nov. 8, 1949

The overall general plan of the Museum was to divide it into four main sections in which to group exhibits having to do with the Parent Regiment of Scotland, the earlier days of this Canadian branch of the Regiment (1862-1914), World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945). This plan generally speaking has been carried out in the glass showcases about the room and in the display tables. As one enters the Museum from the rear door and proceeds left around the room some of the more interesting exhibits will be noted.

General Plan

The First Wall Panel on the Left

The first wall panel consists chiefly of framed drawings, early photographs having to do with the Regiment in Canada and famous proclamations of the two world wars. Attention is drawn in particular to the original drawing by "Sniffles" of a Black Watch soldier at Ypres in the 1914

Drawings, Photographs and Proclamations

Original Sniffles Drawing

Clippings from this page to end of page 69
Presented to the Regiment by Mr. J. Paine in June 1966
3 Walpole Terrace
Brighton, England

A History of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) in the Great War, 1914-1918. Edited by Major General A. G. Wauchope. (The Medici Society, 7s. 6d. net.) [1922]

The Black Watch, which ended the second century of its existence last year, expanded during the war to fourteen battalions, Regular, Territorial, and New Army; and some 30,000 men served in its ranks in the various theatres of operations. That the services of the regiment should not be forgotten, and that those who served might have some record of their warlike days, accounts of the services of each of the battalions, old and new, have been compiled by their officers and have been edited by General Wauchope. This, the first volume, describes the work of the two Regular battalions and the Special Reserve Battalion; the second volume will deal with the Territorials, and the third with the New Army.

The 1st Battalion went to France with the 1st (Guards) Brigade, 1st Division, and passed through the retreat from Mons with much weariness but little loss. At the Marne also the battalion was fortunate; but at the Aisne, on September 14, a day of mist, it passed through heavy and confused fighting. D Company lost heavily in the Chivy Valley when advancing with the Cameron Highlanders in a counter-attack. All the officers fell. A and C Companies were on the Chemin des Dames, where, in helping to repel an enemy counter-attack, Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Grant-Duff, the Commanding Officer, was mortally wounded. He it was who, in the two years before the war, designed and edited, when at the War Office, The War Book, which contained "full instructions to each Government Department for the action to be taken by it on the outbreak of war." In the German onslaught at Ypres in November the 1st Brigade, which was in front of Glencorse Wood, took much of the initial shock. There were many deeds of gallantry, one of the brightest of which was the defence by Lieutenant Anderson and about forty men of C Company of a "strong point"—the first of its kind in the war—south of Polygon Wood. The Prussian Guard swept round and past the post, but throughout the day it held firm even after Lieutenant Anderson had been wounded and a sergeant had taken over command. During trench service early in 1915 the first "stove pipe" mortars appeared and, in the care of Lieutenant J. B. S. Haldane, were moved about the line to the infinite peril of friend and foe. Lieutenant Haldane was once rebuked "for walking about 'deficient of a glengarry'; he gave as his excuse the fact that the men of a neighbouring regiment had pushed him into a ditch for having fired mortars from their trenches."

At Loos the Black Watch were allotted to the advance on Hulluch. They failed, as did every other unit, to break through the enemy second line, and during the day had nearly 300 casualties. They knew the task to be impossible, but they did their best. After Loos the battalion was mainly engaged in trench routine until the battles of the Somme, in which it shared without serious loss. Early in 1917 the plan of landing troops on the Belgian coast was revived, and the 1st Division was moved to Le Clipon, near Dunkirk, to prepare to land, in August, 1917, between Westende and Middelkerke. Three columns were to land, each transported in a "pier or pontoon, 550ft. in length, with tapering draught." The camp in which they were trained was surrounded by sentries, and every precaution to maintain secrecy was observed. Even the rations were delivered into "barbed wire locks," so that there could be no communication with the outside world. The delays in the general advance of the British line owing to the heavy rains also delayed the great adventure; and in October it was cancelled and the Black Watch and the other units were sent to Ypres to help at Passchendaele. Here the battalion met the Royal Highlanders of Canada, a unit affiliated to the Black Watch. In the last year of hostilities the battalion's principal fighting was in the defence of Givenchy, the storming of the Hindenburg Line, and the capture of Wassigny.

At the outbreak of war the 2nd Battalion was in India and did not reach the French front as a unit of the Bareilly Brigade, Meerut Division, until the last days of October, 1914. After sharing in the actions of Neuve Chapelle and Loos (where the battalion had 363 casualties in the first day), the battalion was transferred to Mesopotamia, where it was to form part of the force which was to relieve Kut. In February, as a result of the heavy losses at Shaikh Sa'ad, and at Hanna (by January 21 only two officers and 130 men were left of the 900 who had landed at Basrah on December 31), the battalion was linked with the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in a new [illegible] known as the Highland Battalion. At the capture of Hanna, on April 15, when the British entered the position to find a courteous notice, "Au revoir. A la prochaine bataille," the battalion was in reserve; but at Sannaiyat it was heavily involved, and on April 22, when during a Turkish counter-attack a retirement was ordered in error, the Highland Battalion was left entirely unsupported at a moment when, to turn the tide of the day, some of its number were attacking the third Turkish line. Thus the attackers had to retire under heavy fire and with great loss. It was a great demonstration of courage and coolness.

The Black Watch

Sir,—May I have space to correct several inaccuracies in the letter under the above heading published in your issue of the 12th inst.?

Firstly, the Black Watch as a regiment were not anti-Jacobite and took no part in the suppression of the Jacobites. When the rebellion broke out they had been serving for two years in Flanders. Because of the civil war they were brought home with other regiments in 1745 but, unlike the others, were not sent to Scotland. Stewart of Garth, the regimental historian, estimated that some 300 of the men had fathers and brothers serving in Charles Edward's army!

Secondly, even the six independent companies raised in 1725 (not 1729 as stated) were not raised as an anti-Jacobite force. The idea did not originate with George II's Government. The principle had been established for sixty years. The first instance of raising a company of Highland soldiers arose in 1667, in Charles II's reign, and a succession of such companies followed long before Disarming Acts or Jacobites came into existence.

The six independent companies of 1725-39, out of which the Highland Regiment, the Black Watch, was eventually formed, preserved the peace, prevented raids, and watched (or policed) the Highlands in exactly the same way as their predecessors had done. The principle of their employment is followed to this day on the Indian frontier, and is really as old as history itself.

There are other less important mistakes. "Am Freiceadan Dubh" means, of course, "The Black Watch," and was applied to the men and not to the tartan! "Saighdearan Dearg" (Red Soldiers) was applied by Highlanders generally to the English regiments and never to the Highland soldiers. English soldiers have always been known as "Red Coats" all the world over.

Your correspondent repeats Stewart of Garth's account of the origin of the tartan. It is a disputed point, but in one thing Stewart has recently been proved wrong. Contemporary documents, preserved in the British Museum, prove that the independent companies all wore the same tartan as early as 1733. The "sett" is not given. But there is no contemporary evidence to show that Lord Crawford changed the sett or invented a new one when his regiment was formed, and, may I say without going into detail, it is highly improbable that he did so.

Two of the commanders of lesser companies are wrongly named. Alexander Campbell of Fonab was not one. He commanded an earlier company raised in 1715 and disbanded in 1717. The Campbell in question was Colin Campbell of Skipness. This mistake again was Stewart of Garth's originally. The Munro was George Munro of Culcairn, not John

R. F. H. WALLACE
(Colonel, late the Black Watch).

Corsee, Nairn.

My Six Years with the Black Watch, 1881-87. By John Gordon. (Boston: The Fort Hill Press.) [1929]

This book contains many points of interest besides the personal factor, taking us back as it does nearly fifty years to the Arabi rebellion and the beginning of the British occupation of Egypt. In January, 1881, Mr. Gordon, now an eminent citizen and lawyer of Boston, U.S.A., at the age of 17½, finding work on his father's farm in Aberdeenshire unexciting, enlisted in the Black Watch. On the advice of the recruiting sergeant he gave his age as nineteen years and six months. Since his training as a soldier was just completed and he was officially over twenty, in August, 1882, he accompanied his battalion to Egypt, where he was to remain for the next five years. He took part in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign, the Suakim fighting and the actions of El Teb and Tamaai; he was with the Nile Expedition to save General Gordon, being present in the River Column at the battle of Kirbekan; finally, in the Frontier Field Force, he was in the last action of the period, at Guinniss.

He is mainly concerned with relating his own career, and he brings vividly before us the life of the soldier in the eighties and the conditions of active service in a "small war." But, having read a great deal of history since he left the Army, he gives a general account of the campaigns and the political situation as he goes along. The book, therefore, is in its way a record of events in Egypt, 1882-87, as well as a story of adventure. Mr. Gordon might be a soldier of the Great War from the way in which he attributes military failures to the neglect of professional advice by the Government of the day, and to the procrastination, indecision and general "wait-and-see" attitude of the politicians—their phrase in those days was apparently "if and when necessary"—with the result that costly expeditions were required to try to recover lost time. The fighting, often hand-to-hand, of those days is particularly well described. There were exciting moments. Mr. Gordon is insistent that the square at Tamaai was not "broken," but that the Arabs got through a gap caused by an advance over broken ground, a foolish order to charge having been given. Generally, however, he speaks well of, and was on good terms with, his officers. Amongst those with whom he came in contact were Major Kitchener, Fred Burnaby, Lieutenant (the late General Sir) John Maxwell, Colonel (the late General Sir William) Butler, Major (General Sir Horace) Smith-Dorrien and Major (General Sir Leslie) Rundle. One medical officer provokes a little sarcasm. His hobby was to keep the sick-list low, with a view, perhaps, to his own advancement; so when Gordon reported sick he merely said in one breath: "Strong-young-man-go-away-or-I'll put-you-in-the-guard-room," and the medical orderly gave him medicine surreptitiously.

There are not many accounts of the row of the Nile Expedition in whalers from Shellal to Korti by one who pulled an oar. The "prevailing north wind," as we are told, refusing to prevail and the river being low, it was a long and painful business. Mr. Gordon, then a corporal, tells the story with appropriate vigour, recalling that his crew, hauling against the force of a rapid, pulled their boat in half. Stranded on an island in mid-stream on Christmas Eve, he admits to breaking into the reserve stores, each man, in addition to other trifles, eating a pound of cheese.

Bed meant to us the safest place we could find among rocks, often the top of a rock. . . . There was one thing, however, that we dreaded, the reveille, because it always came too soon. . . . For us a day's work was fourteen hours of toughest struggle; lunch time was dependent on vicissitudes and did not necessarily mean relaxation, because we often ate whilst we worked; and a week's labour was seven full days. . . . Food was about half what we could have eaten.

Vermin clung to the men "through fire and water, loyal relatives of those in the World War." The sufferings of the wounded, carried on camels or in boats, on the return journey provide painful reading. Having been turned into a boatman by hard experience, Gordon, after returning to Cairo, volunteered for the Mounted Infantry, and had adventures of a different kind, ending with Guinniss and being promoted sergeant. Garrison life in Malta proved dull after so many years' campaigning, and at the end of his six years he took his discharge and went home.

The Official Records of the Mutiny in the Black Watch. Compiled and edited by H. D. Macwilliam. 240 pp. 8vo. London, 1910. Forster Groom. 12/6.

This book records an unfortunate episode in the history of a distinguished regiment.

In his introduction of 57 pages the author gives an account of the mutiny and its results, the remainder of the book being devoted to copies and extracts of official papers; and he makes a strong case against the Government of the day.

He shows that the men in the six companies of the regiment under Lord Semple, enlisted as they understood for service in Scotland only, marched to London from the north, in the spring of 1743, under the impression that they were being taken south solely for review by the King. On arrival near London they learnt that the King was no longer there, and, from gossip with men of another regiment (Sinclair's), they were led to believe that they were to be drafted out to the West Indies. They had also certain grievances connected with clothing and pay.

The result was that, when orders were received to march to the coast and embark for Flanders, about 150 deserted and tried to make their way back to Scotland: a few returned to the regiment at once, being prevailed on to do so by officers who had followed them up; others to the number of 107 surrendered to cavalry who had been sent in pursuit of them. These were all tried by Court Martial, and the majority sentenced to death: three were executed in the Tower, and the remainder pardoned and sent to other regiments serving abroad: nine are believed to have escaped back to Scotland.

LIEUTENANT JOHN REID
Loudoun's Highlanders, c. 1745

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Six Men Behind Bars

DAVID Walker is one of many former prisoners-of-war who were bitten by the "writing bug" while in captivity.

As an officer of the Black Watch he was captured at St. Valery and remained in "the bag" for five years, in spite of several attempts to escape. After the war he was appointed Comptroller to Lord Wavell, who was then Viceroy of India.

David Walker: into "the bag" at St. Valery.

Unlike all too many prisoners-of-war, David Walker made a success of writing. His novel "Geordie" sold more than 50,000 copies, which is four or five times the sale of many established novelists.

Now comes "The Pillar" *(Collins, 12s 6d)*. It is a prisoner-of-war story, and the fact that it is published at this late hour, after so many other prisoner-of-war books, is an indication that it has a little something the others did not have.

Some people criticised "Geordie" because it was too "nice" a book. This one is down-to-earth, without going to the far extreme. The author presents the stories of six fellow-prisoners who share the same background of captivity. One is a failure, whom imprisonment at least keeps out of mischief; another is a descendant of a military family, to whom captivity is an intolerable disgrace; another is an imaginative type who writes a play in which one of the characters is his one-time girl friend — and then is called upon to play this girl friend in the camp production. A delicate situation; but Mr. Walker does not put a foot wrong.

The book shows the interactions of these widely assorted, never improbable, types. Anyone who starts this story will be sure to finish it.

Maxwell, SIR JOHN GRESFELT (b. 1859). British soldier. Born July 12, 1859, he was educated at Cheltenham College, and in 1878 joined the Black Watch, with which he served in Egypt in 1882, being present at Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 he served in the Nile expedition as a staff officer, and took part in all the campaigns there during the next twelve years, winning the D.S.O. at Ginnis and commanding a brigade of Egyptians at Omdurman. In the South African War he commanded a brigade and afterwards was military governor of Pretoria, being knighted in 1900. After some years on the staff in England, Maxwell held the command of the force in Egypt, 1908–12, and again 1914–15, during the earlier stages of the Great War. When the Irish rebellion broke out in April, 1916, he was sent to Ireland as commander-in-chief with full powers; but in a few months he was appointed to the northern command, which he retained until April, 1919. In 1919 he was made a full general

Sir John Maxwell, British soldier
Lafayette

The Black Watch and the King's Enemies. By Bernard Fergusson. (Collins. 15s.)

By ARTHUR BRYANT

DURING the battle of Corunna, Sir John Moore rode up to the Forty-second or Royal Highlanders, today officially known as the Black Watch, and, calling them to the charge, cried out, "My brave Forty-second, if you've fired your ammunition, you've still your bayonets. Remember Egypt! Think on Scotland!" In his account of the Regiment's doings during the second German War, Colonel Fergusson, now commanding its first and, alas, only regular battalion, describes how the Black Watch covered themselves with glory in every part of the world, taking courage from their own unsurpassable tradition, and inspiration from their native land. It is a book to make any Scotsman proud.

* * *

A NEW work by the author of "Beyond the Chindwin" and "The Wild Green Earth" is a literary as well as a military event. Colonel Fergusson marshals words with the same skill and fire that he marshals men; his account of the Black Watch's advance from Alamein to Tripoli is worthy of Napier. He has a genius both for describing battle and for drawing, in a few flashing lines, the portrait of a soldier.

"Every man in the Division knew that tall and ungainly figure," he writes of Douglas Wimberley. "Between battles the General would be at the same time solicitous for the man's welfare and intent upon his training; during them he would be using his arms like a flail to urge men forward, being at the same moment, as likely as not, improperly far forward himself. Born and bred in the Camerons, he might have been born and bred for the precise purpose of commanding the Highland Division in war. He was an ardent, almost an immoderate, upholder of everything Highland; and his two by-names in the Division—'Lang Tam' and 'Tartan Tam'—show that he had far transcended ordinary relationships and burst through into the individual affection of every Jock."

One is grateful, too, for the description of the prisoners' general, Victor Fortune, who "led captivity captive," of the incomparable Thomas Rennie, of that beloved soldier, Harry Houldsworth, who led a Highland brigade at Alamein and during the later years of the war "spread the new gospel of victory as Commandant of the School of Infantry."

Nor is it only the famous whom Colonel Fergusson depicts. The greatest of all his portraits is of the invincible Jock, with his stubbornness, his humour, his dour assurance in himself and his comrades.

Perhaps the passage in the book which I admired most was one describing the doings of Lance-Corporal Jordan, a battalion runner. "He seemed to have a freak capacity for survival. He volunteered continuously for the most unpleasant task of all, and seemed to thrive on it. The nearer shells and mortar bombs burst about him, the more entertained he seemed to be; he carried messages in all directions, and was almost transfigured by the dust which Spandau bullets kicked up all around him. It was the great day of his life, and where he is now, Heaven knows."

* * *

NO wonder that, as the men of the 6th Battalion marched down the bomb-scarred quay at Dunkirk, they sang their age-long chant:

You may talk about the first Royal Scots Fusiliers
The Aberdeen Millisby and the Dundee Volunteers;
But of a' the famous regiments that's lyin' far awa',
Gae bring tae me the tartan o' the Gallant Forty-Twa.

Dunkirk, St. Valery, Gibraltar, Tug Argan, Barkasan, Crete, Tobruk, Alamein, Mareth, Wadi Akarit, Sidi Medienne, Sicily, Cassino, Athens, Burma, beyond the Chindwin, "D" Day, Breville, Colombelles, Falaise, Hertogenbosch, Reichswald Forest, the Rhine crossing—it is a wonderful record for the men of one regiment. Wherever they went, they fought as their forbears did. In Bernard Fergusson, the Chindit, they have found a chronicler worthy of their deeds.

Monday, December 24, 1928

SILVER PIPER GOES HOME

Romance of Figure Now in Black Watch's Possession

SALEROOM FIND

Handed Over Yesterday at "Daily Mirror" Offices

Discovered by chance in a London saleroom, the Silver Piper has been restored to his rightful home.

An officer of the Black Watch yesterday received as a gift from the *Daily Mirror* this figure which commemorates some of the regiment's most famous battles.

In the *Daily Mirror* a fortnight ago there appeared a brief description of a silver figure of a Scottish Highlander found by a representative in the rooms of a well-known firm of auctioneers.

That figure is now to rest permanently in its rightful home—the officers' mess of the Black Watch.

Struck by its beauty when first seeing it, our representative turned to the catalogue in which was the following entry: *A silver figure of a Piper of the Seaforth Highlanders on silver-mounted ebony plinth.*

On a well-worn silver plate on the front of the plinth there were the magic names—Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sevastopol, Lucknow, Amoafel, Ordahsu, Dewrah, Coomassie.

What a record! And in the middle of them all, a crest of a regiment—the 42nd.

The *Daily Mirror* representative fingered the plate, to find it gently yield to his touch. There was revealed—a snuffbox such as were beloved in old regimental messes!

Interested by the discovery, he ascertained from the auctioneers that the figure had been put into the sale by a dealer who had purchased it from the effects of a deceased officer in the north of London.

"42," NOT "72"

On looking more closely into the matter, he quickly reached the conclusion that the description in the catalogue was at fault. The regimental number of the Seaforth Highlanders is 72, whereas the number on the plinth, 42, is that of the Royal Highlanders—the Black Watch.

Reference to the Army List showed that nine of the names given on the plinth corresponded with those figuring on the colours of the Black Watch, whereas only two corresponded in the case of the Seaforths.

Feeling that so interesting a piece of plate should not be subjected to the vagaries of the saleroom, the *Daily Mirror* purchased it, and, having ascertained, with the help of Lloyds Bank, that the officer commanding the depot was at Perth, offered it to him by telegram for acceptance.

It was immediately accepted, and this beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art will henceforth form part of the regimental plate.

How the trophy found its way into the saleroom is matter for conjecture. Pending its renovation, a photograph of it was sent to the commanding officer with a request for any details he might be able to give.

FAMILY CREST

His reply was that on the banner worn by the piper there appeared a family crest which, with the battle honours covering a period of sixty-six years, suggested that the model was made to commemorate the service in the regiment of a father and son.

General E. G. Grogan and Colonel W. H. C. Moubray fought in the Ashanti War of 1873-1874, and, the commanding officer said, he was communicating with them in the hope that they would be able to give some clue to the original ownership of the trophy.

Yesterday it was formally handed over to Captain C. W. Mafett, who came from Perth to receive it on behalf of the regiment.

In thanking the *Daily Mirror* for its gift he said it would be greatly prized by all the officers and by none more than those of the second battalion, who had only three pieces left of their original plate—a snuffbox and two wine cups—the rest having been lost in the famous troopship Birkenhead.

The Origin of the Black Watch.

By [illegible]

[illegible] would be found. It is my boast that I was the [illegible] and found it in the mountains of the north. I [illegible] a hardy and martial race of men. [illegible] with valour, and contented for you in [illegible]

[illegible] many people, who should [illegible] are so profoundly ignorant of the [illegible] the Black Watch, the oldest and most popular and far-famed of the [illegible] the British army came to bear the name [illegible] one hundred and sixty years.

At the time of the Revolution in 1688, the majority of the Clans [illegible] the Jacobite party of the House of Stuart. But after a [illegible] years they commenced with renewed zeal to the [illegible] of King William III. In 1711 they again took up [illegible] of the Earl of Mar, but the result [illegible] and it is [illegible] that time. If we except [illegible] by the Spaniards in 1719 to involve [illegible] war, the country enjoyed comparative tranquillity until the rebellion of 1745.

Perhaps none of their countrymen the Highlanders of Scotland have had occasion for the possession of those qualities which enable to form an ideal of a soldier. Inured from their youth to hardships and exposure in a mountainous country and a rigorous climate, of a moral constitution and temperament they are, in addition, courageous, determined, and patient. They are, in addition, courageous, determined, and enthusiastic. They are not long their bravery, constancy, and enthusiasm lasting; and though inclined with an honorable spirit of independence, as people are more accessible to reasonable kindness and authority.

As early as the year 1725, when Marshal Wade was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, Highlanders had been armed and allowed into the service of the Crown; and in 1729, the Government considered it desirable to raise a number of loyal Highlanders and constitute them portion of the regular military force of the country, for duty in the mountainous districts for

Bugler George Jackson, of the 42nd Foot.

[illegible] Corporal and [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] pound [illegible] in the deep fallen snow.

Behind him in camp stray a score of the comrades of [illegible] from the effects of a night and many days spent the [illegible] Fraser the day before. In which the latter had found in their [illegible] that superiority of numbers and [illegible] victory.

Montreal was being [illegible] by the British forces under the celebrated General Wolfe, who was personally leading his men. He met the frequent sallies of the Frenchmen with perfect good humour, conscious of the fact that in proportion the enemy must surrender, for there was no chance [illegible] a speedy capitulation.

The hopes of the French were centred in expected reinforcements, the arrival of which they hoped would be to place the British Army between two fires and thus completely [illegible] it.

Montreal was a totally different city from what we find it at the present day, for the occupation by a different nationality has added a power of good for the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants. It must not, however, be thought that the city lacked defence, for the heights were well planted with formidable cannon, and so well placed were they that the British general had long since given up the idea that he could, with the small army, successfully assault it, and moreover, the French forces outnumbered his own by two to one.

Through the blinding sleet and snow, which filled up every available crevice, the sentry keenly watched in the direction of the enemy.

Once or twice he turned towards the sleeping camp, and with a sigh passed on as he thought of the rest that would be his in another hour, when his spell of duty came to an end.

"Ugh! how cold," he muttered. "It was colder than this

THE BRITISH (2nd ROYAL HIGHLAND) REGIMENT OF FOOT. Arrived in Canada in the summer of 1758 as part of Britain's military commitment to the "Seven Years' War". Now internationally known as the 'Black Watch' these troops, the first British to see service in Canada, will forever be known for their action at Fort Ticonderoga. (Photo: The Company of Military Historians)

BRITISH REGIMENTS.—No. 29

"THE FORTY-TWAS"

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT)

F[illegible] which has been [illegible] as "Scotland's oldest and [illegible] Highland Corps," was raised [illegible] to do police duty in Edinburgh [illegible] keep the peace among the High[illegible] Originally the regiment was recruited chiefly from the Grant, Munro, and Campbell [illegible] and then the independent [illegible] were united in one reg[illegible] and [illegible] for the first time as a regiment of the British Army in 1740 in a field between Tay Bridge and Aberfeldy. The regiment was at first known as the 43rd; afterwards the number was altered to 42 and the regiment had its baptism of fire at Fontenoy.

It was a matter of great speculation as to how the Highland troops would carry themselves in the attack, but their charge was so full of dash that a French historian wrote: "The British behaved well and could be exceeded in ardour by none but our officers, when the Highland furies rushed in upon us with more violence than ever did sea driven by tempest."

In 1756 we find them called Lord John Murray's Highlanders and the regiment was required to fight in many famous engagements overseas, such as Louisberg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and the surrender of Montreal. The bravery of the regiment at Ticonderoga has become a legend. The casualties in that fierce contest totalled 25 officers and 622 rank and file killed and wounded alone. The story of Ticonderoga was the universal topic of praise in the United Kingdom, and the King conferred the title Royal on the regiment. Its title afterwards was therefore "The 42nd Royal Highland Regiment."

GREAT GLORY EARNED IN INDIA.

In 1780 a 2nd Battalion was formed and it was sent to India, earning great glory at the siege and assault of Seringapatam. Honours were also earned for Mysore and Mangolore, and six years later that battalion was made a separate regiment and numbered the 73rd, and was called the Perthshire Regt. It bore a notable part in the South African Wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3. This was the regiment that distinguished itself on the occasion of the loss of the Birkenhead. The splendid example of heroism shown by all ranks on board is one of the immortal sea stories, and on that day no fewer than two officers and 53 men of the 73rd perished.

The famous Red Hackle now worn in the feather bonnet of the regiment was gained by the Black Watch in the Flanders campaign of 1794-5.

"MY BRAVE HIGHLANDERS."

The next campaign that saw the Black Watch in action was that under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and the regiment distinguished itself in the landing at Aboukir and the battle of Alexandria, and it is related that Sir Ralph Abercromby particularly called upon the 42nd for a special effort when the battle was at its height, calling out: "My brave Highlanders, remember your forefathers; remember [illegible] country." [illegible] Colonel [illegible] when [illegible] O[illegible] Cu[illegible]ng rendered the [illegible] them [illegible] put forward [illegible] very [illegible] excellent. Sir John Moore [illegible] reported to have said [illegible], remember Egypt."

The Black Watch served in the Peninsular War, earning eight honours on the colours — Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula. At Toulouse the Black Watch bore a foremost part, as is testified by a casualty list that amounted to 25 officers, 17 sergeants, and 279 men killed and wounded.

The regiment was in the thick of the fighting during the three days' climax of Napoleon's famous Hundred Days, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo the total losses were 298 officers and men.

A great honour is the fact that the Duke of Wellington, in his Waterloo dispatch, only mentioned four regiments. The 42nd was one of them, and he said that it had particularly distinguished itself.

RUSHING THE HEIGHTS OF ALMA.

Then came the Crimean War, following the long peace, and the 42nd Regiment was the senior regiment of Sir Colin Campbell's immortal Highland Brigade. The regiment bore a very dashing part in rushing the Heights of Alma and was with the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and at the assaults of June 18 and September 8, 1855, on Sevastopol, on which later date the town fell.

The Black Watch bore a very arduous part in the Indian Mutiny under their old chief Sir Colin Campbell and fought with special bravery at the battle of Cawnpore, the battle of Bareilly, and the siege and capture of Lucknow, the name of the latter being added to the colours.

INDIAN MUTINY HONOURS

The regiment won no fewer than eight Victoria Crosses for its part in the Indian Mutiny.

There is a noble memorial commemorating those who fell in war from the creation of the Black Watch Regt. to the close of the Indian Mutiny, and it now adorns the vestibule of Dunkeld Cathedral. On the slab underneath there appear the following lines:—

"Here, 'mong the hills that nursed each hardy Gael,
Our votive marble tells the soldier's tale,
Art's magic power each perished friend recalls,
And heroes haunt these old Cathedral walls."

The next honour added to the colours was Ashantee, 1873-4, when the regiment earned the special appreciation of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. Operating in terribly difficult country and in the deadly climate, the regiment's marching and fighting were the admiration of all, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was not one to bestow praise lightly.

The Victoria Cross was won by Lce.-Sergt. S. McGaw at the Battle of Amouaful for leading his section all day through the bush, although himself hard hit in the early morning.

The Black Watch formed part of the Highland Brigade which carried out the successful assault on the entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882.

The regiment justly earned its honours for Tel-el-Kebir and Egypt, 1882, 1884. The splendid fighting qualities shown by the regiment not only at Tel-el-Kebir, but near Suakin, El Teb, and Tamai, caused Lord Wolseley to send his famous telegram to the regiment: "Well done, old comrades of the Black Watch!"

LORD WOLSELEY'S TRIBUTE.

In September, 1884, the 1st Battalion proceeded up the Nile and formed part of the river column, taking part in the battle of Kirbekan, which figures on the colours. Then, on the evacuation of the Sudan, the battalion returned to Cairo, being met by Lord Wolseley, who telegraphed home to the Commander-in-Chief: "Black Watch has arrived in splendid condition and looking the picture of military efficiency." For his bravery at Tamai Pte. T. Edwards was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The Boer War very soon saw the 2nd Battalion in action on the veldt and this battalion led the Highland Brigade in their tragic night attack on Magersfontein, when in the pitch darkness the Brigade fell into a trap and lost 600 in killed and wounded. The survivors of three companies of the Black Watch held on all day and did not retire until the evening, when only six men of those three companies remained unhurt. It was a day as terrible as any in the regiment's experience, with the exception of Ticonderoga. The regiment was in action again at Koodoesberg Drift, and then again after a march of 30 miles it took part in the attack on Cronje's Laager at Paardeburg, when over 4,000 Boers were captured, the honour Paardeburg being on the Black Watch colours.

Like other Highland regiments, the Black Watch had a remarkable share of marching and fighting after Lord Roberts had captured the chief towns and there is no space to enumerate all the engagements in which they took part, but their casualties totalled 29 officers and 523 N.C.O.s and men killed and wounded.

IN THE GREAT WAR.

The Black Watch had 25 battalions in the Great War and they fought in all the major battles, earning a total of 69 engagement honours. They made history and particularly at Loos, the Somme, and the storming of the Hindenburg Line. All battalions in the field, including several Service battalions, did some notably fine things, and the chief honours are Marne, 1914, '18; Ypres, 1914, '17, and '18; Loos, Somme, 1916, '18; Arras, Vimy, Scarpe, Lys, Messines, Hindenburg Line, St. Quentin Canal, Selle, and the Sambre.

The regiment was nobly represented in Salonica and earned great honour in all the chief operations in Palestine, and particularly at Gaza, and also fought in Mesopotamia, earning honours for Tigris, Kut, and Bagdad.

The surgeon: he inspected the messing — and the families too.

Left and right: two of the captains in the 73rd of Foot.

The quartermaster: he saw that all wives went to church.

THE CODE OF THE 73rd

HERE IS A GLIMPSE OF THE DAYS WHEN OFFICERS TOUCHED THEIR CAPS TO THE COLONEL AND NOBODY CARRIED A PARCEL

OLD military books have a fascination all their own. Take, for instance, "Standing Orders of the 73rd Regiment," a neat bound volume with gilt letters, bearing the date 1862. Later the Regiment became the 2nd Battalion The Royal Highlanders, better known as the Black Watch.

The book is in sections clearly demonstrating the organisation and duties of all ranks for the efficient running of the regiment. It starts off with an order that every officer is to have a copy in his personal possession.

The original owner of the book, one Lieutenant Doncaster, inserted his photograph in a diced-band cap on the front page and added a number of photographs in the appropriate places of his brother officers; though he refrained, perhaps for reasons of tact, from including the majors and the commanding officer.

Doncaster joined as ensign at the Curragh in 1865 and he gives his stations up to 1874. They include Fleetwood, Hong-Kong, Colombo, Limerick, Kandy (Ceylon), Newcastle, Sheffield and Cawnpore.

The book directed that when the commanding officer arrived on the parade-ground the officers should move up to him and "salute by touching their caps." Officers unable to attend parade owing to indisposition were to inform the adjutant and the surgeon without delay. At all times the strictest exercise of authority was to be combined with the habit of general courtesy. Violent language calculated to irritate soldiers was to be avoided.

Captains were to visit barrack-rooms at least once every day, and pay particular attention to messing. It is odd to note that they were responsible for men being paid *daily* at 10.30 a.m. On the 15th and 30th of every month the captain of the day had to read out to patients in hospital the Articles of War "especially those relative to malingering and irregular conduct while under medical treatment."

Every officer and NCO was expected to be able to call the roll of his men by heart and to answer "any question relative to the habits, disposition or circumstances of every man in his squad."

All officers were required to be members of the mess, and the senior present was charged with checking any conduct likely to disrupt harmony. Gambling was strictly forbidden, and accounts were carefully watched to prevent extravagant spending.

Besides being responsible for the care of the sick and for the hygiene of the camp, the surgeon had to inspect the messes and watch the conditions of regimental families.

One of the quartermaster's many duties was to be present at the weighing of officers' baggage. Doubtless, he would not be popular on such occasions unless he was capable of turning a blind eye where the excess was not unreasonable. Another of his responsibilities was to submit an "absence report" in respect of women and children of the regiment who failed to attend church on Sunday. The armourer sergeant was responsible to the quartermaster for regular inspection of arms and he was paid one penny per month per firearm for removing and cleaning the locks.

One of two pin-up girls who found their way into the 73rd Standing Orders

Lieutenant Doncaster: he served in Limerick, Kandy, Colombo, Cawnpore, Hong-Kong.

Non - commissioned officers were to consider themselves a body distinct from private soldiers, with whom they were not to drink or associate, nor admit any undue familiarity. Lending or borrowing was ruled out. To maintain their position NCOs were to supervise fatigues but not to assist in any way. They were forbidden to hold horses or to carry bundles or parcels of any description.

Among the duties of the provost sergeant and police were to see that the cooks were sober, that meals were punctual and well served, and that all men washed their feet before breakfast on Thursdays and Sundays (those confined to the cells had to wash legs and feet only once a week). Clean linen was compulsory every week.

All men had to take their turn at cooking and cooks were appointed weekly.

Failings of the private soldier which were to be discouraged included the cutting, bending or otherwise altering of cap peaks. When walking out he was permitted to carry a small cane, "but thick walking sticks are prohibited." Another rule said: "No soldier is to appear in the streets imperfectly dressed; nor are soldiers to carry in their hands bundles or baskets, nor are they to smoke in the streets."

A soldier with a financial grievance was allowed to press for a court-martial investigation, "but the complainant must expect to be punished for obstinacy if his complaint be proved to be frivolous."

No man was to marry without the commanding officer's consent. "Any individual infringing this order will subject himself and his family to great misery; his wife will not be allowed in barracks, nor have any privileges of soldiers' wives, nor be recognised in any way." Nothing could be clearer than that!

Wives spreading malicious reports of each other were to be turned out of barracks forthwith. Only the well-behaved and legally married wives had the privilege of taking in the regimental washing.

A regimental savings bank existed. There was no Army education scheme as we know it, but there was a school to which sergeants contributed eightpence a month, corporals sixpence, and privates fourpence, these sums being paid over to the sergeant-schoolmaster, who had to provide the slates, paper, pens and ink. There was an annual grant towards the cost of other education supplies.

Very strict orders were given about the supply of ball ammunition. The following certificate had to be signed by the captain of the company and delivered to the adjutant on parade: "I hereby certify that I have minutely inspected each man's pouches on parade and that every round of ball cartridge has been taken from the men's pouches previously to the issue of blank ammunition."

The object of this pocket-book was not to "establish severity" but to ensure uniformity and recognised system which could be obtained only by strict attention to detail.

Is there an idea here for today, perhaps?

LIEUT-COL. W. L. JULYAN

Only [illegible] in the country [illegible] the regimental [illegible] the [illegible] of their own Regiment. So the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch [illegible] to [illegible] home to Scotland to see today's Army marches and fights

THE BLACK WATCH GO HOME

THE skirl of the pipes rang through the streets of Dundee. The reel, the march and the strathspey rang, too, through Perth and Pitlochry, Blairgowrie, Carnoustie, Dunfermline, Dunblane. And with the pipes and drums came the troops, displaying their skill in battle techniques, bayonet fighting and unarmed combat. The famous red hackle was back in Scotland. The Black Watch had come home.

Scotland's senior Highland regiment had, since World War [illegible], been [illegible] in the world's trouble spots—Germany, Korea, Aden, Cyprus—but, for the first time in 25 years, the 1st Battalion had a home posting. Now it was to show how things would be done, taking over as Demonstration Battalion at the School of Infantry, Warminster.

But in the first week—and the Battalion packed its bags and took the high road—to Perthshire, Angus and Fife, where the bulk of the Regiment is recruited, to revisit places it had not seen—nor been seen in—for years.

In an intensive five-week campaign The Black Watch presented 75 displays and exhibition games throughout the three counties, beginning with a spectacular display at the Grief Games where the Pipes and Drums of the Regular were joined by those of the two Territorial battalions to form a 150-strong pipe band.

Happily the Battalion's home-coming coincided with the silver

OVER....

The Pipers of Dundee take the salute as part of a march-past by the Battalion of Regular Pipers and Drums, and Crough Hunter City Band

the day the Scots had given 149 pints of blood.

This month, after block leave, the Battalion returns to the School of Infantry to resume demonstrations for subalterns and senior officers on the platoon commanders' and company commanders' courses, displaying what a platoon and company are capable of in attack and defence, and showing how things should be done "by the book."

First the Battalion demonstrates all Infantry weapons and their capabilities, and the fire power of a platoon. Battlecraft, at platoon and company level, is another display, showing how troops should support one another with covering fire as they advance. Perhaps the most impressive demonstration is of company fire power, staged at night with all weapons firing tracer. Guns from the School of Artillery, Larkhill, and a squadron of tanks of the 3rd Carabiniers add to the spectacle.

There are also mock attacks and, later, exercises in which the Scotsmen act as enemy for the students. Other demonstrations include mine-laying and detecting, laying and negotiating barbed wire, and attacks from helicopters.

Keeping pace with modern Infantry techniques, the Battalion has formed an armoured personnel carrier platoon. "A" Company provides a rifle platoon for demonstration purposes at Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot. A support platoon at the Support Weapons Wing of the School of Infantry, in Netheravon, and a section at the Small Arms School, Hythe, are other Battalion commitments. Another role for members of "A" Company is a starring one in a film being made to illustrate Infantry-tank co-operation.

In their first battle, at Fontenoy in 1745, men of The Black Watch were described as "Highland furies." In 1962 that fighting spirit is still undisputed, but the Regiment, by the nature of its new role, can add a new distinction to the long list—as the Army's foremost exponent of copybook Infantry fighting!

PETER J. DAVIES

KEEPING THE PEACE

In Cyprus the Battalion had been doing the job for which The Black Watch was formed—that of keeping the peace.

It was in 1725 that six companies were formed in the Scottish Highlands to stop fighting between the clans and prevent plotting against the Government. Because of their dark Government tartan and their police role they became known as The Black Watch.

Fourteen years later the companies were formed into a regiment, and The Black Watch soon saw action in France. In their first battle, at Fontenoy, the Highlanders earned a reputation that was to be maintained to this day. Later the Regiment fought in America, Egypt, the Peninsular War, the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, Ashanti and the Boer War.

In World War One, The Black Watch was in practically every battle from the retreat from Mons to the final offensive, and equally in World War Two it was in action on almost every major front—at Dunkirk and St. Valery and in British Somaliland, Crete, the Western Desert, Italy, Burma and North-West Europe.

More recently, as the tension eased in Cyprus, the Regiment turned its attention to sport. Last year brought a third successive victory in the island's pentathlon championship, victories in the swimming and rifle competitions, and runners-up medals in the football championship after winning the previous year.

Spare a thought for the man on the wire as a comrade makes a human bridge of him during a demonstration at Warminster.

COVER PICTURE

LIKE the ancient Greeks, men of The Black Watch emerge from their "Trojan horse" (the Armoured Personnel Carrier FV 432, now officially called *Trojan*) and dash forward to the attack under cover of a smoke screen. The scene is Salisbury Plain during one of the many displays of copybook Infantry fighting which fall to the 1st Battalion in its capacity as Demonstration Battalion at the School of Infantry, Warminster.

TRIPLE ENTENTE—AND CORDIALE!

THE families of three company commanders of the 1st Battalion demonstrated the Regiment's family spirit during its stay in Scotland. They, their wives, eight children and seven dogs formed a major family unit in spacious Baldovan House, Dundee.

The strongest contingent was "commanded" by Major Ian Critchley, who also commands "A" Company. It comprised Mrs. Critchley, their four children, Anna (ten), Bruce (eight), Julia (five) and baby Adrian, plus three dogs—two Pekingese and a Labrador.

The Watson "clan" was headed by Major Mungo Watson ("C" Company) with Mrs. Watson and their three children, Alastair (nine), Patrick (seven) and daughter Shane (two). Major Bruce Hamilton ("B" Company) and Mrs. Hamilton have one son, Roderick (three). They scored heavily in the canine field with an Alsatian and three Pekingese.

It was an arrangement to try the best of family friendships—three housewives sharing one kitchen!—but far from finding it so, everyone enjoyed the adventure. In fact the families are old friends. Major Hamilton and Mrs. Critchley are brother and sister, and Majors Critchley and Watson have been friends since their schooldays.

Despite the wives' combined operations in the kitchen, meals were a problem. As Mrs. Critchley remarked: "It was like feeding a regiment!"

"Our Empire Today"

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS*

THE BLACK WATCH

Royal Highland Regiment

FIELD MARSHAL THE RT. HON. EARL WAVELL
P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., M.C.

T[illegible]

Origin of "Black Watch"

[illegible]

Uniform

[illegible] a scarlet coat and [illegible] and white hose, a [illegible] plaited round the [illegible] to form a kilt, the upper part [illegible] on the left shoulder. The kilt was [illegible] by a black leather belt. The headdress was a blue bonnet with a tuft of [illegible] on the left side. The [illegible] red and white. Badger skin [illegible] completed the dress.

Government provided each man with a musket, [illegible] and broadsword, but many men supplemented this with a pair of pistols, dirk and target [illegible] and marched to [illegible] it was stationed in various [illegible] after which it proceeded [illegible] in 1745 it received its baptism [illegible] Although this battle [illegible] French. The Black Watch [illegible] itself and at the end of the [illegible] of the British Army [illegible]

[illegible] ten years the Regiment served [illegible] Flanders and in Ireland [illegible] its number was changed and it [illegible] 42nd Regiment, a number which has [illegible] the world over.

Ticonderoga

In May 1756 the Regiment sailed to America [illegible] against the French [illegible] was engaged in the abortive expedition [illegible] an important fort which guarded [illegible] New York to Canada. Fort [illegible] on a narrow promontory at the [illegible] of Lake Champlain covering the approach from Lake George. Unknown to the British the French had constructed a log breastwork nine feet high across the isthmus half a mile west of the fort. In front of this the trees were felled and left lying with their tops turned outwards and between these and the breastwork the ground was covered with heavy boughs, their branches sharpened and interlaced, forming an almost impenetrable obstacle.

The British attacked this position without adequate reconnaissance and preparation, with disastrous results. At first the 42nd were in reserve but, chafing at the delay, they broke loose with claymores drawn and slashed their way through the branches to the breastwork. There were no scaling ladders, but a few of the Highlanders succeeded in mounting the wall and dropping down inside, only to be cut down by

* Articles in this series which have already appeared describe the following Regiments: Royal East Kent, East Yorkshire [illegible] Royal North Staffs, Sherwood Foresters [illegible] Hampshire, North [illegible] the Rifles, the London Irish Rifles, the Royal Scots, the East Surrey, London Scottish, the Duke of Cornwall's Light [illegible] the North Lancs, the North Irish Horse, the Northamptons, the Warwicks, the Royal Norfolks, the Royal Sussex, the East [illegible] the Wiltshire, the Middlesex, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire, the Royal Leicesters and the Queen's Royals [illegible]

LOSS OF THE BIRKENHEAD.—Vice-Admiral Sir Francis L. Tottenham, Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, unveiling at Danger Point, 115 miles from Capetown, a memorial plaque to those who lost their lives in the sinking of the Birkenhead in 1852.

AT DANGER POINT.—Buglers sounding Last Post after the

March 1940

Reproduced by courtesy of Glasgow Art Gallery

Alma—"Forward, 42nd!" After the painting by Robert Gibb, R.S.A.

THE BLACK WATCH

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT

by

OSWALD DALLAS

"Here 'neath the hills that nursed the Gael,
The votive marble tells the soldiers' tale."
The Cairn.

THE Black Watch has been called Scotland's favourite regiment, and, I think, with some degree of truth, though the Scottish people are proud of all their soldiers. Still, they cherish for "The Auld Forty-Twa" an affection which is more than pride. And this feeling is not confined to Scotland. In Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand the grand old regiment is known and honoured.

The title "Black Watch" is older than the holders of it as a regiment, having been given to the independent companies first raised in 1725 and added to in 1729, for the pacification and protection of the Highlands. Those companies were designated *Am Freiceadan Dubh*, to distinguish them from the *Saighdearan Dearag* or Red Soldiers. The men, many of whom were of good family, were afterwards embodied as a regiment a thousand strong, the first muster taking place in May 1740, on the banks of the Tay near Aberfeldy, where a cairn marks the spot. They were numbered the 43rd Foot, which was afterwards changed to the 42nd Highland Regiment.

The tartan worn by the Black Watch is peculiar to themselves in having no clan connexion, and whereas the kilts of the other regiments are arranged in flat plaits, theirs are piped. Their spats are cut square where those of the others are rounded, which accounts for the expression applied to the latter of "feathery-feet"; their bonnet has but four fox-tails, where the others have five and in one case six. And the Black Watch wear the Red Hackle, of which more anon. Another distinction they have which is that the pipers wear the Stuart tartan—*and march in front of the band.*

In 1743 the regiment was ordered to London, and King George II., having heard of their ability in the use of their weapons, two privates were brought to St. James's Palace. The king was so greatly struck with their fine appearance and dexterity that he presented each man with a guinea, which they gave to the porter at the gate as they passed out.

Shortly afterwards a serious occurrence took place. The men were under the impression that by the terms of their enlistment they would not be required to serve abroad. Then a rumour spread that they were to be sent to the American plantations, there to remain for life. On an April night the men, without the officers, assembled on Highgate Common and started to march for the north, and it was not until the 22nd of May that they were overtaken by cavalry and infantry at Oundle, in Northampton-

HOW THE RED HACKLE WAS WON

In the British Army there are few distinctions as widely known or more coveted than the red vulture plume of The Black Watch, and it seems fitting in this, the first, number of the Regimental Magazine to give a short account of the action for which it was awarded.

In June, 1794, the 42nd landed at Ostend, being part of a division to reinforce the Duke of Cumberland, who was hard pressed by the French, under Pichegru, in Flanders. The superior numbers of the enemy compelled the Allies to retire, and the British took up a position behind the River Waal. The river froze, and, no longer offering an obstacle to the French, they advanced and captured Thuyl. On 30th December General David Dundas recaptured Thuyl, and drove the enemy back across the river. In this action the 42nd lost 1 officer and 9 men. On 4th January, 1795, the French again advanced and retook Thuyl. The 42nd retired to Geldermalsen, protected by two guns and piquets of the 11th Light Dragoons. About 10 a.m. on 5th, the French attacked Geldermalsen, broke through the piquet line, and captured the guns, their advance being only checked when they reached the village itself, where a number were taken prisoners. One of these, a trumpeter, was taken back by the 42nd to England and given over to the York Rangers on formation of that corps. The enemy had commenced to drag off the guns, when an A.D.C., Major Rose, brought an order to Major Dalrymple, commanding the 42nd, to charge and retake the guns. This order was at once carried out, the guns recaptured and dragged in, with a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. In the accounts given by two eye-witnesses, Rowland Cameron and Andrew Downie, in 1845, it is stated the charge was made with "[illegible] loss" and with "great loss" respectively, but, as neither remembered the correct date, giving it as 4th January, the loss referred to can only have been incurred by the French.

During the past year some controversy has taken place whether the 4th or 5th was the correct date, so, to set all doubts at rest, the War Office Records were searched. The following two extracts show the 5th January as the actual date:—

(a) Extract of a letter from General Walmoden to H.R.H. The Duke of York, dated Amerongen, 6th January, 1795:—

"The severity of the weather has [illegible] and the intense cold of the 3rd and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced posts, they again took possession of Thuyl. General David Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Metteren and to check the further progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to General Dundas' position, having also been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the other Generals to send orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and, at daybreak of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. General Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their Tirailleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved."

(b) Extract of a letter from Lieut.-General Harcourt to H.R.H. The Duke of York:—

Headquarters, Amerongen, 6th January, 1795.

"As the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that Major-General David Dundas' Corps and the Hessians should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving outposts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3rd. On the evening of the 4th the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force, and drove in our outposts on that river; but, upon their advancing yesterday morning against General Dundas' Corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack."

When the guns were brought in, General Dundas called out, "Forty-Second! The 11th shall never wear the Red Plume any more, and I hope the 42nd will carry it so long as they are The Black Watch."

On 4th June, 1795, the 42nd paraded at Royston, Cambridgeshire, to fire a Feu de Joie in honour of H.M. King George III.'s birthday. The red vulture feathers were distributed, and the Commanding Officer, in a short speech, explained the reason for, and the honour of, the distinction being conferred on the Regiment.

The Black Watch Association suggested, last year, [illegible] being held of all its Branches on the 5th January, and in nearly every Branch this year "Red Hackle Day" was fittingly observed, and a precedent set for similar functions on that date in future years.

THE GLORIOUS STORY OF

The Black Watch

by LARRY FORRESTER

Illustration specially painted for Everybody's by Noel Syers

THE Dutch infantrymen pressed to within 200 yards of the village of Fontenoy. Then the massed French batteries crashed in a fied eruption of flame and flying metal. The vivors came stumbling back out of the gun-ke, over the bodies of their slaughtered rades. . . .

Since long before dawn that day—May 11, —the Dutch had been trying, gallantly but cessfully, to take the hamlet. Now, in the fternoon, all fight was blasted out of them. o their officers' pleas and threats, those still feet staggered blindly away from the place, riven, stupefied and near exhaustion.

m a hillock commanding the Belgian battle- s Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, General of the British Army, watched their d retreat.

perland was commander-in-chief of an e of about 50,000—mainly British, with a Dutch contingent and a handful of He was measuring his strength against enchmen—the finest army in Europe, d by the brilliant Count de Saxe, neral of France.

s immediate purpose was to break enemy lines and relieve the city of miles north-west of Fontenoy, where ison was besieged and starving.

ion take those Dutchmen!" roared zing into a characteristic rage, now ng into *Platt-Deutsch*. *"I must and h those lines! We will continue to gth against that village, or the main er see what the French rear is like. land Regiment across to it!"*

nd Regiment—officially listed as the enerally known as the Black Watch sombre tartan and their original ce of the North'—had been formed from six independent companie ties of Perth, Angus and Fife.

ken the field that morning untried der French fire in the centre of the had displayed a proud steadiness gs of the Grampians.

formed up at the foot of the long, ted by the redoubt of Fontenoy he orders of their Lieutenant-

In a painting of 1832, a Captain of the Black Watch wears the elaborate 'battle dress' of the period

As the battered ship arrived from Crete, a piper

Colonel, Sir Robert Munro of Fowlis—delivered in the Gaelic, for practically none in the ranks spoke English. Sir Robert resembled his commander-in-chief in one respect: he was so corpulent that he had great difficulty in mounting his horse, even when aided by husky troopers.

So it was on foot, panting and drenched in perspiration, that he led his Highlanders upwards, spread out in a long line, to tackle the French batteries with their muskets, broadswords and dirks.

The confident French gunners let the stormers draw well within punishable range, then fired every piece in another mighty volley. Simultaneously their supporting infantry discharged an enfilade of musketry. But when the haze lifted, the line of Highlanders was still advancing!

Following Sir Robert's instructions, the Scots had thrown themselves flat on the ground the instant they saw the cannon muzzles flash. A few were hit, but the vast majority sprang up after the volley and, while the enemy gunners and musketeers gathered their wits and struggled to

THE EARLIEST APPEARANCE OF THE BLACK WATCH

By Captain Donald Anderson.

"That the Offs commanding Companies take care to provide a Plaid Clothing & Bonnet in the Highland Dress for Non Commission Offs & Soldiers belonging to their companies, the Plaid of each Company to be as near as they can of the same sort & Colour."

The above extract of the order dated 15th May, 1745, by Major-General George Wade, Commanding-in-Chief in Scotland, has been quoted several times. For some reason the rest of the order (Royal Museum, Add. MSS., No. 23,07[illegible]) has so far escaped publication. It is addressed to the officers commanding the six companies, and begins:—

"That pursuant to their Bearing orders they provide forthwith to cloth their Non-Commission officers & Soldiers & no man is to be taken under the Size of 5 Feet 6 Inch."

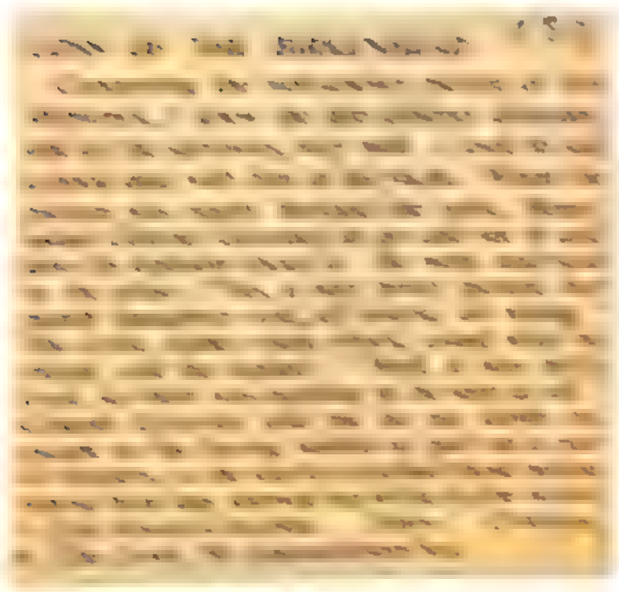
This minimum height is roughly one inch shorter than the 5 ft. 7 in. "in Shoes" prescribed in 1745 for enlistment in the Fencibles (Army List, 1[illegible]) and repeated in the Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 1[illegible], but it compares exceedingly favourably with the 5 ft. 2 in. minimum of 1881. Wade's order continues:—

"That the several Companies be compleat at their respective Quarters by the 15th day of June 1745," which date could therefore be taken as the birthday of The Black Watch, if not of The Royal Highland Regiment. "Were a race wanted for that day," "Wade and the Watch?" would suit.

There follows the above-quoted direction as to uniformity of plaid within each company. This will be commented on later. Further:—

"That besides the Plaid Clothing to be furnished every two years, each Soldier is to receive from his Captain, a pr of Brogues every 6 Weeks, a pr of Stockings every three Months, a Shirt & Cravat every Six Months."

The short six weeks' life of the brogue, as opposed to the stocking's three months, shows it to have been the normal light Highland footwear of that day. In Logan's Gael, Vol. I, p. 1[illegible], it is described: "as each piece of raw cow or horse's hide was drawn nearly round the foot by thongs of the same material, by means of holes in the margin." In other words, the simplest possible form of leather footwear, called "moccasin" when worn by North American Indians. General Wade's order ends on the subject of pay:—



THE "BIRKENHEAD DRILL" IS ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Soldiers on board a British troopship set an immortal example to the world

THE "*Birkenhead* drill" is a drill which cannot be found in any book of instructions

It consists, quite simply, of standing fast, under perfect discipline, on a sinking ship. It was inspired by men of ten regiments whose bearing, when the troopship *Birkenhead* went to the bottom in 1852, thrilled not only the rest of the Army but all the world

Rudyard Kipling, writing years later of another troopship wreck, described it thus

"To stand and be still to the Birken'ead drill is a damn tough bullet to chew

Sir John Fortescue, historian of the British Army, wrote of the men of the *Birkenhead*: "They were young soldiers in drafts of 50 or 60, which had never seen each other before the day of embarkation; yet they bore themselves as if they had been old blue-jackets of the smartest King's ships.

Many troopships have been wrecked since the *Birkenhead*, yet never has there been disorder; while at least twice — in the case of the *Sarah Sands* and the *Warren Hastings* — sheer magnificent discipline has saved whole battalions from destruction. Civilians, too, have caught the infection from the Army; and where British passenger-vessels are wrecked, we read again and again the same story of freedom from panic, orderliness, patience and self-denial among British men and women. It has become a point of national honour that they should show themselves worthy of the young soldiers of the *Birkenhead*."

The King of Prussia was one of the many foreigners whose imagination was caught by the story of the *Birkenhead*. He ordered an account of the wreck to be read to every regiment of his army.

There were 13 officers, nine serjeants and 466 men aboard the *Birkenhead*, which was an all-iron paddle steamer of 1400 tons. They had travelled from England to fight in the Kaffir War, and were on the last leg of the journey, from the Cape to Port Elizabeth. With them were 20 women and children and a crew of about 130

In the middle of the night, the vessel struck a pinnacle of rock and was so badly holed that men on the lower troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. The

OVER

The scene on the sinking troopship: from the famous painting by Thomas M. Hemy.

A SOLDIER'S PEN

BERNARD FERGUSSON: *The Wild Green Earth.* Collins. 10s. 6d.

[illegible] Pie of learning derived from both Expeditions," in 1943 and 1944. The division is not strict, for the writer allows narrative and doctrine to mingle, and subjects both of them to his own partialities and aversions, his own sensitivity, and his own sense of fun. Implicitly he insists that there is still fun in danger, still romance in adventure, still adventure in war, and still—

> Two things have abiding not
> Since first the world began—
> The beauty of the wild green earth
> And the bravery of man.

It is in those verses by T. P. Cameron Wilson that Brigadier Fergusson finds, not only the title of his book, but the mood in which he writes it.

Brigadier Fergusson is very tall and a bit of a dandy, and wears a monocle; and when he had to cajole General Stilwell into giving permission for his whole brigade to pass through the American-Chinese lines before they passed through the Japanese, the General wrote a note to his Chief of Staff. A year later Brigadier Fergusson learnt its contents: "Help this guy. He looks like a dude, but I think he's a soldier." And in spite of his attributes as a writer, it is always as a soldier that the author expresses both his philosophy of life and his military thought. Indeed, it will be surprising if the second part of this book, in spite of its excellent prose—in which all manner of slang is embedded for the sake of aptitude—does not become a text-book on jungle warfare and guerrilla tactics. It contains unequalled lessons in these crafts; while in the disputed subtleties of the management of man and mule, discipline and signals, maps and bivouacs and marches, loads and leeches, food and boots and health, there is always that strange mixture of domestic commonsense, distorted poetry, disgruntlement, modesty and fun which is the essence of the British soldier reluctantly but imperturbably at war.

There is definite purpose in Brigadier Fergusson's recollection. "I never know," he writes, "why the expression 'trying to be wise after the event' is used only in a contemptuous sense. Not to be wise after the event is stupid: not to try to be, criminal. Only by such wisdom does one learn . . ." And when one has learnt, one teaches.

There are two schools of thought about the war in Burma which everyone should distrust. The one is represented by the man (sometimes in high places) who says that the Japanese is cunning; the other by the man (usually in low places) who talks about the jungle as a "Green Hell." Both are nauseating, and both wrong.

It will be apparent that, on matters within his own experience, the author is rightfully and wrathfully intolerant. "Intolerant of scepticism" is a phrase which he applies to Wingate. It suits himself as well. He's too busy living his life to be sceptical about it. It is to be hoped that he may continue to write as he lives; for this kind of writing—full-bodied, generous, compassionate, strong—is something that has long been missing from English letters.

The famous Black Watch regiment was first mustered at Aberfeldy in 1740, and this picture, taken from a colour print, was published in April, 1743. It shows a private of the Black Watch, and is reproduced by courtesy of the Scottish United Services Museum, Edinburgh Castle.

Epilepsy Curbed, Panel Reveals

By DON NEWNHAM

A Montreal Children's Hospital neurologist said last night that 90 per cent of childhood epileptics are free of the disease by the time they reach adulthood.

Speaking while moderating a panel on epilepsy co-sponsored by the McGill Psychology Club and the McGill Pre-Medical Society, Dr. J. Preston Robb said epileptic children "grow out of it either because of treatment or in spite of it."

As epileptics grow older Dr Robb said, the resistance of their brains increases against seizures and he added: "Then some epileptics who can't be controlled by drugs are amenable to surgery."

He said "tremendous advances" in surgical treatment of epileptics had been made at McGill by Dr. Wilder Penfield and his team and said more than half the epileptics operated on now can be cured by surgery. Surgeons can remove the damaged area of the brain, said Dr Robb and the chances of freeing epileptics from seizures are "better than 75 per cent."

He said many of Montreal's hospitals provided good treatment for epileptics but in smaller hospitals in outlying areas the facilities are "wholly inadequate."

A psychiatrist on the panel Dr Leon Sloman assistant director of mental assessment, Montreal Children's Hospital, said the epileptic tries to conceal the affliction because of the "primitive fear" of the disease held by society, which Dr. Sloman said was probably because epileptics were once believed to be "possessed by the devil."

On the causes of epilepsy, Dr. Robb said: "There is no question that there is a definite genetic factor, but usually there is some other factor — such as a head injury—that is necessary to trigger a seizure.

"But it is possible to have a hereditary tendency to epilepsy and never have a seizure unless something triggers it."

B. Grosman, of the McGill law faculty, pointed out that in the U.S. 17 states prohibit marriage between two epileptics, and 17 states have sterilization laws for epileptics.

He said that in Quebec there was no legal bar against epileptics, but when an epileptic applied for a driver's licence there was an "administrative discretion" which worked against them and prevented them from qualifying.

Sun Life Appointment

F. K. DOODY

Alistair M. Campbell, president, announces that the board of directors of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has appointed F. Kingsley Doody to succeed J. Leslie Harries as general manager of the Company's operations in Great Britain and Ireland on Mr. Harries' retirement March 31st. Mr. Doody has had extensive experience in the Company, particularly in the investment field, and was resident treasurer for the Company in London, England from 1950-56.

Procurement Of Animals For Laboratory Work

SIR,—During the program "Night Cap" of March 7 a point was brought out by Dr. Lord of McGill University, who participated with Mr. St. Onge of the CSPCA, that I feel should be clarified. Dr. Lord remarked that with the permission of the Directors of the Society, it might be possible for the CSPCA to release for laboratory purposes, such healthy animals as were not adopted. This is completely contrary to the principles of any humane organization, and would not be considered by the Society, or any other member of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies.

The methods of procurement of laboratory animals has for years been the great concern of all humane societies throughout the world. Great Britain has an Act, now being implemented by the Littlewood Report. Several Bills are presently before the U.S. Congress, and in Canada briefs have been submitted to the Federal Government.

The CSPCA feels that one of the first steps should be to approach the Provincial Government to have all animal dealers licenced, and compelled to show proof of ownership and bills of health for all animals supplied to laboratories, pet-shops etc. This would to a great extent, we hope, reduce the trade in stolen animals, and eliminate the unscrupulous dealers. A brief on this matter is being submitted by the Society to Quebec.

The ideal situation would be for the laboratories to breed their own animals. This has already been adopted by one Montreal Pharmaceutical Firm. It would also be satisfactory, for licenced dealer-breeders eventually to be an additional source of supply as well. This would further assure the laboratories of a permanent source of standard quality, healthy animals, who had not been someone's pet before.

Space does not pemit to further enlarge on this distressing subject. Those wishing more information should read the Littlewood Report on Experiment on Animals obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office, or obtain a summary, when available from the CSPCA.

The Society has had excellent cooperation from the laboratories in the Province, whose premises we regularly inspect. To do all this, and to carry out additional work, and legislation, we need the support of the public, which we hope to obtain during our financial campaign.

A. L. MacLAURIN,
President CSPCA.

March 9.

Black Watch To Mark Jubilee

Fifty years ago, on March 26, the first units of the 73rd Battalion, the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, sailed for Europe. This anniversary will be marked in Montreal by a reunion of the 50-odd surviving members of the battalion.

The veterans will be arriving from as far afield as California and Saskatchewan. Many will be coming from Quebec, Ontario and the eastern United States. There will be a wreath-laying ceremony at the Dominion Square Cenotaph, and a march-past led by the veterans' president, Angus Black of Montreal.

After the cenotaph ceremony the annual banquet will be held at the Queen's Hotel. The famous battalion marching song, "It's a Lie", will be sung, led by its composer, John Campbell, who is coming from California for the occasion.

Further information can be obtained from Douglas C. Campbell at 1958 St. Luke street, phone WE. 7-2682.

CEREMONY at the Oromocto Senior High School last Friday saw Lt. Col. D. A. McAlpine, Commanding officer of 2nd Battalion Black Watch, present the New Brunswick Militia Trophy to Cadet Major James McKenzie. This trophy is presented annually to the most improved cadet corps in the vince. During 1961-63 demic year, No. 264 mocto Cadet Corps third in the province. Chief Instructor of the is Capt M. O. Nowlan, member, who succeeds L. C. Stockford, recei ceipient of a "CD". . .

Camp Gagetown Gazette

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NORWAY FLIGHT IN HIGH GEAR!

Norway Bound!

NORWAY BOUND are these troops of the 1st Battalion Black Watch seen boarding transport aircraft this week at Lincoln Airport. With extensive training and winter experience behind them, these men will put their knowledge to good use in the snows of Norway north of the arctic circle. The Black Watch Battalion Group is exercising with other North Atlantic Treaty Organization military units in an attempt to protect the flanks of the military alliance. In the case of the Black Watch Battalion Group, mobility is the key to a quick and efficient response when the interests of the NATO community are threatened by an aggressive force. More than 1,000 troops from Camp Gagetown and Camp Petawawa are involved in the exercise.

Truck Accident Spills Steel Across Highway, Blocks Vehicle Move

Exercise "Winter Express" is now in high gear. The trans-Atlantic airlift to Norway of the main force of the 1st Black Watch Battalion Group started last Saturday at 8 p.m. when the first aircraft lumbered into the air.

Activity at Lincoln Airport has been at a high pitch with troops and vehicles coming and going around the clock.

Tuesday morning the shuttle between Oromocto and Lincoln slowed somewhat when freezing rain created dangerous driving conditions throughout the district with one severe accident blocking traffic at the Oromocto By-pass.

Black Watch vehicles were halted while police attempted to remove steel beams from the highway caused when a civilian tractor trailer collided with a civilian auto just south of the Oromocto bridge near the by-pass.

The highway was slick with ice but conditions improved when salt was spread.

In Oromocto, icy streets slowed traffic and made some hills almost impossible to climb.

The airlift of troops and equipment is being handled by seven Yukon and 11 Hercules planes of the RCAF Air Transport Command. The Royal Canadian Navy's operational support ship, HMCS Provider, is on the way to Norway carrying Army helicopters, vehicles, equipment and supplies and is expected to arive in Norway on March 3rd.

A small advance party from the battalion group, including the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Sellar, and an Army Movement Control Group left Fredericton airport Feb. 22 in two Hercules planes.

Headquarters Eastern Command, Halifax, under Major-General G. A. Turcot, has the overall responsibility for the co-ordination of the participation and logistic support of the 1st Black Watch Battalion Group in Exercise Winter Express.

RSM FINNIE IS MARCHING

Regimental Sergeant-Major Ronald Finnie receives his discharge certificate from Brigadier W. K. Lye. (HS-79655)

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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] received
[illegible] Brigadier W. K. [illegible] Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island area.

In his long military career, Warrant Officer First Class Finnie has been RSM of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, the Canadian Training School, the Canadian Provost Corps, the Royal Canadian School of Infantry and the Garrison at Camp Borden, Ont.

But like most soldiers he started his career as a humble private. Having grown up in London, England, he joined the King's Own Royal Regiment at Finsbury Barracks in 1930. A year later he was promoted to lance corporal and his "love affair" with the Army had begun.

Young Corporal Finnie was in fact so enchanted with the rugged life of a pre-war soldier that he made it quite clear to his wife, Lillian, that "The army is my first love".

But Mrs. Finnie did not object to sharing her husband's loyalties and today he frankly admits that she was "the power behind the throne" in his successful military career.

Within two years of joining the army, Mr. Finnie found himself as an instructor of new recruits. Training was to be his major role throughout the rest of his career.

Early in the Second World War he was training British Army officer cadets. A subsequent request for the loan of his services in putting young Canadian cadets through their paces was to shape the rest of his life.

In 1942 Brigadier Milton Gregg, VC, who commanded the Canadian Officer Cadet Training Unit located on Lord Winterton's Estate near Haslemere, Surrey, suggested that Finnie might like to strengthen his ties with Canada by transferring from the British to the Canadian Army.

"I had to talk it over with my wife," he said but the decision was soon made.

From then on he saw an increasing number of Canadians, many of whom passed off his parade square to become high ranking and distinguished officers.

RSM Finnie's first sight of Canada was from the deck of the *Ile de France* which landed returning troops at Halifax in 1946.

He served in a number of appointments, both in Britain and in Canada, before becoming RSM of the Canadian Highland Battalion in Hanover, Germany, in 1952.

On the reorganization of the army in 1954 he became RSM of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, a regiment he was to be directly associated with for the next 12 years. His most recent appointment has been on the instructional staff of the West Nova Scotia Regiment at Kentville.

As old soldiers never die, Sergeant Major Finnie does not now intend to completely sever his connection with the army. He is soon to become chief instructor of cadets at King's College School, Windsor.

At the end of his long career, he has only one regret — that he has not been able to greet his son, Ronald, in the sergeant's mess.

"My son joined the army in 1960. He said " 'Dad, you will be buying me a drink in the sergeant's mess in three years' time' "

But although he is now a corporal, Ronald has not quite been able to fulfill his promise. "He is in the engineers at Gagetown and doing very well. But I would like to have bought him that drink," the Sergeant Major said wistfully.

Mr. Finnie had the opportunity to take a commission, but he is not sorry he declined. "I think I was more valuable as a non-commissioned officer. To make an officer out of an RSM like me is like putting a galloping horse into a milk trap, it just wouldn't work."

But officers and men alike, he says there are none better than those of the Canadian Army. — *From an article by Lyndon Watkins, Staff Writer with The Halifax Herald.*

Black Watch Mobile Group Lands Safely

'Winter Express' Hits Torrid Pace In Zero Freeze Of Norway

Below zero weather plunged Exercise "Winter Express" into a deep freeze this week as an over-all force of 3,500 Canadian, United States, British and Italian troops launched into winter training in Norway's bleak northern terrain

The preliminary phases of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's winter warfare training exercises near the roof of the world were completed exactly on schedule and without undue incident

Airlift of 3,500 Canadian, American, British and Italian troops to Norway began Feb. 23. Plane loads of men, vehicles, equipment and supplies poured into the Royal Norwegian Air Force Base 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle after staging at various bases in Southern Norway.

Canada's 1,000 man Battalion Group based on the 1st Battalion Black Watch began arriving last Sunday when Yukon troop carrying aircraft of the RCAF touched down at Sola after a 2800 mile non-stop flight from Oromocto. The big Yukon troopers carried 124 fully equipped infantrymen, artillerymen, engineers signallers and logistic personnel.

The last aircraft in the Canadian timetable arrived and departed Friday night.

The Royal Canadian Navy's fleet replenishment Ship HMCS Provider anchored at the ice free port of Sorreisa northwest of Barsufoss Thursday morning after leaving Canada Feb. 21.

Provider fought her way through 40 foot waves during a five day long fierce gale which slowed her speed to four knots at times Unloading began within an hour as landing craft of the Royal Norwegian Navy and the Canadian Army's Voyageur cargo helicopter stowed aboard began a shuttle service to unload vehicles, supplies and stores ashore.

Royal Canadian Engineers with the Batallion Group had earlier bulldozed a sloping beach for the landing craft to unload cargo.

Buildup of the multi-national force went exactly as planned. Only two aircraft were diverted to other fields when in the south of Norway filled air bases to capacity at periods.

The rapid deployment of the Ace Mobile Force has graphically illustrated the ability of the North Atlantic Alliance to protect lightly manned areas with highly specialized forces, the role of the force is to help deter aggression by demonstrating NATO solidarity through reinforcement of threatened areas.

The troops are undergoing a period of acclimatization before the battle phase, begins March 8. The Canadians moved directly to the field on arrival. Weather has averaged 25 below zero fahrenheit over the past five days with a low of 40 below Monday night.

Maximum temperatures by day average 10 above. Canadian Soldiers are picking up a few words of Norwegian learning the finer points of skiing and the vital business of keeping warm.

Norwegian soldiers sleep on reindeer skins spread out under their blanket rolls. A few Canadians have purchased skins and report the hollow hairs on the pelt provide unusual insulating qualities.

Despite the rigors of the arctic weather the Canadian soldiers are enjoying their training in Norway

Cloudless skies, brilliant sunshine, magnificent scenery and friendly relationships with Norwegian people in the area are daily rewards.

UNLOADING

Black Watch Depot

Graduates Cyprus Bound With 2RHC

Wednesday March 2, was a big day in the life of Pyrenees Squad (163).

The squad's graduation parade was held at 2 p.m. in the afternoon with Major J. H. Fraser, DAQMG of HQ Camp Gagetown, as the reviewing officer.

The squad consists of 23 Black Watch recruits who are posted to 2 RHC and will be Cyprus bound shortly; one RCASC recruit, off to the RCASC School in Camp Borden; and two Bandsmen, who are now headed for the School of Music in British Columbia.

Bandsman H. A. McLeod from Kars, Ontario, accepted the Brig Oland Trophy on behalf of the squad. This trophy is presented for proficiency in first aid. The Best Recruit Award was presented to Bandsman C. R. Burrows of Smith's Falls, Ontario and the Silver Spoon for the Best Rifle Shot went to Pte. T. C. Clarke of North Bay, Ontario.

No. 164 is now the senior squad and has finished 10 weeks of training. The squad completed its 10th Hole Exercise Tuesday and on Friday did its rifle qualifications. They worked hard to pass the Drill Test March 9.

Sgt. Limebeer from 2 RHC is welcomed to the squad as its Squad Sergeant.

No. 165 Squad completed its Fifth Hole Exercise this week and returned to Camp feeling very tired.

2 Lt. Power and Cpl. Porter of this squad are presently on course Cpl. Young, a RCAC instructor from the RCDs, joins the squad.

No. 166 Squad has finished two weeks of training. The training cadre consists of Sgt. McKay, Squad Commander, Cpl. W. F. Campbell, acting new member from 1 RHC; Cpl. Coward, on loan from 2 RHC; and Cpl. Coburn, on loan from the RCD. This variety in the cadre is expected to give the squad the best in training.

Best Recruits and White Belt winners for the past two weeks are: 164 Squad — Rec Newell DB of Glace Bay, N.S. Rec LeBlanc NJ of Digby County, N.S. 165 Squad — Rec Manser MC of Cape Spencer, St John County, N. B. 166 Squad — Rec Renney WT of Vancouver, B.C. Rec Godden DJ of Port Arthur, Ont.

Staff Photo by Paul Lagace

Robin Rohlicek holds his poster which won first prize in the six-years-and-under contest sponsored by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. With him is president Alex MacLaurin.

Kindness To Animals Art Theme

By WALTER TURNER

Children who learn to be kind to animals will not grow up to be cruel, Alex MacLaurin, president of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said here last night.

The SPCA head was presiding at the prize-giving ceremony which concludes its annual poster contest, regarded as one of the society's most important educational efforts. Last night was prize night and exhibits were on view, in both languages, from as many as 1,915 pupils of 111 schools not only in Montreal but throughout the province.

Mr. MacLaurin noted that "the posters seem to get better every year" and the winners were congratulated by Mrs. H. Wyatt Johnston, president of the CSPCA's educational committee, who also thanked the school authorities for their co-operation.

Judges Pierre Leduc and Garry Seymour of the Art Directors' Club were assisted by Mrs. J. F. Macfarlane of the CSPCA. So impressed were they by "the quality of the entries and the range of ideas expressed" that, in addition to the many prizes, they awarded scores of "honorable mentions." Older observers found most of the submissions touching.

Following are the award winners and their schools:

In the six years and under category — first prize, Robin Rohlicek, Selwyn House; second, Barbara Oliver, The Study; third, Lyne Hébert, Jeanne Dufresnoy in Jacques Cartier;

In the seven and eight years category — first, Andrew Purvis, Selwyn House; second, Donald Cardinal, St. Thomas More; third, Marjolaine Proulx, Pensionnat Notre Dame de l'Assomption in Nicolet;

In the nine and ten years category — first, Diane Raymond, Notre Dame de l'Assomption; second, Christina Poddubiuk, All Saints; third, Karen Aikens, The Priory;

In the 11 and 12 years category — first, Anne Nercessian, The Study; second, Carole Dufours, Allion; third, Léonie de Souza, Father Penny;

In the 13 and 14 years category — first, Wendy Westgate, Montreal West High; second, Susan Warren, Montreal West High; third, Dale Bockus, Knowlton High;

In the 15 and 16 years category — first, Ghislaine Collard, Pensionnat Notre Dame de l'Assomption; second, Marilyn Lax, Montreal West High; third, Sarah Larratt-Smith, The Study.

Many of the children were on hand with their parents to receive their prizes.

Gazette - March 16

(Gazette Photo Service)

FIFTY YEARS AGO: Some 40 surviving First World War veterans of the 73rd Battalion, The Black Watch, marked the 50th anniversary of their unit's leaving Montreal for the battlegrounds of Europe, with a dinner Saturday. President Angus Black, second from right, and Harold Garner place a wreath at the Cenotaph prior to the dinner while Sgt. E. L. McIntosh played the Last Post. Piper Cpl. I. M. Millington of the 3rd Battalion Black Watch stands at left. The veterans association was conceived in a snow-filled trench on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge in the winter of 1916-17.

Our Forces Tackle Snows Of Norway!

TROOPS disembark in Norway after cross-Atlantic flight and find the weather brisk and cold. Here Black Watch Battalion group soldiers prepare for the next move in their "Winter Express" exercise.

Battle Phase Of NATO Exercise Pits 'Watch' Against Norwegians

'Winter Express' Is Key Test Of Mobile Strategic Concept

THOSE NASTY FANTASIONS ARE ON THE MARCH AGAIN!

This time in Norway north of the Arctic Circle.

But, our "friendlies" are now on the ground confronting their aggressions and according to scattered reports from the "front" everything appears to be progressing according to schedule.

When tensions began to build recently between Norway and its "aggressive neighbor", NATO's supreme commander took the precaution of puting his mobile force on a 72-hour alert.

That's why the Black Watch Battalion Group is now in Norway fighting an action to protect the frigid northern flank of the far flung alliance.

The alert was given Feb. 20 and in the days since, these events unfolded:

A Norwegian diplomatic note was declared "unsatisfactory," clear warning of further troubles. Meantime, Norway noted a build-up of foreign troops and equipment on its borders;

On Feb. 23 the mobile force's national units — still in their home countries — were put on immediate notice to move. In Canada, aircraft and crews went into position to airlift the 1,000-man battalion assigned to NATO's mobile force;

When Norway's efforts to settle the crisis through diplomacy failed, the NATO mobile force was ordered to deploy to Northern Norway to counter the threat of aggression against a NATO member;

On Feb. 27, the Canadian force began to move overseas.

The airlift was completed last week with th Canadians joining Italians, British, American and Norwegian troops in meeting attack.

The crisis, of course, is make-believe — the background to a NATO training operation known as Exercise Winter Express.

But it represents a realistic account of the way a showdown could occur if a hostile force put military pressure on NATO's northern flank.

Winter Express is designed to test NATO's ability to meet such pressure.

Within seven days, the national units assigned to the Allied Command Europe mobile force are supposed to be able to get into position to fight.

For Canadian defence policy-makers, Winter Express is even more significant. Although this is the seventh exercise for the ACE mobile force, it is the first substantial participation by Canada.

It is the first real test of the revolution in defence policy and structure brought about by Defence Minister Paul Hellyer.

The much talked-about integration of the armed forces, the new organization into six commands by function rather than by service, the stress on flexible, conventional weapons — for the first time all this gets a major test in the field.

In effect Winter Express asks: "DOES it all work?"

No one wants the answer more than the 42-year-old defence minister.

Speaking in the Commons, Hellyer said of Winter Express:

"It will be the first time that the Canadian armed forces have attempted to airlift a battalion group over a considerable distance in a realistic time frame.

"This exercise, therefore, plays a most important part in the continued development of the strategic mobile force concept."

Hellyer was one of the earliest advocates of a NATO mobile force. In the swirl of controversy over morale in the armed forces and over some of his purchases, the degree to which Canada's services are committed to this new role have sometimes been overlooked.

Canada's standby combat ready force is a 3,000-man brigade plus the first Battalion of the Black Watch (which is Canada's contribution to the ACE mobile force).

In future, Hellyer announced, another brigade and a force on airborne alert will be added for a total of 12,000 men ready to move virtually anywhere in the world on seven days' notice.

BEST BUY?

To move the men in such a short time span will require far more airlift capacity than the 24 C-130 Hercules and 12 Yukons Canada now has or has on order.

The department is currently deciding whether to buy more of the C-130s, now relatively cheap, or the bigger C-141s, or even whether it would be better to wait until 1972 and buy the giant new C-5s.

The airlift was one of the big question marks in Canada's participation in Winter Express.

While it took Canada only eight days to get four Hercules flying in the Zambian oil airlift (the number is now down to two), the new Air Transport Command had never handled anything on the scale of Winter Express.

Preliminary results have left officials smiling, reports indicate.

Ambassador Suggests Closer Ties Between Arms Of Canada-Norway

Soldiers of the Black Watch Battalion Group moved against invaders this week in the frigid wastes of northern Norway cheered on by the warm words of the King of Norway and Canada's Ambassador to NATO.

Norwegian forces acted as a check to the Black Watch group as the NATO exercise "Winter Express" entered its battle stages.

His Majesty King Olav V of Norway ends a visit to NATO troops in the Bardufoss area today. This is the King's first visit to a Nato mobile force exercise in Norway.

The King visited the Canadian battalion group and others of the milti-national force yesterday accompained by Norwegian Major-General S. Sparr, deputy land commander, Allied Forces North.

Norwegian Defence Minister Grieg Tidemand and chief of defence, Vice-Admiral F. H. Johannessen, toured the area earlier this week.

Th Canadians also paid host to George Ignatieff, Canada's Ambassador to NATO, who told them they have a valuable contribution to make to NATOs northern defence.

Arriving by plane from Paris, the ambassador was met by the battalion's CO, Lt.-Col Gordon A. Sellar of Oromocto. In the bivouac area His Excellency talked to men of the battalion making last minute preparations for the operational phase of exercise Winter Express which began Wednesday. It entailed movement of the battalion to assigned areas of responsibility covering defence of the Bardufoss airfield.

Addressing the officers of the battalion after his two-hour visit, the ambassador said that exercise of the ACE mobile force will be carried out every year to maintain operational readiness.

"Exercises of this kind are essential to give us the answers to problems of tactical employment of both land and air elements of the ACE mobile force in the north and south flanks of NATO," he said.

"I am impressed with the fitness of the troops in their training and the quality of the equipment. I am sure this battalion is ready and fit to take its place in the force," he said.

Noting the spirit of friendship and camaraderie between Norwegian and Canadian troops who are bivouacking side by side in the training area, the ambassador said:

I hope to see an expansion of this type of liason between our two countries. We share common defence and military problems. Possibly this could take the form of short term exchanges of experienced personnel and trials of equipment."

Back Home From Norway

The RCAF airlift from Norway of the 1st Black Watch Battalion Group started Sunday and ends Friday evening. The Black Watch Group comprises the 1st Battalion The Black Watch; a troop from 2 Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers; a signal element from 8 signal Squadron, Royal Canadian Signals; a logistics element from 3 Brigade Service Battalion, all from Camp Gagetown and "K" Battery (4.2 inch mortars) 4 Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Camp Petawawa. Helicopters from Rivers, Manitoba, supported the battalion group. These are two light reconnaissance helicopters and three Voyageur twin - rotor transport helicopters. Lieutenant Frank McKay, Army Movements Officer, said the RCAF will transport from Norway about 1,000 troops, more than 90 jeeps, trucks, trailers, Robin Nodwells and about 50 tons of equipment and supplies. The Army spokesman said the airlift is presently running smoothly and without incident

Big Leap From Norwegian Arctic Now In Full Swing At Lincoln

Bardufoss Air Crash Flashes Danger Sign For Returning RHC

Exercise Winter Express is "kaput"! The Black Watch Battalion Group is returning to Camp Gagetown from the winter freeze of Norway's northern wastes.

The flight back to Oromocto is proceeding according to plan although a sobering warning was given returning troops when a US aircraft crashed north of Bardufoss in Norway killing seven personnel.

Safety officers are jubilant at the excellent safety record of Exercise Winter Express. To date no serious accident has hindered the movement of Canadian manpower in this North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise.

First arrivals touched down at Lincoln Airport Monday and the remainder of the Mobile Group is returning at intervals.

During the past three weeks, 4,000 NATO soldiers from Canada, Norway, United Kingdom, US and Italy took part in Winter Express, a realistic test of efficiency under winter conditions of the national mobile forces.

Answering the commands of the NATO Supreme Commander, the Black Watch Mobile Group has suffered sub - zero cold, cutting winds and uncomfortable living conditions. Despite these hardships, troop morale has remained high and the record in Norway is unblemished.

Not one soldier has been evacuated for frostbite!

However, three men suffered slight burns, one gouged an eye, one has his appendix removed and one broke an ankle.

The troops have wondered at the brilliance of the northern lights by night, enjoyed breathtaking sunrises and spent hours skiing on the virgin snow of the mountain slopes as they engaged an "enemy" played by a crack Norwegian battalion.

Staffs on all sides have learned that the arctic winter environment must be carefully considered in the planning of military operations.

Declared Lt. Col. Gordon Sellar, commanding officer: "One of the most important benefits of this training has been the opportunity for my junior leaders to gain invaluable command experiences. They have become expert at taking out a platoon by night behind the "enemy" lines or spending days atop mountains to observe "enemy" movements "

"Severe low temperatures coupled with wind, can quickly cause realistic causualties but the Canadians use the buddy system — two men watching each other for the tell-tale whiteness of the skin that indicates early frostbite."

"This area 200 miles north of the arctic circle poses special problems. Effectiveness drops to zero quickly when they are not adequately protected. However, the men have learned to be congenial. A tent group of five men must get along together."

"Detachments of two or three men were lifted by helicopter to high mountain peaks to ensure clear, uninterrupted communication. On occasion, they have had to defend themselves against an attack while transmitting a message."

The three voyageur cargo helicopters and two light recce helicopters of the 1st Transport Helicopter Platoon RCASC have performed remarkable feats. Despite snow squalls, wind almost to gale force and to operate in darkness and long hours in the air, they positioned radio relay teams, dropped supplies, men and equipment at pinpoint locations and transported three of the battalion's rifle coys 25 miles in a night time operation lasting three hours."

"Canadian soldiers have enjoyed their three week visit in Norway immensely."

More Bases Taken Over By Command

Three major bases have been taken over by Headquarters Mobile Command

They are: Camp Petawawa, Ont., Canadian Joint Air Training Centre, Rivers, Man. (Mar. 16), Calgary Garrison (Mar 17)

Lieutenant-General J. V. Allard, commander Mobile Command, accompanied by Air Vice-Marshal F. S. Carpenter, his deputy commander operational support, attended handover ceremonies at each location.

In January, camps Gagetown and Valcartier, Que., and the 1st Canadian Signals Regiment in Kingston were transferred to Mobile Command, the largest of the new integrated commands

At Petawawa, the camp headquarters, headquarters 2nd Can Inf. Brig. and some 18 units and detachments were involved in a transfer from the army's Headquarters Central Command in Oakville, Ont. The major units include the 8th Canadian Hussars, 4 Field Regiment RCHA and the 2nd Battalion of the Canadian Guards who return from Cyprus in early April.

At Rivers, Man., navy, army and air force components of the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre shift to Mobile Command.

In Calgary, major units involved include the headquarters of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, the Fort Garry Horse and the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

The effect of the transfer of command and control is to establish Petawawa, Rivers and Calgary as Mobile Command bases

August Reunion At City Hall For Highlanders

The 48th Highlanders of Canada will mark the 75th Anniversary of its founding with a full scale regimental reunion in Toronto next August.

Preliminary plans for the gathering, scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 19 to 21, were announced last week by Lt. Col. M. E. George, a former Commanding Officer of the unit and chairman of the 48th Highlanders Association 75th Anniversary Reunion Committee.

Lt. Col. George and his committee are seeking the co-operation of servicemen and ex servicemen across Canada in passing the word about the Reunion to former members of the 48th.

There will be public and regimental ceremonies and functions on each of the three days of the Reunion. They will include an official opening of Nations in and around Oromocto. than Phillips Square in front of the new Toronto City Hall on Friday evening, August 19th, followed by unit smokers to be held at the regiment's own Memorial Hall on Church Street.

August 20th, the second day of the Reunion, coincides with the date for the Warriors' Day Parade at the Canadian National Exhibition. In honour of the occasion, Lt. Col. J. M. Lowndes, Commanding Officer of the regiment, has accepted an invitation to have the men of the 48th lead their comrades-in-arms in this parade.

The 48th has a distinguished history. Representatives of the unit have taken part in every major campaign involving Canadian troops since the turn of the century.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Colonel - in - Chief of the 48th. Honourary Colonel is Brig. E. W. Haldenby. Honorary Lieutenant Colonel is Brig. Ian S. Johnston.

Invitations to attend the Reunion are being extended to all who have served with the 48th. in both war and peace.

The majority, says Lt. Col. George, will be Ontario residents since the 48th is basically a Toronto regiment. However wartime cross postings and reinforcement say many veterans from other parts of Canada serve with the unit and so the call to rejoin regimental comrades is going out across the country.

Official registration will open 48th. May 15. Anyone planning to attend should inform the 75th Anniversary Reunion Registrar, c-o 48th Highlanders of Canada Association, 519 Church Street, Toronto.

Registrations should be filed as far in advance as possible. Lt. Col. George stressed, so plans may be made for adequate accommodation and participation in official ceremonies and regimental functions.

LT.-COL. D. A. McAlpine, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch presents Canadian Citizenship Certificates to three soldiers of the battalion. Left to right: Lt. Col D. A. McAlpine, L-Cpl. JG Scott, Support Company. Pte. PW Davidson, "D" Company and Pte. RA Fana, "D" Company.

Minister Says: Change Inevitable In NATO Alliance

OTTAWA — Change is inevitable in NATO, Defence Minister Hellyer declared recently.

He said it was time to take a hard look at the alliance and the form it should take in the next decade or two.

Mr. Hellyer said NATO is becoming "top-heavy with headquarters and bureaucratic machinery." He cited what he called the "plethora" of military headquarters.

Mr. Hellyer suggested NATO could make savings of some $7,000,000,000 annually on its present annual gross defence expenditures of $74,000,000,000.

He said such savings could be used for better weapons and equipment and for more aid to underdeveloped countries.

Troops Leave For Cyprus Next Week With Commander

Eight months after returning to Canada from a three - year tour of NATO duty in Germany the 2nd Battalion Black Watch of Canada is going to Cyprus for duty with the United Nations peacekeeping force.

An advance party leaves Moncton by RCAF plane April 2nd for Cyprus.

The party of 85 all ranks includes the unit Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan A. McAlpine of Montreal.

On hand to bid them farewell will be Brigadier William A. Milroy, Commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

Thirty other members of the advance party are departing the same day from Fredericton and staging overnight in Trenton, Ont. before flying to Cyprus.

The remainder of the battalion will fly to Cyprus in five Yukon flights — one a day — April 8 to 12.

The 2nd Black Watch will replace the 2nd Battalion Canadian Guards who return to Camp Petawawa, Ont., after completing a six months tour of U.N. Duty.

L. E. L. Harvey

Funeral service is to be held this morning for Leitrim E. L. Harvey, former secretary-treasurer of the Town of Hampstead. He was 69.

The service for Mr. Harvey, who also was an accountant and auditor and had a long and distinguished military career, is to be held at 10 a.m. at the chapel of Joseph C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountain Street. Burial will take place at Mount Royal Cemetery.

Born in Montreal, he was educated at the Abbey School, Beckenham, Kent, Lower Canada College, Ashbury College and McGill University.

After qualifying as a Lieutenant in the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch) in 1915, he served as regimental signalling officer until going overseas in 1916. In France he served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

During the Second World War, he was Paymaster of the First Battalion of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada and later served on the Headquarters Staffs of the First and Second Canadian Divisions. Following the war, and with the rank of major, he rejoined the Reserve Battalion of the Black Watch. He retired in 1956 after 35 years of service.

He is survived by a son, Eric, of Pierrefonds; and a daughter Joy, (Mrs. A. Ribeiro) of Rio de Janeiro; and two grandchildren, Sergio and Nadia.

Staff Photo by Allan Leishman

Major-General F. F. Worthington chats with Pipe Corporal Iain Millington of the Black Watch, after ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the departure overseas from Montreal of the 73rd Battalion, Black Watch.

Comrades Look Back 50 Years

By FRANCIS ALLEN

Snow fell quietly on Dominion Square Saturday as 50 veterans stood beside the Cenotaph and remembered comrades of half a century ago.

Surviving members of the 73rd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), the Black Watch, had assembled in the Windsor Station concourse, then marched to the Cenotaph. They were led by a young piper. Angus Black, president of the association, laid a wreath; there was a two minute silence as dusk was falling.

The occasion was the 50th anniversary of the battalion's departure overseas from Montreal. One thousand and seventy men had marched to the old Bonaventure station in March 1916. Their route had lain a few yards from that taken by the 50 survivors on Saturday.

Compact

The 50 men remembered it had also been snowing in the winter of 1916-1917 on the slopes of Vimy Ridge, and there a compact had been made that anniversary dinners with a "silent toast" would be held in memory of those killed on the battlefield and those who died since.

A few banquets were missed just after the war, explaining why Saturday's, after the Cenotaph ceremony, was the 43rd.

Average attendance had at first been 400, but the numbers dwindled to as few as two dozen.

But the significance of this year's golden anniversary brought members from distant parts of Canada and the United States. The silent toast was drunk as usual, and according to the compact will continue to be drunk as long as there is "one man strong enough to hold aloft a bottle." The names of a dozen members who had died during the year were read at the dinner.

Brave Corporal

Among the members who attended was Major-General F. F. Worthington, who was remembered as a "very brave corporal" in the First World War.

The battalion was raised mainly in the Montreal and Ottawa areas, but received drafts from several parts of Ontario and the Maritimes. It served as part of the fourth division's twelfth brigade at Ypres, the Somme, and Vimy Ridge, before being broken up for lack of reinforcements.

Gagetown Gazette

Thursday, April 14, 1966

Cyprus Rotation Almost Finished

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Rotation of the Canadian contingent of the United Nations force in Cyprus is almost completed.

On the first RCAF Yukon aircraft, arriving April 3 were Lt.-Col. D. A. McAlpine, 43, of Oromocto, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch, from Base Gagetown, with 108 of his troops, and Major J. A. St. Aubin, 35, of Montreal, commander of "B" Squadron, 8th Canadian Hussars, from Camp Petawawa, Ont, with 17 troopers

A total of nine airlifts have carried the main body of 950 officers and men to their peacekeeping mission on the Mediterranean island.

Returning to Canada after completion of their six-month tour of duty, are the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards, and "W" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, of Base Petawawa, and the reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of Base Gagetown.

The new Canadian contingent is the fifth to serve in Cyprus since the UN mandate was established in March 1964.

Canadian soldiers are responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north central sector of Cyprus, about one-seventh of the island's 3,500 square miles. Their tasks include patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts, supplying a force reserve and providing safe conduct escorts when required.

Peace Patrols Await Black Watch In Cyprus

MOBILE COMMAND Commander Lt.-Gen. J. V. Allard speaks to Private Donald MacPherson, (left) a member of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. General Allard inspected a 50-man Guard of Honour from the 2nd Black Watch at Camp Gagetown, April 1st and bade farewell to the unit on its depature for United Nations peace-keeping duties in Cyprus. A 115-man advance party departed April 2 from Moncton and Fredericton airports, while the main party will fly to Cyprus in five Yukon flights, one a day starting April 8th and ending April 12.

Main Body Of RHC Departs Oromocto During Easter Week

Easter weekend will see the main body of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch depart Base Gagetown for a six-month tour of duty in Cyprus.

The Advance Party left last Saturday for embarkation areas in Trenton and Moncton.

Seeing the troops off were Brigade Commander Brig. W. A. Milroy and Col. C. D. Simpson, Base Gagetown Commander.

Soldiers of the 2nd Battalion were briefed in a farewell address April 1 by Lt.-Gen. Jean Victor Allard, Commander of the Canadian Forces Mobile Command. The advance party has since left for United Nations duties in Cyprus.

Lt.-Gen. Allard arrived at Lincoln Airport April 1 and was greeted by Lt.-Col. Duncan A. McAlpine, the unit's commanding officer.

On arrival at the gates of Base Gagetown he was met with a 50-man Guard of Honour and the pipe band of the battalion. Commanding the Guard of Honour was Captain Charles N. McCabe, of New Glasgow, N.S.

Instead of wearing their traditional kilted full highland dress the guard was turned out in the less glamourous but more practical combat uniform.

Speaking to the 750 men of the battalion, Lt.-Gen. Allard said: "This is not an operation in which there is a question of going out to fight and kill people. It is designed to prevent people from getting at each other."

He said each soldier is an ambassador of his country and should maintain a spirit of happiness which is characteristic of Canadians.

After lunch Lt.-Gen. Allard was given a 45-minute briefing on the unit's responsibility in Cyprus. Lt. Robert Campbell, of Ottawa, Ont., pointed out the mountainous terrain where the Canadians keep the peace in Cyprus during the briefing.

The 115-man advance party consisted of two groups, one group left from Moncton to Cyprus totaled 85 all ranks including Lt.-Col. McAlpine, 43, of Montreal.

The thirty other members of the advance party departed the same day from Fredericton, staging overnight at Trenton, Ont., before they left for Cyprus.

The remainder of the battalion will leave in five Yukon flights, one a day starting tomorrow and ending April 12.

In Cyprus, the 2nd Black Watch will relieve the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards, who will return to Camp Petawawa, Ont., after completing a six months tour of United Nations duty.

A squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons is also returning to Base Gagetown.

VOYAGE SOLDIERS—y-five Officers and men e 2nd Battalion Black Watch depart aboard the RCAF Yukon aircraft at Moncton for United Nations Peace-keeping duties in Cyprus. Over 750 all ranks will relieve the 2nd Battalion Canadian Guards, who return to Camp Petawawa, Ont, after completing a six month tour of UN duty in Cyprus.

Pipes And Drums In Montreal!

CHURCH PARADE: The skirl of bagpipes sounded along Sherbrooke Street recently as two highland bands, part of the organization of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Militia), led the Montreal unit and its cadet corps on its annual church parade to the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. Also parading, was a detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps. The parade's salute was taken by Major-General F. J. Fleury, then General Officer Commanding Quebec Command, from a reviewing base at Sherbrooke and McGill College Streets, Montreal.

4/5TH BATTALION

FORFAR MONTROSE

ARBROATH BRECHIN

DUNDEE

General

Looking back on the Old Year one can't help remarking nostalgically that it will never be quite the same again. On the other hand, when these notes last went to press they had, perhaps, rather despondent overtones. In the light of more recent developments and some profound rethinking at high levels, the future would seem to hold a brighter, firmer promise. While the form and the dimension may change, the essence will continue to exist as it ever was.

Now, once more, we shall look forward, sparing only an occasional backward glance at what might have been. There is a great deal to do—and we intend to be too busy doing it to worry about unforeseeables.

It is again the season of change, and always a sad duty to record departures.

The Earl of Airlie

After a lengthy period as our Honorary Colonel, The Earl of Airlie regretfully intimated that he felt he should give up the position. We were sincerely sorry to see him leave the 4/5th—he has, after all, been with us for a long, long time—and we presented him with an inscribed salver as a small token of our warm feeling and heartfelt thanks.

Army "Love Affair" Ends

Regimental Sergeant Major Ronald Finnie (right) of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, receives his release certificate in Halifax, Dec 10, 1965, from Brig W. K. Lye, Commander, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Area, ending 35 years of British and Canadian Army Service. RSM Finnie joined the King's Own Royal Regiment in Britain in 1930 thus beginning his long "love affair" with the Army. By early in the Second World War he was training British Army officer cadets. In 1942 he transferred to the Canadian Army to train their officer cadets. In his long and colourful military career WO I Finnie has been RSM of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch; 1st Canadian Highland Battalion; Canadian Provost Corps; Royal Canadian School of Infantry; OCTU and Canadian Training School; and Garrison RSM at Camp Borden Ont. At the time of retirement he was on the instructional staff attached to the West Nova Scotia Regiment (Militia) at Kentville, NS. RSM Finnie's last official act before going on retirement leave was to wish good health and the best of luck to all of his many friends in the Army. He is taking up an appointment on the staff of King's College School, Windsor, NS.

TARTAN TIMES

HERE'S TAE US — WHA'S LIKE US

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE SERGEANT'S MESS

MARCH 1966

Edition No. 39.

In the last issue you were advised that the 'Boys' had gone to Gagetown, and as promised, here is an account of their doings ---

Log of the Gagetown trip

recorded by Sgt. G. Scott.

We left the Armoury at 2100 hours on Friday, the 11th of February 1966, after all the usual SNAFUs, to catch a T.C.A. Flight out of Dorval.

It was amazing, but no-body looked out of the windows to see all of the pretty lights way down below; could it have been the three (wow ! count 'em) Hostesses, that were distracting all those nature lovers.

On arrival at Fredericton Airport, we were met by The Pipes and Drums, a finer sound is yet to be heard; Thank You, Gentlemen, you made us all proud to be part of 'The Regiment'; we then embussed for St. Andrews Barracks, where all ranks were given a hearty welcome in all Messes; old acquaintances were renewed, and many, many new ones made.

Saturday, 12th of February; Medicals for everyone that morning, oh boy, the sights you see in hospital halls, thank the Lord that we all have strong stomachs. Snow-shoes were issued out at 1000 hours, aside to S/Sgt Gordie Betts, no, you do not get any balls with those tennis rackets; the Snow-shoe March was quite an event, amazing how many of us have two left feet, and will someone please tell Sgt. 'Swamp Fox' Cher, that size 16½ boots are not enough, he still needs snow-shoes to cross a swamp, all we can say is, it's lucky he wasnt regimental (was the water cold ? John); Before lunch we inspected field bivouacs, and Arctic equipment, and then we cooked lunch; oh boy, what a difference, these new rations are really something, no 'P & V' or 'Soya Links' (yes, Rabbie More, we know what we called them in the other days, but you cant print that here).

After lunch, we had a look at Winter Transport, Ski-doos and Modwells, the latter is a king-size Snow-mobile. Everybody had a ride in the new A.P.Cs (Armoured Personnel Carriers), this is a large version of a Bren-Carrier with a lid on top, you enter by the back ramp which closes up water-tight, you then sit on padded seats and wait for your stomach to catch up with you; man, what a ride.

After supper that day, there was a Hockey Game, between the Officers and the Sergeants Messes; in nets for the first period was that ''''International Star '''' "Whump" Watkins, who performed like, Bower, Sawchuck, Plante and Hodge, all in one. The Officers Team quailed and shrank back when he raised his stick and roared his battle cry, which was, "Dont move the net, I'll never get up". We are sorry to report, the other guys won. The Ladies of The Officers and Sergeants Messes put on a Broom-Ball Game, and am I ever glad that I wasnt on the ice, brother, they play for keeps, and really rough,too; we thank the Ladies for a very exciting game (to watch, that is). After the games came a combined Officers and Sergeants 'Do' in the Sergeants Mess, and a very pleasant evening was had by all.

Sunday, and a trip to the ranges for a demonstration of Fire-Power of all weapons; 30 and 50 calibre M.Gs., Mortars, Recoilless Rifles, with a helping hand from the Tanks; it's enough to make a chap

ops board an RCAF Yukon *for airlift to Newfoundland and the start of Exercise White Caribou.*

auxiliary vessels [illegible] Transport Helicopter [illegible] Royal Canadian Army Service Corps from Rivers, Man., provided support.

The battalion group comprises the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada; a troop from 2nd Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers; elements of 3rd Signal Squadron and the Brigade Service Battalion, all stationed at Camp Gagetown, N.B., plus "K" Battery (4.2-inch mortars) from the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, based at Camp Petawawa, Ont.

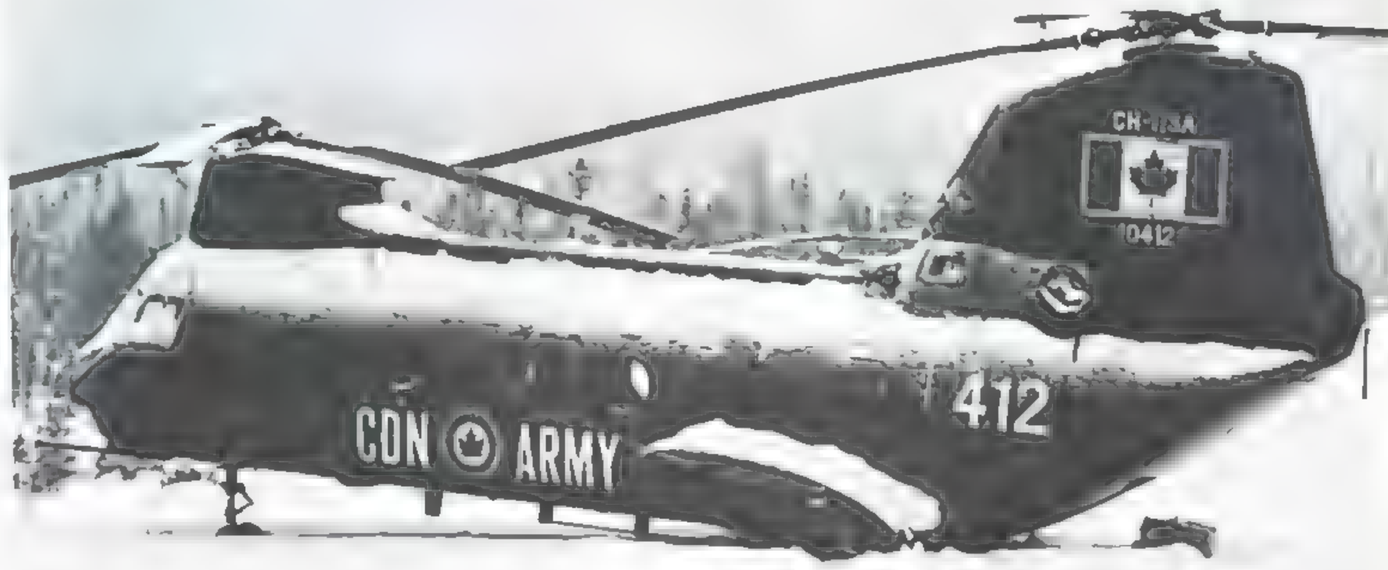
The exercise was conducted by Major-General G. A. Turcot, General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, and directed by Brigadier W. A. Milroy, Commander of 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

Launched 15 January in the Cornerbrook area of Western Newfoundland and ending 19 January, White Caribou was designed to give the battalion group experience in the type of winter operations likely to be encountered in Northern Europe. The battalion group joins other national battalions of the ACE Mobile Force in Norway in March for the NATO exercise Winter Express.

The exercise White Caribou got off to a slow start on 9 January during the initial deployment phase when advance road convoys were halted by a raging blizzard which blocked most of the highways in the Maritime provinces and cut ferry services to Newfoundland.

Infantrymen from the Black Watch board the naval auxiliary vessel New-Liskeard *for an "attack" on enemy positions.*

Snow-covered army helicopters wait for better weather in Cornerbrook, Newfoundland.



CORRESPONDENCE

15 The Links,
St Andrews,
26th January, 1966

The Editor, *The Red Hackle*.

INDIAN MUTINY MEMORIALS AT BAREILLY

Dear Editor,

Further to my letter under the above heading in the December number, I have just heard from the High Commission of India that the following is inscribed on the gravestone:—

"SACRED"

To the memory of
Lieut-Colonel Alexander Cameron, CB,
Commanding 42nd Royal Highlanders
who died at Bareilly on 9th August 1858
aged 43 years.
This stone is erected by his brother
officers by whom he is deeply regretted.

Lord, thou has been our refuge from one
generation to another.

We are greatly indebted to HE The High Commissioner for all the trouble and interest he has shown in this memorial of one of our most distinguished Commanding Officers.

The state of the stone is evidence of the care given to it over all the years.

A. K. McL.

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17 Draycott Place,
London, S.W.3.
4th January, 1966.

The Editor, *The Red Hackle*.

Sir,

I read in the "Daily Telegraph" that a new passenger liner, jointly financed by the Bergen and Fred Olsen Lines, is to be given two names.

The 9,000 ton ship, which is due for completion in June, will be called "Jupiter" when operating in the summer from Newcastle to Norway. When, however, it is on winter cruises between London and the Canary Islands it will be called "The Black Watch".

I wonder why this compliment is being paid to us? Is it just because our name, like our tartan, is not only admired but has a popular appeal, or is there some connection between the Regiment and the Canary Islands, or the Fred Olsen Line, of which I am unaware?

Yours faithfully,
B. J. G. MADDEN.

Following this enquiry from Lt-Col B. J. G. Madden, DSO, the Curator of the Museum wrote to the Bergen & Fred Olsen Line as follows:—

Balhousie Castle,
Perth,
10th January, 1966.

Secretary,
Fred Olsen Shipping Co.,
Norway.

Dear Sir,

M/V "BLACK WATCH", BUILT 1939

We have had some enquiries as to the reason why your Company selected the name of our regiment for one of your ships noted above.

It is also understood that you have again decided to name another of your ships, during its winter cruises, "THE BLACK WATCH". We are indeed honoured, and would be glad, for record purposes, to know the reason which inspired the use of our regimental name.

In our museum we have a scaled model of the above mentioned ship, which fell into the German's hands in 1940, and eventually sunk in 1945, whilst being used as a German submarine depot ship

About a year ago, we heard that the figurehead of the above ship had been recovered Is it to be used on the new BLACK WATCH ship?

We had hopes that it might find its way to our museum as a lasting memorial. We wish the new ship "Happy Sailings".

Yours faithfully,
A. V. M. CHAPMAN

To which the following reply was received:—

Fred Olsen & Co.,
Oslo,
15th January, 1966

Major A. V. M. Chapman,
The Black Watch Museum,
Perth.

M/V "BLACK WATCH", BUILT 1939

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of the 10th January concerning our passenger liner "Black Watch". In 1938, when our two new North Sea passenger liners were projected, we felt that in honour of the countries they were to serve they should have well-known names with historical connections in England and Scotland. Our own naming tradition calls for names beginning with the letter B, and after much thought we decided on the names "Black Prince" and "Black Watch".

As you know, the first "Black Watch" was sunk while in German hands in 1945. A firm of shipbreakers have brought up most of the hull for scrap, and they were able to detach the whole of the figurehead without damaging it. We would mention confidentially that this figurehead is now in London and it is our intention, if the necessary permission can be obtained, to mount it over the entrance to our new passenger office in Regent Street. The design of the bows of our new ship is different from the old "Black Watch" and it would not have been possible to mount the figurehead on the new ship.

Yours faithfully,
FRED OLSEN & CO.

Balhousie Castle,
Perth,
March, 1966.

The Editor, *The Red Hackle*.

Dear Sir,

"A WATERLOO CAPTAIN"

A print in the regimental museum from which our 1965 Christmas Card was taken has, for years, been known by the above title, which now proves to be incorrect.

In the light of information recently obained it is intended to rectify the error by amending the title to read, "Reproduction from one of a series of paintings of Military Uniform of 1832 by Dubois Drahonet preserved at Windsor Castle. The sitter is identified as Captain James Alexander, 42 RH."

In answer to an enquiry the Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures writes in a letter dated 5th January, 1966:

"The illustration on the front of your Christmas card is derived from one of Dubois Drahonet's little paintings of military uniform, most of which were painted in 1832 and are preserved at Windsor Castle.

The sitter is identified as Captain Alexander of the 42nd Highlanders and his age is given as 27. It would seem unlikely that he could have fought at Waterloo."

As a record of the services of Captain (later Major-General Sir James) Alexander the following letter has been received from the Secretary of the Public Record Office, London.

"In reply to your letter of 27th September, Hart's "Army List" 1860 summarises Sir James Alexander's career as follows:—

Served in the Madras Light Cavalry previous to being transferred to HM Dragoons (16th). Was present with the Armies in the field during the first Burman War (1825), Portuguese and

EDITORIAL

Opening of the Tay Road Bridge

We understand that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother is to open the Tay Road Bridge some time in early August. The main ceremony will no doubt be in Dundee; but a bridge has two ends and Her Majesty will surely drive across to cut the ribbon in Fife. We all look forward to this Royal Occasion in which the Regiment has already been asked to play its part. It is hoped that both the Pipes and Drums and the Military Band of the 1st Battalion will be present, with the 4/5th Battalion and 6/7th Battalion providing a Guard of Honour and street lining troops respectively.

Doo'cot No More

After much consideration and discussion, it has been decided with regret that it will no longer be possible to hold the Annual Regimental Garden Party and Cricket Match at Doo'cot Park. This may come as a bit of a shock to some, but it must be understood that ever since the Regiment ceased to have its Depot at Queen's Barracks, it has become more and more difficult to lay on this function.

It has only been by the effort and self-sacrifice of the Permanent Staff of the TA that the event has continued to take place at all. Now that the TA Battalions are to cease to exist as such, it will become quite impossible. The Colonel of the Regiment has therefore decided that a more suitable function, and one more easily laid on, will be a Regimental Cocktail Party. This will be held at Balhousie Castle, the home of the Regiment, and will take place at about the same time of year. It will not be connected with a cricket match against A & SH, although we intend to go on with our cricket week and hope very much to continue the games against Glenalmond Rovers and Michael Lyle's XI.

Mare Nostrum

We hope the 1st Battalion will have a pleasant break from Germany when they go to Libya for a spell of training in June. The 2nd Battalion The Black Watch of Canada are also off to the Mediterranean, where we wish them the best of luck in their tour of duty in Cyprus.

Next day, 27th November, we were driven out to lunch with Colonel H. M. Wallis, Hon Lt Colonel 3rd Battalion, at his country home near Senneville to which Professor and Mrs Jones had also been invited. He is a member of the staff at Macdonald College, the Agricultural Faculty of McGill University, and is in charge of the Arboretum which we visited after lunch. It was most interesting to see the type of silviculture practised in Canada especially with regard to the sugar maple. Unfortunately owing to the snow we were unable to see as much as we would have liked. That day in the country did much to dispel the effects of the night before.

In the evening we dined with Major and Mrs Allan Smith and George Weston in the restaurant at the top of the new Place Villa Marie skyscraper from which we obtained a staggering view of Montreal at night. Both had served under me as "Canloan" Officers with the 2nd Battalion The Glasgow Highlanders during the war, and it was a real pleasure to see them again. The last time I had seen Allan was when he was lying on a stretcher after being wounded during our attack on Uelzen in Germany.

After a reunion luncheon party the next day with relations, some of whom had flown from as far afield as New Brunswick to meet us, we left Montreal by train for Quebec where we stayed in the Chateau Frontenac. We were fortunate in being able to get a room at the very top from which we had a splendid view of the City and the St Lawrence. That night it started to snow heavily and it continued all next day. We lunched at the Garrison Club with some other relations and then visited the Citadel which accommodates the Depot of the Royal 22e Regiment. Major General Bernatchez, who I had met in Montreal, had very kindly arranged for us to be taken on a conducted tour of the barracks including the Museum and the Officers' Mess which were both all of interest, and we were able to see much more than as ordinary tourists. Unfortunately a blizzard was blowing at the time so we were unable to see much outside and especially what must be a spectacular view across the river from the Officers' Mess.

Next morning we woke to a beautifully clear and sunny day, and from our hotel room the City looked lovely in its coat of fresh snow. Before catching the mid-day train back to Montreal we did a quick "Cook's Tour" through the Old City and across the Plains of Abraham. We also saw my great grandfather's old house in St Ursule Street where my mother used to stay when he was a Chief Justice of Quebec.

We travelled back to Montreal in the observation car of the express which for me was a new experience, and an excellent way to see the country in great comfort.

The last event of our programme was a most enjoyable informal Mess Dinner in the Armoury given by Lt Colonel Tom Price at which senior officers of the 3rd Battalion and their wives, as well as Colonel Hugh Wallis and Colonel Paul Hutchison, were present. This kind and thoughtful invitation afforded my wife the first opportunity for her to see this "home" of the Regiment in Canada, and it was a most happy ending to our visit. After dinner Colonel Paul Hutchison showed us round the Museum which we were able to see at our leisure.

Next morning, the 2nd December, we spent in packing up and getting ready for our departure. Colonel Jim and Mrs Tootie Knox called for us in the evening and drove us out to the Airport where we had supper together in the hotel before climbing onto our aircraft.

Thus we came to the end of two quite unforgettable weeks having made a host of new friends whose hospitality was unending and to all of whom we shall always be so grateful. My wife also is greatly indebted to Mrs "Tootie" Knox who introduced her to so many of her personal friends while I was otherwise engaged. They entertained her most kindly, and took her to see many places of interest.

It was an experience which we will both always think of with so many happy memories, and we hope that before too long we may be able to renew friendships over here, and to repay some of the kindness and great hospitality we received wherever we went.

Depot

General

Despite many stories of changes in the status of the Regimental Depot, it continues very much as usual. The workload is normal for this time of year and everyone is busy.

The emphasis has rather changed from training Black Watch recruits to Armoured Corps (RCAC). The RCAC are in a slight majority at this time, but that is probably temporary. The RCAC recruits replaced RCASC on 1 Dec. '65, but the last RCASC recruit does not leave until 4 March.

Everyone enjoyed the usual Christmas break. In fact, there has been a break for everyone in the weather all winter. We have enjoyed one of the mildest New Brunswick winters on record.

The Depot is now directly under the new Training Command and although little change is noticeable at the unit level, greater things are expected in the future. We are on a standard 15-week programme and the communications are being tried through studies of the requirements for training aids coming down from Headquarters and requests for instructors and courses going up.

Postings, Promotions and Courses

These events continue about as expected. Capt B. M. Fraser was promoted and posted to 2 RHC in December. WO I (RSM) Charters also promoted to Captain and posted to Headquarters New Brunswick Area in December. The new RSM is WO I E. F. Cain, recently of 2 RHC. 2 Lt A. C. Miller filled the vacancy left by Capt Fraser.

Many NCOs have been coming and going in the last few months. S/Sgt Hamilton to RC of I, Camp Borden. L/Sgt Wannamaker and Cpl MacDonald to 1 RHC and promoted. L/Sgt Stone, Cpl Hake and Cpl Wellwood to 2 RHC. L/Sgt Stone also promoted. To replace these the Depot has received Cpls Connors and MacRae from 1 RHC, Cpls Corkum and Dallow and L/Cpl Clark from 2 RHC. In addition, Cpls O'Brien and Coward are attached from 2 RHC and Cpls Robinson and Spicer from 1 RHC, as well as Cpls Colbourn, Sager and Young attached from RCD to make an RCAC contribution. Cpls Osborne and Thomas are also new members of the RCOC staff welcomed to the unit. There is also a new Accounts Sergeant, Sgt King, just back from the Far East.

There has been a heavy commitment to courses during this period. The Senior NCO course in RCS of I has had six

Brigadier Baker-Baker inspects 161 Squad on its graduation from the Regimental Depot.

and who later the same year attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. The issue of this clasp obviated their being awarded the special Durbar Medal as well as the Coronation Medal.

Since the appearance of the above mentioned article I have carefully studied many Indian photographs in the hope of actually seeing these clasps being worn but without success until recently. The photograph here is reproduced from an original group picture [illegible] of another of our members, Mr. R. G. Harris of [illegible] most grateful to him for permission to reproduce [illegible]

[illegible] which was taken in 1922 shows The Viceroy, [illegible] with the Officers of his Bodyguard. [illegible] of the Governor General's Body [illegible] and it has been [illegible] that [illegible] at the June Coronation [illegible] Medal which [illegible] immediately and before the [illegible] General [illegible] will be noted [illegible] order of [illegible] 1922.

[illegible] any man [illegible] these [illegible]

[illegible] Pilden

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu
that on that field his targe he threw
whose brazen studs and tough bull hide
full many a blow had turned aside."

SCOTT

A TARGET or targe was a shield. An early reference to the highlanders' targe is in an account of the battle of Pinkie (May, 1547) by Master Patten, who mentions "Certain nice instruments for war, nue boardes endes about a foot in breadth and half a yarde in length, having on the inside handels made very cunningly of two cords endes. These O, Gods' name, were their targetts against the shot of our small artillerie."[1] He says the highlanders retired in good order.

The targe as described in Scott's poem came into use in the early 17th century.[2] They are of wood, fir or oak, in two thicknesses with the grain crosswise as in modern plywood, circular and flat, about 20 inches in diameter. Covered with bull hide usually tooled in simple design, having a central brass boss (a few of silver) and brass headed nails, arranged in a pattern, some have additional smaller bosses and

REGIMENTAL NEW

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

The Hanoverian Arms of George III's reign have b successfully salvaged from the old Officers' Mess in Que Barracks by the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry Public Buildings and Works. Experts regard them as a v exceptional specimen of their period.

The Arms are made in Coade-Stone, a terra-cotta product good reputation manufactured by George and Eleanor Coa at works in Lambeth from about 1767. The designs for th products were nearly all modelled by John Bacon, the sculpto or were carried out under his direction.

After the Arms have been completely renovated in th Ministry workshops in Edinburgh, they will be brought back t Perth to be resited at Balhousie Castle, probably in the Sprin of 1967.

The Hanoverian Arms of George III, showing a section o the burnt-out roof of the old Officers' Mess in the backgroun

Crown Copyright: reproduced by permissio the Ministry of Public Buildings and Wo

A small room has been opened in the Museum for the disp of exhibits connected with The Black Watch of Canada. special item on display is an attractive oil painting of the landi of the First Canadian Contingent at St. Nazaire, France, 19 which was very kindly presented to the Museum by Mrs Robertson, of Monckton Court, Addison Road, Lond daughter of the late Lt-Colonel Samuel Moorhouse of The Ar and Sutherland Highlanders, and formerly of The 21st Lanc

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has agreed take over responsibility for the care of The Black Wa Memorial at Tobruk, and a capital sum has been made over the Commission to meet the cost of this service in perpetuity.

A similar arrangement, made in conjunction with the Quee Own Highlanders, provides for the preservation by the Gra Commission of The Black Watch and Cameron Highland Memorial, High Wood, of the First World War.

COMMEMORATIVE CAIRN.

Corporal Kingston of Support Company examines his handiwork of stone and masonry, upon which will rest the plaque commemorating those of the 42nd Regiment who were buried in the adjacent cemetery at Nashwaaksis on the St. John River. Many veterans of the 42nd came to New Brunswick after the American War of Independence—Major Watling, Depot Commander, has gone to great efforts to ensure that the memorial is a most fitting one.

Red Shelle - April 1966

DIRECTOR
Col G. A. RUSK, DSO MC

CURATOR
Major A V. M. Chapman, MBE TD

Tel Perth 26287, Extn. 1

W/4.

The Black Watch Museum,
Balhousie Castle
Perth

29th April, 1966.

Dear Colonel,

Thank you for your letter of 22nd April.

Herewith the photograph copy of our BUNDY painting. There are five/ or six /differences which I am sure you will spot when you compare it with your copy of the print. Bundy has even given Spectacles to the Genrl.

Although the photograph is dark in the centre you can just make out the Red & White check on Cameron's Bonnet, also the larger cap badge. You cannot see the collar badges, but on the painting there are two brownish circles inter-laced indicating Argylls.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Alan Chapman

Colonel P.P.Hutchison, ED.,QC.,
12th Floor, Bank of Montreal Bldgs,
129 St James Street West,
MONTREAL 1, Quebec,
Canada.

[illegible] N.B. to Norway [illegible] Army helicopters.

A Canadian patrol of 25 fully equipped infantrymen is landed on a mountain peak in "no man's land" during manoeuvers in Norway's north.

[illegible] in the success of Winter Express. Here he [illegible] UN Army commander, and Captain K. H. Boggild.

WINTER

Winter Express, the NATO Arctic warfare training exercise, was carried out near the roof of the world in northern Norway during the latter part of February and early March with 1,000 Canadian troops participating. An RCN ship and RCAF aircraft were used for logistic support.

The Canadian troops, commanded by Lt-Colonel G. H. Sellar, consisted of a battalion group based on the 1st Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada and supplemented by No. 1 Helicopter Transport Platoon, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps; a detachment from Canadian Joint Air Training Centre; K Battery, 4 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; a troop from 2 Field Squadron, Royal Canadian Engineers; a signal element from 3 Signal Squadron, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; and a logistics support element from 3 Experimental Brigade Service Battalion.

Air Commodore G. G. Diamond, Air

Troops of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada carry out fire and movement drills during Exercise Winter Express in Norway. The Canadians were part of the NATO ACE mobile Force which included troops of Britain, Italy and the United States.

X PRESS

Proving Their Mobility and Flexibility, Troops Rush to Position on a NATO Flank.

ling Air Transport ed an airlift which soldiers from Frede- la, Norway. The flights were AF *Yukon* aircraft with each of transports carrying 124 passeng e 2,800 mile non-stop flights.

On arrival at Sola, the men were loaded into short-range *Hercules* C-130B aircraft for the three-hour trip to Bardufoss, 800 miles to the north.

C-130E long-range *Hercules* transports flew high-priority vehicles and equipment from Fredericton to Bardufoss with a brief touchdown at Sola.

Army helicopters plus heavy vehicles were transported by the RCN's fleet replenishment ship HMCS *Provider* under the command of Captain K. H. Boggild. The *Provider* had a rough crossing, including a five-day gale during which she plowed through 40-foot waves.

On arrival at the ice-free port of Sorreisa, Norway, the *Provider* was unloaded by landing craft of the Royal Norwegian Navy and by army *Voyageur* helicopters which had been part of the *Provider's* cargo. The unloading operation was greatly aided by using a sloping beach which had been bulldozed into position by Canadian sappers.

After a brief period of acclimatization, the 3,500 Canadian, British, American and Italian troops, known collectively as ACE (Allied Command Europe) Mobile Force, engaged in field exercises across rugged terrain some 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle. The role of ACE Force is to help deter agression by demonstrating NATO solidarity through reinforcement of threatened areas. By rapidly deploying highly specialized forces to lightly manned areas, the Force graphically illustrated that it had the ability to carry out this role.

The senior Canadian observer on the exercise, Major-General G. A. Turcot made the following observations at the conclusion of Winter Express:

"The performance of the Black Watch battalion group during all Phases of Exercise Winter Express was watched with keen interest by the large NATO observer group. When the exercise began the group carried out the tasks assigned to it with dispatch, using over-snow vehicles and helicopters to great advantage. The battalion certainly proved it is worthy of membership in this élite force."

For the Canadians, Winter Express was almost a repeat performance. Both the battalion group and the army helicopter crews had recently taken part in exercise White Caribou which was held in snow-bound Newfoundland. Conditions during exercise Winter Express can only be described as severe. For the first five days the weather averaged 25 degrees below zero with the mercury plunging to 40 degrees below zero one night. Compensating factors were the brilliant sunshine, magnificent scenery and the warm hospitality of the Norwegian people.

May 12/66

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Piper Crosses Equator In Kilts

It was only a hint of Canadian Forces integration but the sound and colour carried the message far and wide in the ports of call along the North and South Atlantic seaboards this spring.

For people of several countries and tongues sat up and took notice when Lance Corporal Alex MacDonald, 34, of Sydney, N.S., promenaded on the upper deck of a visiting Canadian warship, blowing his bagpipes for all he was worth and dressed in the colorful summer regalia of a piper in the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

A dozen ships of the RCN on spring exercises in the North and South Atlantic steamed a total of more than 35,000 miles from early January to early April. And everywhere the task group commander (Commodore J. C. O'Brien, of Montreal) went by ship, Piper MacDonald was there too — playing as warships entered and left dozens of ports of in the course of their exercises, and at formal ceremonies and functions ashore.

The commodore borrowed the piper for the cruise which was also a major show-the-flag operation. With MacDonald along, it wasn't long before conversations turned also to Canada's moves for integrating the forces.

And not every Highlander gets to cross the equator in kilts!

Sentinel April 1966

Some members of an association conceived in a snow-filled trench on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge in 1916-17 met again this March in Montreal.

They are the survivors of the 73rd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. Fifty years ago they were among those men from Montreal, Ottawa, and several parts of Ontario and the Maritimes, who sailed for France and the battles of Ypres, the Somme and Vimy. It was during the winter on the slopes of Vimy that they agreed to hold dinners annually after the war. The dinners were to be held on the Saturday closest to that upon which the 73rd left Montreal during the First World War, and were to continue until there was but one man left to rise and give the silent toast to his "Fallen Comrades." A few dinners were missed just after the Armistice, but they have been held every year since 1923.

This year's dinner, held 26 March, marked the 50th anniversary of the 73rd Battalion's sailing for France.

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1st Battalion RHC

General Vanier Arrives In District Wednesday

For the first time APCs were on parade at the Brigade Commander's annual inspection of the 1st Battalion Black Watch. The inspection took place on the 1RHC parade square.

Vehicles and personnel were stretched from one end of the longest parade square in Canada to the other. The unit was lined up in its operational echelons in full combat gear.

Last week the unit began its spring and summer training in earnest with "B" and "C" companies and the support weapon platoon out in the training area for a two week period.

"A" and "D" companies are busy preparing a guard of honour for the Governor General Georges Vanier who will be visiting Fredericton May 18.

• • •

Fifty cadets from Saint Quentin Cadet Corps visited 1RHC recently to see 1RHC in its daily training role.

The cadets were greeted by the Commanding Officer Lt Col GH Sellar and then went on a bus tour of the camp. The first day was finished off with a swim in the pool.

On the second morning they visited the RCHA and saw a static display of guns. This was followed by a session with 1RHC's support weapons which included firing. The day was completed with rides in APCs and a snack before departure for Saint Quentin, N.B.

Thursday, April 28, 1966

Black Watch Hoist Flag Over Cyprus

The flag of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch is now flying over Cyprus.

The flag went up for the first time April 11 over Camp Tjiklos, the Canadian Contingent's command post about 25 miles north of Nicosia.

The raising of the Black Watch standard marked the change of command between the Black Watch and the Canadian Guards.

This is the fifth contingent Canada has sent to Cyprus.

Since the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus began operations in March 1964, more than 5,000 Canadian soldiers have served six month tours. They are:

1st Royal 22nd Regiment (Van Doos) with a reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (March-Sept. 1964).

1st The Canadian Guards with a reconnaissance squadron of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) (Sept 1965 March 1965).

1st Queen's Own Rifles of Canada with a reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (March-Sept. 19

2nd Canadian Guards with reconnaissance of the Canadian Dragoons and Battery, 4th Regt. Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (Sept. March 1966).

2nd Black Watch with a reconnaissance squadron of the Canadian Hussars, just arriving.

The contingent is supported weekly maintenance flights CAF Yukon aircraft from Trenton, Ont.

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Chaplains of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch greet the Apostolic Delegate, His Excellency Msr. Sepinski on his arrival at Nicosia Airport. Left to right: Major (the Rev) J. O. R. Plourde, Msr. Sepinski and ter to the Allied Governments in exile in the United Kingdom; Canadian representative to the French Committee of National Liberation in London; and Canada's first Ambassador to

Black Watch Padres Hear Makarios Plug Christian Progress

The Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains attached to the 2nd Battalion Black Watch attended a meeting of the Cyprus Ecumenical Group at the Palace of Archbishop Makarios recently. This group consists of the leaders of all Christian bodies on the Island.

It being Easter his Beatitude Archbishop Makarios attended the meeting to deliver his Easter message. He discussed how well the movement for Christian Unity is progressing and especially noted the lifting of the anathema which existed between the East and the West for so many years.

The address of appreciation on behalf of the meeting was delivered by the Venerable P. J. Chandler, Anglican Archbishop in Cyprus.

In Nicosia on the same day was His Excellency Msgr. Sepinski Apostolic Delegate to Jerusalem, Lebanon and Cyprus. He was in Nicosia to deliver a message from His Holiness Pope Paul VI urging Archbishop Makarios to find a speedy and just solution to the problems on the Island.

While in Nicosia His excellency consecrated a chalice for Major (the Reverend) JRD Plourde, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Canadian Black Watch battalion. It was the first such consecration for Msgr. Sepinski.

Lt.-Gen. Jean Victor Allard, Commander of Mobile Command, chats with Pte. Donald MacPherson of the 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch, during an inspection of a 50-man guard of honour during the general's send-off visit to the unit before it departed for Cyprus.

Lt. Robert Campbell, a member of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, from Camp Gagetown, explains with the use of a model to Lt.-Gen. Jean Victor Allard the unit's responsibility in Cyprus with the UN peace-keeping force.

CANADIAN CYPRUS FORCE ROTATES

Maj. W. L. Conrad of Charlottetown, officer commanding "B" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, standing in the turret, checks equipment of the Ferret Scout cars at Fort Phillips, Nicosia, before turning over to the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's). The RCDs return to Canada following six months of Cyprus duty patrolling along the north coast of the island, manning night sentry posts along the disputed Kyrenia Road, and escorting two convoys daily each way between Nicosia and Kyrenia.

April was a month of change for the members of the Canadian contingent of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Returned to Canada on completion of a six-month tour of duty on the Mediterranean Island were 2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards, and "W" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, both going to Canadian Forces Base Petawawa. The reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons were also returned and are at present at CFB Gagetown.

The new Cyprus contingent, the fifth to serve there since the UN mandate was established in March 1964, consists of 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch, and "B" Squadron, 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's).

Canadian soldiers are responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north central sector of Cyprus, about one-seventh of the island's 3,500 square miles. Their duties include patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts, supplying a force reserve and providing safe conduct escorts when required.

Phillip Kasman, president of Ascot Clothing keeps a close eye on the detail of the uniforms and costumes his firm is manufacturing for the tattoo. Here he tailors a Black Watch doublet on employee Rolland Daoust (CF-66-353-4)

Brigadier C. A. Peck, Director-General Centennial for the Canadian Armed Forces discusses with Drum Major Michel Phelan of the 2nd Battalion Royal Highland Regiment of Canada and Pipe Major A. M. Cairns Tattoo Pipe Major RCAF, an 1782 Uniform of the 42nd Regiment of Foot which will be featured in the Military Tattoo.

GETTING THE SHOW ON THE ROAD

Certain portions of the Canadian Forces Centennial Tattoo will be based on history, and its planners are doing the next best thing to calling back the original cast.

The show will go on the road next March.

To establish authenticity, the Department of National Defence Centennial planning staff, directed by Brigadier C. Arnold Peck, has been rummaging through the past 300 years of Canada's history with an eye peeled for such things as the shape of trade axes, the pattern of the moccasins worn by *coureur de bois*, the exact measurement of a Royal Foot lineal in the reign of Louis XIV, the dress of sailors in 1812 and 1910, and the length of a Scotsman's kilt in relation to his kneecaps in the year 1780. Even the sound of military and other music played in Canada at certain points in time between 1665 and the present has been investigated in order to provide the seed for original tunes and special arrangements. Some of the music will be played on duplicates of old-time drums, and marched to in types of foot drill authentic to the period. All this and more in preparation for a two-hour entertainment woven around military themes and scheduled for presentation at 40 locations across Canada during the 1967 Centennial.

The show will not be a staged lesson in history, however. According to Captain Ian Fraser, producer of the Tattoo, it will be straight entertainment using the Canadian military past and present as the theatrical canvas on which to splash the colour and sweep of marching bands, pageantry, comedy, fantasy and gymnastics. Even so, it will still provide Canadians with a chance to see what some of the homefolk looked like years ago and at the same time acquaint them with the cooperation existing within the Canadian Forces of today.

Some of the areas of the past being used as a base for a few of the Tattoo segments are the years 1665, 1780, the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars.

Robert V. Rosewarne, designer and art director, has been the "trouble shooter" for a host of the problems concerning costumes. In turn he has asked for and received considerable assistance from such people as the officials at the Royal Arsenal in France, the Curator of the Scottish United Services Museum in Scotland, the National Research Council, the National Library, the Canadian War Museum, Mines and Technical Surveys, the Public Archives, the DND Reference Library, and local museums in Canadian towns and historical sites.

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1st Battalion Black Watch

Mount Guard Of Honor For Governor General At Fred. Junction Station

Lt. Col. J. W. Knox, MBE, ED, of Montreal, Colonel of the Regiment of the Black Watch, visited 1 RHC last weekend.

On Friday, Lt. Col. Knox and Lt. Col. G. H. Sellar, Commanding Officer of 1 RHC, attended the Annual Inspection of the Rothesay Collegiate Cadet Corps in Rothesay. Colonel Knox was the Inspecting Officer and received the Salute from the Black Watch Affiliated Corps.

The past couple of weeks have found 1 RHC recovering from the Brigade Commander's inspection and parade. "B" and "C" Companies found the best way to recover was to head for the "boondocks".

Both companies have gone to the general manoeuver area for two weeks of Infantry-Tank and APC training. "A", "D", Sup port and Headquarter companies are thus left holding the duties.

Under the watchful eyes of Major Ben Cheney and WO 2 Frank Grant, 100 men from "A", "D", and Headquarters companies performed a guard of honour for his Excellency Governor General Georges P. Vanier at Fredericton Junction yesterday. The same guard of honour will parade again tomorrow for his Excellency prior to his departure from Fredericton airport.

L-Sgts Tom Kilpatrick and Jean Jacquard, Cpls Bill Cooper, Mel Coffie, John Travis, John Hampsey, "Buck" Buchanan, Cyril King, Bill O'Hearn, Jim Hubbard, Bob were recently promoted.

A number of 1 RHC personnel have recently returned from courses at CFB Borden. From the School of Infantry Cpls Bob Burchell, "Buck" Buchanan, Ted Bryan, Ab Dowe, George Genge, . Gerry . Marsh and Charles Hockett have successfully completed a Small Arms course. Sgt Stan Preston, Cpls Basil Arsenault, Bob Hooper, LCpl Dick Hartnett and Pte "Lige" Dawe returned from the advanced Drivers course and Staff Sergeant Basil Myers and Sgt's Laurie Dirks and John Smith from an Assessment Course.

The Medical Corps School has returned Cpls "Doc" Turnbull and George Caddogan after teaching them how to brew more miracle cures. Cpl John MacDougall and Pte Walter Mason have returned to Mortar Platoon after a seven month stint with Brigade Headquarters.

Ptes Augus Fitt and Percy Gardiner have gone to Montreal to attend a Storeman's course at the Ordance Corps School. Sgt. Ken Johnson and Cpl Roy Adams have been attached to the Training Depot. Have fun boys! Capt Colin Grant, our new British Exchange Officer and Capt Brian Cuthbertson are off to CFB Borden to train Officer Cadets.

Unit courses are playing an important part at the battalion lately, with more than 100 people having attended APC Orientation and driver courses.

Sgts Paul MacIntosh, Leo Goodman, Ray MacIsaac and Sid Keans from transport and Sgts Pierre Saulnier and Bill Schofield of the Signals Platoon have their work cut out for them but appear to be surviving.

People, totaling 16, have also been attending a drivers course held at the Service Battalion.

FOUR cadets from Saint Quentin High School ride in a jeep mounted with a 106 recoiless rifle. The cadets visited Base Gagetown recently as guests of the 1st Battalion Black Watch.

Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker

Colonel, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)

requests the pleasure of the company of

Colonel & Mrs P. P. Hutchison

at Balhousie Castle, Hay Street, Perth,

on the occasion of the opening of the

Memorial Garden and Memorial Gate

to Field-Marshal The Earl Wavell

by

The Rt. Hon. The Countess Wavell, C.I.

on Saturday, 4th June, 1966, at 3.30 p.m.

R.S.V.P.—P.M.C., Regimental Headquarters, The Black Watch, Balhousie Castle, Perth, by 16th May, 1966

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Cyprus Black Watch Battalion At Full Strength

Most of the army's nine infantry battalions in Canada are far under strength, a Canadian Press dispatch has claimed.

A peacetime battalion normally numbers some 700 men. But some of the home battalions have fewer than 500 men, the source said.

Strength of the army at the end of March was 43,914 compared with some 51,000 three years ago. In the first three months of this year the army recruited 1,248 men but lost 1,775.

The defence department said the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, which went to Cyprus last April was at full strength. But it declined to give the strengths of any of the other 12 battalions in the army.

One source claims one of the army's four heavy brigades soon will be converted to an airborne unit because of the soldier shortage. A heavy brigade, so named for its heavy equipment such as tanks and howitzers, numbers about 6,000 men. But an airborne or light brigade has between 3,000 and 3,500 men.

Defence Minister Hellyer told the Commons defence committee there is not yet sufficient air transport to move two airborne brigades.

Saluting The Colors

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of Canada Gen. Georges Vanier inspects the Guard of Honour mounted by the 1st Battalion Black Watch last week. The color bearers in the foreground are L. R. Loudrey, left, and P. S. Bury, both of Base Gagetown.

Vaniers Met By 100 Man Guard Of Honor

The 1st Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) mounted a 100-man Guard of Honour at Fredericton Union Station last week for Governor-General Georges P. Vanier and Madame Vanier who spent two days in Fredericton.

The Governor-General inspected a 100 man Guard of Honour from the famous highland regiment, The 1st Battalion Black Watch who wore full highland dress for the ceremonial occasion.

The Guard of Honour was commanded by Major Ben F. Cheney of Kentville, N.S., Lt. Mike B. Arnott of London, England and Lt. Mike J. O'Brien of Toronto, commanded the divisions of the guard. Lt. Lorimer R. Joudrey of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia carried the Queens Colours and Lt. Phil S. Bury of Montreal, Quebec carried the Regimental Colours Warrant Officer second class Frank E. Grant was the Guard Sergeant Major

While the Governor-General inspected the 100 man Guard of honour, the Pipes and Drums from the internationally known Black Watch band played during the inspection and the Royal Salute The pipes and drums were under the direction of Pipe-Major William Magennis of Oromocto

A 21-gun salute was fired from the foot of Gibson Street by "D" troop of the 1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, commanded by Lt. Robert Armstrong, of Perth and Oromocto.

The visit of the Vice-Regal couple was a festive occasion for the community since Fredericton schools were excused classes by the Fredericton Board of School Trustees

High School Cadet Corps Holds Annual Inspection

The Oromocto High School Cadet Corps held its annual inspection May 16 at the Tennis Court, Waasis Road.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Glover, deputy commander of Base Gagetown, took the salute and inspected the cadets. In his remarks following the presentation of awards Lt.-Col. Glover complimented the cadets for their fine showing.

After the inspection the Corps, led by Cadet Major James McKenzie, marched past in line of column of route; then advanced in review order.

Demonstrations in map using, rifle drill, FN-C, rifle, first aid, AN-PRC 510 radio set, and morse code followed the march past.

Various awards were presented. Receiving the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association award for highest scorer in the Unit on small bore shooting was Cadet Robert Lefevere.

Cadet Sergeant Dennis Richard was the recipient of two awards — the bronze medal for Youth of the Empire shooting competition and the Regimental Skean Dhu presented by the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

Cadet Lieutenants William Goss, Gary Jones, and Ron MacIsaac and Cadet CSM Bruce Currie received Master Cadet Gold Stars and Certificates.

In addition to the gold star and certificate, Cadet Lieutenant Goss received an engraved leather wallet and will receive the Canadian Forces Base Gagetown Trophy for the top Master Cadet in NB-PEI District. This is a new trophy which did not arrive in time for presentation.

The pipes and drums of the First Battalion Black Watch played for the march past and during the inspection.

The program concluded with a reception at the Waasis Road Junior High School.

VANIER LEAVES!

1st Battalion Black Watch

Marksmen To Valcartier For Small Arms Shoot

Twenty members of the 1st Batt. RHC flew from Fredericton Airport to CFB Valcartier, Quebec, by RCAF Yukon last Monday. These 20 men are the top marksmen in the Battalion and are its representatives at the 3 CIBG Small Arms Competition of the Canadian Army

They are competing with teams from the RCD, the 3rd Brigade Service Battalion and the Royal 22nd Regiment.

2-Lt. Bill Leonard is captain of the team and the coach is Sgt Vince Kavanagh. Team members are: Rifle and Pistol; Cpls. John MacDougall and Charles Hockett, L-Cpls Don Dauphinee and Nelson Anderson and Pte George Boudreau. Sub Machine Gun and Pistol; Cpl Don Branston. Rifle; Cpls. Mat Billard and Doug Spicer, Ptes. Jim Sperry, John Lyver, Tom Brown, Ken Hollingsworth and Gavin Farrell. Sub Machine Gun; Ptes. Wayne Roberts, Cameron MacLean, Norm MacDonald, Doug Robblee and and Michael Berlinquiette.

The Shootoff is the culmination of three weeks of intensive practice. The winning team goes on to the finals at Connaught Ranges in Ottawa later this year. The team returns tomorrow evening by RCAF Hercules.

"B" and "C" Companies have returned from the training area after completing two weeks of APC-tank training and are now busy with routine maintenance and cleaning of APCs.

"A" and "D" Companies moved out on Monday for two weeks of similar infantry-tank training, which is preparation for a Battalion Exercise in June and eventually for the Brigade Summer Concentration in August—September.

The Mortar, Machine Gun and Anti-Tank Platoons have been practising drills and getting ready for a week of live firing in June.

Recce Platoon, under the watchful eye of their new Platoon Commander, Lt. M. G. O'Brien has been doing Patrol Training. Pioneer Platoon spent the week assisting the Engineer Field Squadron in destroying unexploded shells in the training area and providing safety boats for the APC Drivers' Course when they took the APCs swimming.

Personnel from three courses have just returned from CFB Borden. Lieutenants Alex Morrison, Bob Anglin and Scotty Phillips have returned from an Intermediate Officers' Course and Lieutenants John Fuller and Bill Leonard from an Officers' Support Weapons Course.

Cpls Cyril Clayton, Ken Mitchell, Ken Manuel, John Taylor, Ron Bruffato, Gary Cullen and Warren Bohaker have successfully completed a Senior NCO Course. Lieutenants Ron Oliver and Phil Bury have gone to CFB Rivers, Manitoba for a Forward Air Controllers Course.

Cpl Messervey has gone to CFB Borden to attend an aerial Medical Evacuation Course at the Medical Corps School.

There was only one promotion last week. L-Cpl Tim Blanchard was promoted to Corporal.

WALKING down the front rank of the Guard of Honor mounted by the 1st Battalion Black Watch is Governor-General Georges Vanier. His Excellency is accompained by Major B. F. Cheney, the Guard commander. The Guard was mounted both for the arrival and departure of Gen. Vanier.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL

MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29TH, 1966

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the 3 Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada on the occasion of its Annual Church Parade. We also offer a special welcome to the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, The Black Watch Cadet Corps, the Lachine High School Cadet Corps, and The Black Watch Association who are parading with the Battalion.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude

The Congregation will stand when
the Choir enters the sanctuary.

The Procession of the Colours
A Hymn of Challenge: 541 . . . Verses 1,2,4. . . "Morning Light"
God Save The Queen
The Prayers of Approach and the Lord's Prayer. . (repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Psalm 20: 1-9
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 587 . . . . . "St. Ethelwald"
The Address: "THE CITIZEN-SOLDIER"
The Ascription of Praise
The Lament

The Congregation will bow down

The Last Post and the Reveille

The Congregation will stand

A Hymn of the Nation: . . . . . "O Canada!" (648)

O Canada, our home and native land
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true north, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude

The Congregation will remain standing
until the Choir and Chaplain have left
the chancel.

The Flowers on the Communion Table are in
proud and loving memory of
Lt. Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie.

The Gagetown Gazette

VOL. 6 NO. 23 — OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1966 — FIVE CENTS PER COPY

A Really Grand Tattoo!

CENTENNIAL year is fast drawing near. And these gentlemen are laying plans for an Armed Forces Tattoo which will travel across Canada in one of the biggest barn storming entertainment spectaculars ever to appear before Canadian Centennial, discusses a uniform with Drum Sgt. John Kerr of the audiences. Brig. CA Peck, Armed Forces Director - General - RCAF (centre) and Pipe Major WJ Gilmour of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. This 1782 uniform of the 42nd Regiment of Foot will be a feature in the Military Tattoo being organized by the Armed Forces. The Tattoo will describe the history of Canada's military development in music and action. The cast will include a host of hundreds drawn from all the services. Many persons associated with Base Gagetown are helping to put this grand production on the show road of success. For more detailed information see page 8 inside.

on the bridge at last, a Black Watch soldier waits – for the umpires. Bitter fighting took place here in 1940, during the German invasion.

ng strategy at the command post are (left) Lt.-Col. Gordon H. r, the Battalion's C.O., and adjutant Capt. Dunc McPherson.

The battle over, a trio of Canadians have removed their white camouflage outfits and put on their Balmorals once again. Now there's one last task – burning the garbage.

arned praise from all quarters, h there were no pretty nurses y stocky, bearded orderlies. Lt.-Giordano Saverio, the hospital's nandant, treated everything frostbite – British troops were nain victims – to burns, broken nd two appendectomies.

nada provided dental care in a ite tent, where Maj. R. A. ley of Sydney, N.S., looked af- mergency fillings and extrac- There were few language lems because each country sup- medical advisers to the hospi- staff. With the helicopters in y use, transportation to the hos- was no problem. It had its own landing area less than 100 yards from the admitting tent.

When a gas lamp blew up in a Canadian tent, three burned soldiers were in the hospital less than 15 minutes after the accident. A Canadian helicopter, with a doctor aboard, picked up the injured men and delivered them to hospital in about the same time required for an ambulance call in any large city.

Bad flying weather hampered all phases of the airlift and was blamed for the only fatalities of the exercise when a U.S. Air Force four-engine Hercules slammed into a mountain while trying to land at the Bardufoss air base in a night snow squall. All seven men aboard were killed.

The RCAF had weather problems, both in southern and northern Norway, as they ran their shuttle service. But their performance was hailed as the best of the exercise. Their turn-around times – time taken to unload, service and refuel an aircraft – were shorter than any other country.

"They were tremendously efficient and didn't waste a second," Lt.-Col. Peter Nissen of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, director of operations at Bardufoss, said. "The ground crews were at work the second the aircraft came to a stop."

HMCS Provider, the navy's contribution to the Canadian contingent, served as a floating storehouse for the Canadian force. Provider also brought over some of the heavy vehicles to cut down on the number of aircraft needed.

The ship had some difficult moments battling heavy North Atlantic seas in the crossing, and an almost-embarrassing moment when King Olav arrived early for an inspection tour. There were some anxious seconds when a helicopter landed on the vessel before the officers were ready. As it turned out, the helicopter was not carrying the royal party – just a photographer who wanted some photos of the king's arrival.

The Gagetown Gazette

VOL. 6 NO. 24 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1966 FIVE CENTS PE

PUBLIC SWARMS THROUGH BAS

Mock Battle Assault Fray Hailed As Show Highlight

The biggest New Brunswick show of the year dazzled thousands last Saturday in Base Gagetown when Army, Navy and Air Force personnel put on a performance that will long be remembered.

It was Armed Forces Day, the second such day to be held in the province for the entertainment of the "dependant" and civilian population.

Thousands of children, chattering excitedly, swarmed over tanks, armored personnel carriers, a ferry boat and bridge, jeeps, trucks and other military equipment on display throughout the base.

The large static locations of Base Gagetown swung open their gates and doors to the visiting public and conducted organized tours of such areas as the Station Hospital, Heating Plant, PT Centre and other major service centres.

A spectacular mock battle, with an attack by infantry forces supported by other units, was a highlight of the tri-service festivity.

Another feature was a demonstration of a rescue operation by a Royal Canadian Navy helicopter.

There were also thrilling-to-watch flypasts at low altitudes by planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the RCN.

Despite temperatures which hovered around 50 degrees above zero and a biting wind, approximately 3,000 people attended the display, held on—and over—the sports field at the Canadian forces' base during the afternoon.

HIGH WINDS

Because of the high winds, it was necessary to cancel part of the program which would have had demonstrations by Voodoo and Sabre jet fighter aircraft. These planes, it was explained, travel at speeds of one-and-one-half to almost twice the speeds travelled by the aircraft which did perform.

The purpose of Armed Forces Day—with men and equipment from the RCN, the Canadian army and the RCAF participating in integrated displays—is to provide the people of Canada in general with greater knowledge and understanding of the role which the armed services play in the life of the nation and their part in trying to assure peace in the world.

The ceremonies here yesterday opened with inspection of a Mary's, who has retired from the Canadian army. The 50 man guard of honor was made up of members of a company of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and it was commanded by Capt. J. B. Wetmore, training officer of The Black Watch Depot here. Company sergeant-major is WO 2 Kenneth Byron of Salt Spring Island, B C

RIFLE DRILL

A 100-man Black Watch Depot ing, and a demonstration of physical training exercises.

Following the inspection of the guard of honor, Lt.-Gen. Sansome took a seat for the remainder of the two-hour program on a chair at the front of tiers for seats for spectators. Seated beside him were the acting commander of the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island Military District, Col. C. D. Garthe of Fredericton, and Col. C. D. Simpson, the com-

Supt. P. V. Cox of "J" Division of the RCMP, Fredericton.

There was a brief address by Brigadier William A. Milroy, commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group at the base.

The first fly-past was by T33 jet trainers from Canadian Base Chatham, N.B., and then there were displays by RCN planes from the base at Shearwater, N S., and by the helicopters from Rivers, Man.

from it and, by mea which was lowered t taken back into t through a hatch in side.

Drums On Parade

DRUMMERS of the 1st Battalion Black Watch are silouetted against the grey skies of Base Gagetown as Lt. Gen. EW Sansom (retired) inspects their proud array during Armed Forces Day last Saturday. Lt. Gen. Sansom inspected a guard provided by the Black Watch Depot before inspecting the Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion. The big day provided the general public with a chance to invade and tour the sprawling military base as hosts of the Armed Forces. public saw everything from a physical tra demonstration to a flypast of RCAF T-33 They even saw a mock war which include use of tanks, artillery, infantry and helic Armed Forces Day officials hailed the d success" although many spectators were away by the chill wind and threatening For additional coverage See Page 2, 17,

People make news

P. ASPINALL

Association Head: Montrealer **Philip Aspinall** has been elected president of the Montreal Chapter of the National Ballet Guild of Canada He succeeds **Guy Sicotte.**

❖ ❖ ❖

Top Insuranceman: The Guardian Insurance Group's **George L. Williams** has been elected president of the Insurance Institute of the Province of Quebec.

❖ ❖ ❖

Still Weak: In Paris, Composer **Igor Stravinsky,** 84, was reported tired and little weak after an attack of influenza which has confined him to bed. His doctors advised him to pass up a Strasbourg concert date.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mao Ailing: A Japanese politician, **Kenzo Matsumura,** s o y s Chinese Communist Leader **Mao Tse Tung** is ailing but not seriously.

❖ ❖ ❖

Equal: In Milan, Italy, a [illegible] has ruled

battista Meneghini, both were responsible for the breakup of their marriage. Each had told the court the other was responsible for the separation

❖ ❖ ❖

Society Head: Elected president of the St. David's Society of Montreal is **Mrs. Margaret Pearce.** The society claims she is the first woman to be named to the presidency of any of the national societies in Ourtown.

❖ ❖ ❖

Heads Conference: National president of the United Nations Association, **Brig. J. H. Price,** will head the UNA National Annual Conference at the Banff School of Fine Arts June 24 26

❖ ❖ ❖

Award: Montreal designer **Julien Hebert** has received an Excellence Award for an existing product from the Canadian Manufacturers Association. His design was a T-shaped two-seater school desk.

❖ ❖ ❖

Manager: Appointed construction manager of the Fortress of Louisbourg restoration is **Patrick A. Thomson.** He will take up his duties July 1.

DR. S. M. NABRIT

For ABC: President of Texas Southern University, **Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit,** has been appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission by **President Johnson.** He is the first Negro to be named to the AEC

❖ ❖ ❖

Stringman: A recent recipient of a Canada Council grant to research the musical repertory for the mandolin, **William Kuinka,** is making a tour of England, France, Italy, Austria, Holland and Czechoslovakia where he will reserach comparatively rare music for the instrument

❖ ❖ ❖

New Ambassador: Newly-appointed Canadian Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, **John Kenneth Sternes,** has presented his credentials to **President Gamal Abdel Nasser.**

❖ ❖ ❖

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING NEEDED: Mrs. C. O'Brien, Pioneer Club volunteer, Ernest Crowe, vice-president, Board of Management and chairman of Children's Services, Douglas Hospital, and Mrs. T. C. Todd, Douglas Hospital auxiliary chairman of children's clothing, from left, launch the new children's clothing centre at Douglas Hospital with a public appeal for donations of children's clothing. The Centre will provide clothes for indigents of the Retarded Children's Service of the Douglas Hospital. It was organized by the Douglas Hospital Auxiliary and will be staffed by the Telephone Pioneers of America, retired employes of the Bell Telephone Company.

The Montreal Star

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1966

HOME AWAY FROM HOME: A mixed terrier seems not too unhappy as he looks out from his new fibreglass cage at the CSPA'S renovated building on Jean Talon street west.

Staff Photos by Lloyd Black

IN GOOD HANDS: Tarzan, a six-weeks-old raccoon, is fed by Pointe-aux-Trem Police and Fire Chief Joseph Luc Delorme, left, and CSPCA president Alex MacLa

$110,000 Renovations

CSPCA Shelter Is Most Modern Yet

By WALTER TURNER

The Gagetown Gazette

VOL. 6 NO. 25 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 23 1966 FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Pipes In Cyprus

BLACK WATCH in Cyprus put on a brave show recently to honor the presentation of Colours by the Colonel-in-Chief in 1962. These pipes paraded before about 300 military and civilian guests during the 2nd Battalion RHC affair which took place in Kyrenia on a Thursday. Led by Pipe Major William Gilmore of Toronto and Oromocto, the Pipes and Drums of the battalion used the sunset over the Mediterranean as a backdrop for the performance. The unit has been on United Nations peace keeping duties in Cyprus since April. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is the Colonel-in-Chief and presented the original colours in Montreal.

6 The Daily Gleaner

Attaches Study Brigade Training

During a two-day visit to Base Gagetown last week, 14 Commonwealth and foreign military attaches from embassies in Ottawa and Washington observed combat training conducted by the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

The military attaches arrived at Fredericton airport noon Wednesday and were met by Brig W. A. Milroy, Commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, stationed at Base Gagetown.

The military attaches represent countries from Argentina, United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Italy, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Venezuela.

During the first day of the visit, the military attaches observed an infantry battalion group attack against a mock enemy.

The attack demonstration was provided by the 1st Battalion Black Watch commanded by Lt.-Col Gordon H. Sellar.

The battalion group were supported by tanks from C Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons and artillery support by the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Last Thursday the militia attaches were briefed by Brig W. A. Milroy, Brigade Commander and later move to the training area to observe training being conducted by the 3rd Brigade Service Battalion, Commanded by Lt.-Col C. G. Provan.

The visitors left Lincoln airport for Ottawa last Thursday.

BRIEFING visiting military attaches last week is Lt.-Col. Gordon Sellar, 1st Battalion RHC commanding officer. The briefing came prior to an infantry battalion group mock attack in Base Gagetown.

HIS SERVICES RECOGNIZED: John G. Bourne, right, chairman of the executive committee of the board of governors of the Mackay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children, presents retiring executive director, Dr. Lawrence Patterson, with a silver tray in recognition of his 16 years of service with the center.

Mackay Centre Director Retires

Dr. Lawrence Patterson has stepped down from his position as executive director of the Mackay Centre for Deaf and Crippled Children.

Dr. Patterson has been executive director of the centre for 16 years.

The centre, founded in 1877, takes in English-speaking children from all over the province and maintains a permanent staff of about 60. There are about 250 students, from five to 19 years of age.

At the graduation ceremony Thursday four students from Grade 10, received certificates. They were Gary Seaman, Colin Sweet, Lynda Wilby and Nicolet Celluci. One student, Bertram Veira, graduated from the centre's deaf department.

Graduating student Nicolet Celluci presented a wallet containing $100 to Dr. Patterson on behalf of the whole student body.

John G. Bourne, chairman of the centre's executive committee, presented an engraved silver tray to Dr. Patterson from the board of governors, in recognition of his long service.

Dr. Patterson's place will be taken by a present member of the staff, Henry Minto, 35. Mr. Minto received his education in Northern Ireland and England and was awarded his bachelor of education degree by the University of British Columbia.

He came to Canada 11 years ago and has been with the centre for a year.

When asked what, if any changes, he envisaged, Mr. Minto said that the most urgent need was a greatly expanded vocational department.

"At the moment our vocational training is limited to commercial subjects, such as typing and shorthand, but we would like to be able to cater to any vocation which these young people are capable of undertaking."

'RETREAT' EVENT!

Four Bands Hold 'Beat Retreat' Ceremony For Oromocto Public

PIPE Major Robert Kilgour of the Scots Guards will lead his pipes and Drums at the "Beating Retreat" ceremony tonight. Pipe Major Kilgour has seen many years service throughout the world and will retire from the Army soon after 22 years service.

The colourful ceremony of "Beating Retreat" which will be performed tonight perpetuates a tradition which began several centuries ago. Nobody knows exactly when.

It is thought feudal Europe originated the system. In those "bad old days," towns and villages were girdled round by massive walls as a means of protection against the unwelcome attentions of land hungry lords and belligerent barons, whose "taking ways" were far from popular.

The walls were pierced at intervals by strong gates through which the burghers and peasants could pass. In times of danger, such as at night, the citizenry withdrew to safety behind the walls and the great gates would be closed. Before the closing of the gates at sunset, drums were beaten by those within to warn those without.

In later years, this practice was adopted by military garrisons as a means of notifying the soldiers it was time to return to quarters. Still later, when wars were fought along gentlemanly lines, it was proper to cease fighting at the close of day, and the order for this was signalled by the beating of drums. Hence, the beating of retreat.

Whatever its origin, the ceremony tonight is one of military pageantry — a ceremony at once brilliant and gay, wistful and reminiscent of days long past.

Appearing this evening, by courtesy of Col. C. D. Simpson, Base Commander, is the military band of the Royal Canadian Dragoons which is based at Base Gagetown. Directing the music is WO1 S. R. Webb.

Controlling the manoeuvre of the band is Drum Major Ken Bentley, a native of the British Isles. Drum Major Bentley is the senior Drum Major on parade tonight.

Also on parade and from Base Gagetown, are the Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch. In command of the pipe section during the absence of Pipe Major W. Maginnis is Cpl. Don Carrigan of Truro, N.S.

The Pipes and Drums appear tonight with the kind permission of the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, Lt. Col. Gordon Sellar.

Visitors from the United Kingdom in training at Base Gagetown are the Corps of Drums of the Scots Guards and the Pipes and Drums of the 2nd Battalion The Scots Guards, who parade this evening by kind permission of the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion The Scots Guards, Lt. Col. John Swinton.

The Corps of Drums is parading under Drum Major Derek Hickling. In charge of the Pipes and Drums is veteran Pipe Major Robert Kilgour who retires from the Army in a matter of weeks after 22 years of service.

During the Sunset Ceremony, towards the conclusion of the Ceremony, the flag will be lowered by Gunner J. L. J. B. Racine of the 1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, who wears the full dress uniform of his Regiment. Gunner Racine is just as much "on parade" as are his comrades on the playing field. He appears with the permission of his Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. D. B. Crowe.

HUMAN CANNONBALL

MIDLAND, Tex. — "Human Cannonball" Nancy Sue Zacchini, 22, suffered a broken ankle when she collided with a balancing bar after being fired from a cannon. Officials said she hit the bar 75 feet above the circus floor, then fell into a safety net. They said the performer left the cannon in perfect form but then veered off course and hit the bar, left in position by a previous aerial act.

JAP-CANUCK MINE

VANCOUVER — The latest joint venture of Japanese and Canadian capital, a Vancouver Island copper mine has started producing 220 tons of concentrate a day, it was disclosed. A Japanese ship will arrive soon to take to take the first 2,000 tons of concentrates to Japan for smelting.

FINAL PARADE FOR BLACK WATCH CO

FAREWELL INSPECTION is here assembled to say goodbye to the commanding officer, **Lt.-Col. Gordon H. Sellar**, 1st Batalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada inspects his battalion group at Base Gagetown. Lt-Col. Sellar will be posted to Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, July 14.

'Lizard Flats Canoe Club' Ups Spirit Of Routine Cyprus Patrols

Coming from a cooler climate than that prevailing in Cyprus, soldiers of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch seek relief from the heat on the beaches around Kyrenia.

Sergeant Walter Berryhill, the unit Physical Training Instructor, and his staff conducts instruction for non-swimmers and provides a safety staff on two beaches. The 2RHC Pioneer Platoon has constructed life guard towers on these beaches and one beach is constantly patrolled by a life guard crewed motor boat. To date three rescues may have averted possible disasters.

Lance Corporal John Harper is tackling his third scuba diving course. Approximately 40 members of the battalion have qualified on the three week course covering all aspects of scuba diving.

The Mediterranean is a paradise for skin divers and scuba divers. In the clear water fish are easily approached. Hunting with a spear gun is popular and the kitchens are occasionally called upon to prepare a fish course on short notice.

Organized recreational transport takes personnal from all sub-units to the beaches during off duty hours.

LIZARD RACE

The Lizard Flats Canoe Club sponsored the third in a series of races as their contribution to the St. Jean Baptiste celebrations being held by French Canadians.

Major Romeo Plourde, the Canon Roman Catholic Chaplain, and Major Jacques Boire of the Royal 22nd Regiment were the organizers and prepared the proceedings under the eye of Major Al George (King Lizard) who owns the track.

Sporting newly acquired sweaters, the host Lizard Flats Canoe Club members looked after the mechanics of the races.

Lieutenant Peter Goldie, the club transport officer, was chief track steward assisted by Capt. George Nye and Lt. Mike Kelly. The main duty of the stewards is to ensure the proper lizard is placed on the proper lane heading in the proper direction at the proper time.

Capt. Tud Kaulbach was chief whip and Capt. Sid Jones, the contingent medical officer, although not a club member, ensured fair play by examining each lizard before it raced. He also represented the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Capt. Nye, the contingent dental officer, performed emergency operations on spectators Larry Donahue, the contingent who protested results. Capt. paymaster, ran the betting windows and ensured the club made sufficient money to pay for the punch that Majors Plourde and Boire ordered.

St. Jean Baptiste is the patron saint of French Canada and his feast day is held on June 24. Celebrations usually commence with a procession headed by a young boy leading a sheep. St. Jean Baptiste was also the patron saint of shepherds and a protector of young people.

There being no young lad available, one of the younger looking participants at the celebration arrived leading a goat. No one seems to remember where the goat wandered after the festivities got under way, but Sgt. John Stephens, cook for the feast, mumbled something about acquiring the meat for the next barbecue at the HQ Junior Officers' Mess.

OUTPOST touring carried Brig A. J. Wilson, Acting Force Commander, into the field of Cyprus peace keeping operations conducted by the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. Here he discusses a point with L Cpl. J. W. O'Neil of "D" Company (left), while Lt. Col. Duncan McAlpine, unit commanding officer, (centre) looks on. Brig. Wilson visited the outposts by helicopter.

LIZARD Flats Canoe Club gather about a racing pen. That's "King Lizard" Major A. J. George in the back row second from the right. Racing lizards is a newly found and popular sport for the 2nd Battalion Black Watch sportsmen.

LIFE GUARD duty lands Pte. R. E. Jenner of the 2nd Battalion scanning the sand at Six Mile Beach near Kyrenia. Supervising swimming is a task wherever people go near the water.

Supplies By Helicopter

Vincent Massey Watches Black Watch On Peace Patrols In Cyprus Heat

The 2nd Battalian The Black Watch was honored by the private visit recently of the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, the former Governor-General of Canada. Mr. Massey, accompanied by Brig. Aird Nesbitt of Montreal, a former officer of the Black Watch, paid a visit to Saddle Outpost, near St. Hilarion Castle.

Mr. Massey's party, which included Brig. and Mrs. Aird Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Vaughan, Madame Louis Beaubien, Col. Alex Parker, and Professor Henderson praised the peace keeping activities of the 1st Battalion and their supporting troops.

"B" COMPANY

After a two week stay in Camp Maple Leaf as Reserve Coy, "B" Coy assumed operational control of Kyrenia Coy Area.

Kyrenia is an old port city of about 3,400 persons. The Castle in the port was built before 1200 and has protected the port since. It was never taken by assault in its history.

South of the Coy location and rising high in the mountains is the ancient St. Hilarion Castle. This castle was built 2200 feet above sea-level on the mountain peak around 1228. At various times in history it was occupied by the German Emperor, Fredrick II and by Henry I of England. It now serves as a strong point and headquarters for the Turkish Cypriot forces in the area.

On June 6 the new Force Commander, General Martola visited the company area for a briefing on the trouble spots. He was amused by the young magpies that Cpl Fries and his men are raising in the outpost.

Many of our men and officers are taking advantage of the leave available in Famagusta and Beirut. Some of the men are visiting their wives in Europe.

The Coy spends two weeks in the company position and then moves back for two weeks into reserve

"C" COMPANY

The men of "C" Company arrived in Cyprus April 13 and became reserve company at Camp Maple Leaf for two weeks. The camp is just outside Nicosia and there was a good chance to explore the town before going into the hills.

Before the company became operational it was necessary to establish a base camp from scratch. Although the area had been occupied previously, recent committment in the Lefka region 40 miles away had occupied "B" Coy which had been scheduled to come here originally. The headquarters and camp were set up under direction of Major J. W. B. (Bill) Hamilton with Captain Chuck Leishman giving assistance.

Most of the construction was done by No. 8 platoon with Sgt. (Garcia) Fox in charge The locality of the Company headquarters is a pleasant one. The camp is set on top of a 1,000 ft. high plateau. Although not high in comparison with the surrounding mountains, it overlooks the Mediterranean and the town of Kyrenia to the North.

"C" Company is responsible for keeping the peace in the middle of the Kyrenia mountains astride the main Nicosia Kyrenia road. This is done by Outposts each manned by a Corporal and five-or-more men They are located in positions where they watch both the Turk Cypriot fighters and the Greek Cypriot national guard, and ensure that the two sides maintain their uneasy peace. Some of the Outposts have some quite breathtaking and enjoyable scenery.

Coporal John McNeil and five men share duties in an outpost called "Saddle." This UN position is about 2,700 feet high in the mountains. To the north the Kyrenia plains and the sea can be seen. Standing in the same position and looking south there appears to be a sheer drop of 2,000 feet or more to the Nicosia plain below, with its patchwork quilt fields and Nicosia in the distance. Cpl McNeil and his assistants have not ventured at the edge to find out differently.

Cpl Stan Pilkie of Oromocto, also has a mountain top to look after with five men under his control. Although the view is inspiring, the climb is tiring The outpost is 2,500 feet high Because there is no track leading up the mountain, all supplies are dropped by helicopter every second day.

Although men from the outposts have opportunities to pay visits to the Coy administrative area and go to the beach, they prefer to return to their Hilltop homes. Thus, it's suspected the men enjoy living in semi isolation!

Not all the UN observation points are on mountain tops. Cpls Bill Chisholm and Amos Fulton are situated in seperate localities, but have their outposts set in the valley closer to the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. Although they enjoy isolation to a degree, their outposts are more accessible to transport and are more conveniently situated to get to the beach or to see a film.

Though no company officers have sampled the meals in the outposts, the sections have no complaint. After all, they are doing their own cooking.

There have been varying reports ranging from burnt steak to "chipped" hamburgers, but the cook of the day is only ostracised in a good humoured way. With experience, the standard of food is rapidly improving and there appears to be no shortage. All requests for items to make life more pleasant are being met.

The routine is a new one. But the experience is "enjoyable" and everyone is kept busy.

OVERWEIGHT

MONTREAL — Two doctors at scientific conferences here have warned of the dangers of being overweight. One said badly overweight persons are more likely to suffer from diabetes. The other said excess weight can hinder breathing thus reducing the supply of oxygen the bloodstream receives and hindering discharge of unwanted carbon dioxide.

PRIVATES Eddie Ward, left, and Ron Cloutier flop into the warm waters of the Cyprus sea. The men are graduates of the 2nd Battalion Scuba Diving Course. This site is located at Kyrenia.

HITTING the water is Pte. Eddie Ward who does the flop again and raised a splash for our Gazette cameraman. Few will believe it, but the temperature in Cyprus is just as hot as it is in Gagetown.

Obituaries

Lt.-Col. W. W. Ogilvie

A private funeral service was held Thursday for Lieutenant-Colonel William Watson Ogilvie, ED, well-known Montreal philanthropist who died suddenly Tuesday.

Colonel Ogilvie was born in Montreal in 1905 and was educated at Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School and Royal Military College, Kingston.

He served with the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada from

Lt.-Col. W. W. Ogilvie

1926 to 1937 and rejoined the regiment in 1939 at the outbreak of war. During World War II he served with the Black Watch and the Cape Breton Highlanders in Canada, the United Kingdom and Italy where he was wounded in action. He retired from the army in 1946.

More recently, Colonel Ogilvie served as chairman of the budget committee of Welfare Federation of Montreal, having also served as its president and chairman of the board in other years. He was actively interested all his life in the Montreal General Hospital and retired as president in 1963. Colonel Ogilvie was also president of the St. Andrew's Society, a member for many years of the Joint Hospital Committee, and chairman of the board of Bishop's College School.

Until his death, Colonel Ogilvie was a member of the Corporation of Bishops' University and was given the honorary degree of doctor of civil law by the university in 1964.

A keen sportsman, he was active in polo, golf and yachting and was a member of the Montreal Hunt, serving as its Master of the Fox Hounds. He was a member of the Mount Royal Club, Montreal Racket Club, Braeside Golf Club, United Services Club, Forest & Stream, Chester (N.S.) Yacht Club, Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and Bath Club, London, England.

He is survived by his wife, the former Jessie Aird Patton; two sons, William Watson and John Patrick; a daughter Willa, Mrs. D. D. Creighton; and two brothers, Bartlett and Ian, and a sister, Helen.

— M. Gordon

OBITUARIES

Col. W. W. Ogilvie

A private funeral was held on Thursday in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul for Lt.-Col. W. W. Ogilvie, ED, who died suddenly last Tuesday. He was 61

A native Montrealer, Col Ogilvie for many years was prominent in Montreal's community and military life.

Col. Ogilvie was educated at Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and the Royal Military College, Kingston. In 1964, he was awarded an honorary DCL degree by Bishop's University.

Col. Ogilvie was a noted philanthropist. He was a past chairman of the board of governors and budget committee of the Welfare Federation of Montreal; president of the Montreal General Hospital, retiring in 1963; member for many years of the Joint Hospital Committee; and a onetime honorary chairman of the Cancer Research Society's annual campaign.

In the realm of education, Col. Ogilvie was chairman of the board of Bishop's College School and was a member of the corporation of Bishop's University.

Col. Ogilvie was a member of the council and past president of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal. He also was a member of the Mount Royal Club.

In military matters, Col. Ogilvie was active with the Black Watch (Militia) of Canada for many years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. Attaining the rank of major, Col. Ogilvie reverted to captain to serve overseas with the Cape Breton Highlanders. He was wounded in action while serving in Italy and retired in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

An active sportsman, Col. Ogilvie was master-of-the-fox hounds of the Montreal Hunt Club, and also was a member of the Chester Yacht Club, Forest and Stream, Montreal Racquet Club and the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and other clubs.

Col. Ogilvie is survived by his wife, the former Jessie Aird Patton; two sons, William Watson and John Patrick; a daughter, Mrs. D. D. (Willa) Creighton; eight grandchildren; a sister, Helen; and two brothers, Bartlett and Ian.

HARVEY, Leitrim E. L. At St. Ann's Hospital, on March 30th, 1966, Leitrim E. L. Harvey, dear father of Joy (Mrs. A. Ribeiro), of Rio de Janeiro, and Eric. Resting at the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray and Bro., 1234 Mountain Street. 3 p.m. Thursday. Funeral notice later.

— At the Queen

Col. Ogilvie's service in the health field would in itself have been a notable contribution to the community. But he was equally active in the welfare field. He was a good friend of Red Feather, serving as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Welfare Federation, as well as being a member of the Budget Committee. He was also at one time the president of the St. Andrew's Society, and took particular interest in its charitable work and in the assistance the society gave to helping deserving students with their university education.

In the educational field, he was also active as Chairman of the Board of Bishop's College School and as a member of Corporation of Bishop's University.

Col. Ogilvie had his father's tastes as a sportsman. Both were active in the Montreal Hunt Club. Col. Ogilvie (like his father) was Master-of-the-Hunt, and imported hounds from the famous Cattistock pack in Dorset, England. He was also a keen yachtsman.

And, like his father, he had a splendid record of wartime service. A major with the Black Watch in peacetime, he reverted to the rank of captain in order to speed his posting overseas. He was wounded in action while with the Canadian troops in Italy.

Col. Ogilvie's services to the community will be missed, and his friends will miss a man of quick mind and enlivening presence.

in this field.

Col. W. W. Ogilvie

Few Montrealers have had a more remarkable record of voluntary service to the community than Col. W. W. Ogilvie. He held a series of offices, all of which exacted much time and attention, and all of which he held with success.

As president of the Montreal General Hospital, he held a post that had once been held by his father, the late A. E. ("Bertie") Ogilvie. Previously, while vice-president of the Montreal General, Col. W. W. Ogilvie had accepted the very onerous post of campaign chairman of the third phase Joint Hospital Fund, which played a critically important part at that time in meeting hospital deficits and financing imperative expansion. He also supported the work of the Cancer Research Society and was at one time its honorary chairman.

With The 2nd Battalion Black Watch

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Cyprus Peace Keepers Build Lizard Flats Recreation Centre

A new building was dedicated at Lizard Flats (Camp Maple Leaf) near Nicosia early this month by the Camp Commandant Capt. Tud Kaulbach of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch.

Constructed by the 2 RHC Pioneer Platoon, the building is to be utilized as a recreation centre where all personnel of the Canadian Contingent Administrative Support Group may gather informally during their off-duty hours to discuss matters of mutual interest or to enjoy a good book.

In his remarks to those attending the opening ceremonies, Capt. Kaulbach praised the efforts of the chief architect and designer, Sergeant Bob Moore and his assistants Corporals Harry Kirkham and Gord Kingston. He also singled out Cpl. Phil Currie for congratulations on his imaginative interior decorating.

Following the tradition steeped ceremony opening the building, a bottle of champaigne was ceremoniously broken against the building and it was officially christened "Kirkhams Community Centre." A brief celebration followed.

SUB UNITS

The Battalion Headquarters Group (BHQ Group) is the new nomenclature for a collection of sub-units grouped in and around the Battalion Command Post at Tjikloa in the scenic Kyrenia mountain range north of Nicosia in Cyprus. It is commanded by Major Bill Watt with DSM DB Reekie as 21C-CSM.

Contrary to popular opinion, this group actually occupies the "sharp end" and action is being taken to obtain recognition for all ranks of BHQ Group in the form of some sort of clasp to the Cyprus medal.

Among the sub-units occupying the area, the one with the choicest location is the signal centre. This section occupies a villa high in the mountains overlooking the scenic town of Kyrenia with the Mediterranean in the background. The only problem is its location about 1000 feet above the mess hall. Result: Most signallers are developing strong leg muscles.

Another section of BHQ Group is the Battalion Command Post which houses the Ops "A" Section under Captain Vern McKeen and the Ops "B" Section run by Bob Campbell. This "hush hush" group of the battalion spend most of the time reading local newspapers and sticking brightly colored pins into maps.

The Battalion Orderly Room staff is just down the hill from the Command Post (closer to the parking lot) and are establishing some sort of a record for the amount of paper products per man per hour.

At least one of the BOR staff has taken up a fast growing sport in the contingent — Lizard Trapping. Apparently Private AB McMorran has agreed to keep Major MacLeod supplied with lizards suitable for racing in exchange for an extra 20 minutes in bed. The last one McMorran caught came first in his heat in races held recently at Lizard Flats under the sponsorship of Major Al George (King Lizard).

The Pipes and Drums under Pipe Major Gilmour have been exiled to a house about 600 yards from BHQ which includes its own parade ground — the roof. The Pipes and Drums can be heard any morning marching to and fro on their roof practicing for the forthcoming Armed Forces Tattoo.

Probably the best known building in the area is "Roland's Palace of Fine Foods" which previously functioned under the old fashioned title of "Mess Hall — loo man".

Corporal Roland Huse has been approached by a group of the local shepherds concerning the establishment of a "gourmets palace" on one of the local mountain tops.

STAFF of "Roland's Palace of Fine Foods" proudly pose for this photo during a break in sunny Cyprus peace keeping duties. Left to right: Cpl. Roland Huse, Pte. Sid McKenzie, Pte. Bobby Downey, Cpl. Don Watt.

Taking a new slant on the use of a freezer, Anne Seranne in "The Complete Book of Home Freezing," describes how the freezer can be used, not to store ready-bought, packaged foods, but for planned-ahead meals, for time-saving and better nurition.

The Black Watch At Sanctuary Wood

By C. B Topp

LAST YEAR, Weekend Magazine carried a reproduction of a painting by William Barnes Wollen showing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry going into action in World War I. We did this to mark the 50th anniversary of the regiment's initial war action.

Now, on the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Mount Sorrel, we have another painting by Wollen — a noted British war artist who died in 1936 — and this time two separate stories are involved. How this picture happened to find its way from a London junk shop to a hallowed place in the headquarters of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is an interesting tale in itself. The scene depicted is also a fascinating story largely because it has never received the publicity given to other famous battles.

The author of this story speaks with authority. Brig. C. B. Topp, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, of Ottawa, went through that battle as a platoon commander in the 42nd battalion of the Black Watch and is the author of the history of that battalion. And it was he who viewed the painting after it was discovered in London, some 48 years after the event. His story will bring back many memories to Canadian veterans of the magnificent stand.

FIFTY YEARS ago this month Canadian soldiers emerged victorious from one of the most vicious battles of World War I — and the focal point of the commemoration is a magnificently-detailed painting that recently

sat curled and dusty in a London junk store.

Overshadowed as it was by later and more spectacular battles in which all the Allied armies on the western front were associated, "the June Show" perhaps never received the renown it deserved. Largely a defensive action fought to a bloody conclusion in the Sanctuary Wood-Mount Sorrel area along the apex of the Ypres Salient, history has tended to pass it over as a local operation in the over-all campaign. But the glory and heroism of this wholly Canadian show will never be erased from military annals.

And while the Canadians, many of them facing fire in a major operation for the first time, plunged forward against the onslaught, artist Wollen was beside them with his sketch pad, recording the agony, the anger, the gallantry and determination that were all a part of that action. From June 2 to 13 in 1916, the Battle of Mount Sorrel raged. The rich foliage of Sanctuary Wood was shredded and the brown soil chewed up from lush farmland into a giant, unkempt graveyard What Wollen saw was a fierce picture.

The German army, determined to open the road to Ypres — on the way to English Channel ports — massed the most intense artillery fire of the war in that ordeal, and three Canadian infantry battalions, trying to hold the front line, were virtually annihilated in the first few hours of the bombardment. Casualties reached 8,430.

On June 2, 1916, the Canadian Corps, operating as a complete formation for the first time, was disposed in depth along some five miles of the front in the Ypres Salient. The right sector was held by the 2nd Division (Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner), the centre by the seasoned 1st Division (Maj.-Gen. A. W. Currie) and the left by the 3rd Division (Maj.-Gen. M. S Mercer)

There had been a strange lull in enemy activity for several days and this continued during the early hours of the bright, hot morning of June 2 Then, on the stroke of 8, the whole area seemed to explode under a tornado of gunfire, the full fury of which fell on the front held by the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the right company front of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. In no time the forward trenches became a shapeless mass of debris and bodies. The sun took on a coppery hue and visibility was limited. Within four hours the 8th Brigade front of the 3rd Division had been blown out of existence and Maj.-Gen. Mercer had been killed Other senior officers fell with him The Patricias lost their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, and the second-in-command, Maj. Hamilton Gault, was seriously wounded. Only a skeleton of the regiment remained.

Five hours after the bombardment began, the Germans had penetrated the Canadian front through a 1,500-yard gap and were digging in behind it. Only in the Sanctuary Wood area were they held back as the survivors of the Patricias held out for a murderous 18 hours before withdrawing to the reserve line when in danger of being surrounded.

Meanwhile the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, in support at Ypres, and the 49th Battalion, Edmonton Regiment, in reserve further back, had been ordered to "stand to" immediately after the bombardment began. At noon the Black Watch was ordered forward, two companies to reinforce the Patricias in Sanctuary Wood and two companies to reinforce the Canadian Mounted Rifles at the brigade boundary south of this. All reached their objectives, but at a heavy cost These were the first supporting units to reach the threatened area and the official report stated that "coupled with the splendid defence of the front-line troops, the arrival of these companies definitely turned the scale in our favor." Elsewhere similar supporting action was taken.

By nightfall a new defensive line was beginning to take shape, but it became increasingly clear that the lost ground could only be recaptured through a well-organized counter-attack, supported by every available piece of artillery. On June 13, the plan was ready and the battle was launched with the 3rd Battalion of the Toronto Regiment leading the assault against Mount Sorrel and the 13th Battalion of the Black Watch and the 16th Battalion of the Canadian Scottish grinding forward through Sanctuary Wood

It was an agonizing struggle in the early hours of that day as the battle raged under the watchful eye of artist Wollen. But he saw the Canadians grimly forge ahead to their victory and later the diary of a German officer, who didn't stop to distinguish between Canadians and Britons, wrote this: "The catastrophe happened today The important double hill has been lost back. The English fired like mad. Now that they can sweep us with machine-gun fire from the hill they are content."

THE British official historian recorded the Canadian attack as "an unqualified success." The Canadian Corps as such had emerged triumphant from its first baptism of fire.

Meanwhile, Wollen left the horrible battleground with his precious sketch pad and nothing more was heard about it. Then one evening a few years ago, Harry Freestone, manager of a Bank of Nova Scotia branch in London, England, was strolling through a back street when he noticed a soiled, unframed canvas in the window of a cluttered second-hand store. Beside it was a card: "Canadians in the First World War." He went back the next morning and bought it.

But he knew nothing of the painting's history, and the shop owner knew less. The curator of the Imperial War Museum said he had a reproduction of one of Wollen's paintings, but he knew nothing about this one. Officials of the Royal Academy said Wollen was well known to them as a war artist, but they had no record of this painting

A long search by Freestone eventually turned up Wollen's daughter. But she couldn't supply any information about this particular painting.

However, a year later she produced a book about her father's regiment, the Artists' Rifles, and in it was a photograph of this painting with the caption, "Recapture of Sanctuary Wood By The Black Watch, June, 1916." Official records showed that the only Black Watch units in that area at the time were the Royal Highlanders of Canada.

The identification was finally complete

Last year, Freestone informed the Black Watch that he would like the painting to be in its possession. So at a ceremony in Germany, where the 2nd Battalion was then serving, he made the presentation. "After nearly 50 years of wandering," he said, "it now finds its rightful home."

The painting now hangs at regimental headquarters in Montreal.

This World War I painting by W. B. Wollen showing members of Canada's Black Watch regiment in action in Sanctuary Wood, was gathering dust in a London junk shop until recently. But it was discovered by a Canadian and now it has a place of honor in the regiment's Montreal headquarters.

SGWU's 'Dean' Hall . . . A 'True Friend' Of Students

By Bob Hayes

Dr. Henry F. Hall, principal emeritus of Sir George Williams University, this summer is completing a book tracing the almost 100 year history of the educational program of the YMCA and Sir George.

The book notes that in 1926 the then Sir George Williams College appointed a full time student counsellor to the staff of the institution.

"In the light of later developments it continues, "it is of great interest that in this small and struggling college the leadership should have envisioned that the third member of the administrative staff should be a counsellor whose work would be entirely devoted to students."

Although Dr. Hall does not mention the fact, he was the one named to the job — the first such appointment in all Canadian colleges.

Today he is completing 40 years of devoted service to the university — during which time his name has become synonymous with Sir George. He will retire at the end of this month.

To the thousands of graduates who have had the privilege of knowing and learning from him, he is still "Dean" Hall, a position he held from 1955 until he was named principal and vice-chancellor in 1962. Among fellow faculty members he is known affectionately as "Harry."

And his name will live for many years to come in the university's new Henry F. Hall Building at Bishop and Bishop Sts., which will open its doors officially next Oct. 11 — a fitting tribute to a man who has given so much of himself to the university and the community in general.

Dr. Hall, who was named governor emeritus of the university two years ago, also has been awarded honorary degrees by McMaster University, McGill University and the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

An excerpt from one of the sermons he has delivered to graduates at the annual Baccalaureate Service probably best sums up Dr. Hall's philosophy of education:

"If I could teach young people just one thing for their guidance it would be that their lives are built by the practices which they follow day by day, and that these lives that they build have a significance far beyond the range of our ordinary concepts. Not stored knowledge but living attitudes, abilities, systems of habits are the true goal of education."

Dr. Hall has been a true friend to countless students — a man whose office door was always open to those with problems. This was particularly true during the earlier days of the college when "Dean" Hall was the one who calmed the nervous high school graduate and helped him chart his college career.

"Dr. Hall is one in a million," one veteran faculty member told The Gazette. This was putting it simply, but echoing the sentiments of many.

Within the student body he probably is best remembered for his lectures in natural science. He instructed in the course continuously from 1932 until the 1965-66 term when over 1,300 students were enrolled.

As an example of his understanding of students, he would announce at the beginning of each term that his opening lecture would be given at the close of the course. He realized that no one paid any attention on the first day of classes.

Outside the campus, he has been president of the University Counselling and Placement Association, and of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Montreal Section. He also has served on the governing boards of several social agencies and was president of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies from 1963 to 1966.

Dr. Hall is vice-president of the Corporation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and a member of the executive committee of the National Council of YMCAs of Canada. He also has served as vice-president of the Montreal branches of the UN Association of Canada and the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

He was the Canadian YMCA's first "fellowship secretary" — and to secretaries across the country Dr. Hall "in his quiet, humble and kindly way is a man who practices the tenets of the Y in his everyday life to a degree which may strive but few achieve."

Dr. Hall, who marked his 80th birthday last month, plans to "keep busy — reading, gardening and garden[illegible]."

"[illegible] and while I'm ahead," [illegible] with modesty. To those who have been fortunate to know him, Dr. Hall will always be a friend.

(Gazette Photo Service)

On the eve of his retirement, Dr. Henry F. Hall pauses in front of Sir George Williams University's new building on [illegible] named in his honor.

Thursday, July 21, 1966 Gazette

New Commanding Officer Grasps Reins Of Unit

TAKING command of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.C.) Lt. Col. W. J. Newlands (left) who succeeds [illegible] transferred by retiring commanding officer Lt. Col. Gordon H. Sellar (far right). Lt. Col. Sellar has been posted to Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. Both officers served together as majors with the 2nd Battalion in Aldershot, N.S., and in Korea.

Major W. J. Newlands, 40, of Kingston, Ont., was promoted to lieutenant-colonel July 8 and has taken command of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada based at CFB Gagetown. He recently attended the United States Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va.

Maj. Newlands succeeds Lt.-Col. G. H. Sellar, 42, of Calgary, who will take up a new appointment in the directorate of training at Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, this month.

Maj. Newlands, a bachelor of arts graduate of Queen's University, was commissioned in the regular army in 1947. In 1948-49 he served with 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment and later at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre, Rivers, Man.

He moved to a staff position at Army Headquarters as a captain in 1951 and in August, 1953 he joined the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch. He served with the battalion in Korea and Canada until 1957. After graduating from the Canadian Army Staff College in 1957, he became a staff officer with 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade in Camp Petawawa, Ont.

Maj. Newlands returned to the Highland Battalion as a major in 1958, and in 1960-61 was employed with the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine. In August 1961 he became brigade major of 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade group in Germany.

From 1962 until 1964 he was an exchange officer with headquarters, 4th British Division in Germany and in September 1964 returned to Canada and a staff appointment at Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa. He has been at the U.S. staff college since January 1966.

THE GAZETTE

JUNE 4, 1966

THE Canadian

BOB BROOKS

Our mobile forces hop the Atlantic for war games in Norway. P

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For William Tenn

850 Historic Pieces

Black Watch Collection Goes To Calgary Museum

The extraordinary Black Watch Collection

[illegible] Black Watch regiments and affiliated Commonwealth [illegible] gulliver to the Glenbow Foundation [illegible]

[illegible] collection [illegible] Scotland. It was now [illegible] of the [illegible] the Glenbow Foundation [illegible] is under [illegible] Capt. J. R. Schmitz of [illegible]

Capt. Schmitz, a retired Canadian army officer, visited Fort William during the week. It was under his auspices that the local collector sold the Black Watch Collection to the Foundation.

The Glenbow Foundation was created by Col. Eric Lafferty Harvie, QC, a Calgary corporation lawyer, who amassed the largest fortune of Alberta's oil boom at that time. Col. Harvie 17 years ago began collecting as a hobby, and now has a home museum in Calgary and a half dozen warehouses crammed with, among other things, Canada's finest [illegible] and anthropological collections [illegible] the National Museum in Ottawa.

The Black Watch collection will [illegible] be part of a collection which has been estimated at anywhere from $1,[illegible]

The Alberta legislature recently approved a bill accepting Col. Harvie's gift of the Glenbow Foundation along with [illegible]

CAPT. J. R. SCHMITZ

—T.J. Staff Photo

[illegible] cash to the people of Alberta. The Alberta government will match the cash gift in order to expand this great enterprise.

This will almost certainly mean two new museums for Calgary, one also in Edmonton and possibly museums around the province.

STILL ADDING

At 74, Col. Harvie is still adding to the collection at an average rate of 100 pieces a day.

Since Mr. Macgillivray purchased the Black Watch [illegible] he has resisted all efforts by dealers to break it up and [illegible] obviously must [illegible] a permanent home [illegible] and area of the Glenbow Foundation.

The Black Watch is Scotland's senior Highland regiment and has had a colorful and eventful history lasting more than two years. Originally in 1725 six independent companies were raised to keep order in the Highlands. They were called the Black Watch or police to distinguish them from ordinary [illegible]

[illegible] companies with an additional four were amalgamated and named the 43rd or Highland Regiment of Foot. They were renamed the 42nd in 1758.

Their first muster was near Abouqir Bay, May [illegible] 1743. In 1786 the 2nd battalion officially became the Third Highland Regiment. It was after a victorious battle against the French at Abouqir Bay, Egypt, they earned the right to bear [illegible]

In World War I, 27 Black Watch battalions were sent into battle. In Canada five units in sequence led to the formation of the Canadian Black Watch in [illegible]

DATE FROM 1794

The more than 850 individual pieces in the Black Watch Collection include bonnet badges, collar badges, shako plates, plaid brooches, spurs, [illegible] buckles, cross belt plates, [illegible] bandsmen's waist belt clasps and shoulder [illegible] dating from 1794.

Larger items include a leather chair in perfect condition, [illegible] and 50 regular pieces of [illegible] chain as well as a complete drummer's belt and pouch with chain and whistle and containers of sweetgrass black [illegible] and red lacquer.

Many of the pieces are made completely or partially of silver. A 24 page inventory accompanies the collection.

Of local interest also was presentation to Capt. Schmitz of a 19th century Prussian leather sword parade bearer by G. A. (Jack) Johnston, advertising consultant to the TJ, who found it in a battlefield in 1917 while serving with the Canadian forces.

1195 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST
MONTREAL

4. IX. 66

Dear Paul,

Thank you very much for your letter – your congratulations are most encouraging but quite undeserved. The little book is really only a fly to catch more information

My authority for the 71st Frasers being the first to wear the red feather is "The History of the Highland Regiments" by John S. Keltie FSA (Scot) Published in 1875. The 71st were ordered by the honorable Lt Colonel Maitland to adopt & wear the red feather 1777 to 1779 – the Black (470(4)11)

Ancient Ties

Sir,—Col Harper's book on the Fraser Highlanders on which you printed an article last week remarking on the Frasers being of French origin, will surprise some readers but not those conversant with Scottish history. Many of the illustrious clan names and not a few other Scottish names are of French origin including Sinclair (formerly St Clair), Grant (Le Grand in the early days) Campbell (Campobello or Beauchamp and not the Gaelic "cam beul' or twisted visage as they are sometimes maliciously called) Bruce (Robert Le Bruys of early Scottish writings is to this day known as Robert The Bruce), Napier, Lamont and many others

The Scottish Highlander in particular, feels a strong sense of kinship with the French be they Canadian or otherwise, in spite of the artificial barriers of language and religion That is why it is the height of idiotic nonsense for extremists to lump all British people together as "les Anglais" If a Highlander from the north of Scotland is an "Anglais," then all French speaking Canadians are South Sea Islanders. There are five languages spoken in the British Isles, and English is only one of them

Murchadh MacIlleathain,
Pointe Claire.

Worldwide honor: Alex MacLaurin, president of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been appointed to the council of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals He is a veteran of the Dieppe raid and holder of the French Croix de Guerre

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1891 1966

48th

GHLANDERS OF CANADA

REUNION

on the occasion of the

75th ANNIVERSARY

of the

FOUNDING *of the* REGIMENT

Lt Colonel J. M. Lowndes, CD, Commanding

Officiating Chaplains
Hon. Major Ross K. Cameron, CD
Hon. Major Stewart B. East, MBE, MC

Service of Remembrance
at the
Regimental Memorial
Sunday, August 21, 1966
at 1.30 p.m.

Regimental March In
and Dedication
at the
Moss Park Armoury
Sunday, August 21, 1966
at 3.30 p.m.

Star

AUGUST 31, 1966 CLASSIFIED ADS

Was Quebec Battle French vs. French?

By WALTER PORONOVICH

Did the French actually win the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759?

Was it really a question of the French defeating the French?

As imaginative as it may sound, this implication may be drawn from the book published yesterday on the Frasers of Canada in general and on the almost-legendary regiment, "The Fighting Frasers," in particular.

The 200-odd page volume was written by Colonel J. Ralph Harper, a long-time career officer, who has settled in Montreal after a distinguished career in the military as commander of several battalions.

At a ress conference yesterday at the armory of Le Regiment de Maisonneuve on Cathcart street, Colonel Harper, who recently resurrected a platoon of "Fraser Highlanders," said he had researched material for the book for the past six years, visiting Scotland and France in the process.

He said there were thousands of descendants of the Frasers in Quebec, a point he also qualifies by noting that the Frasers were actually originated from the "Fraise" clan in Normandy, France.

"The Frasers regiment made a brilliant effort in the battle of the Plains of Abraham having proportionately lost most men. It's ironic that in that battle they had fought the French, from whose stock they actually descended," he said

Quebec Descendants

Colonel Harper said a great many descendants of "The Old 78th," as the regiment was called, are living in Quebec today. Areas like Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Rivière du Loup and both sides of the St. Lawrence are replete with Frasers, the majority of them being French-speaking

His book, however, by no means ignores the famous Fraser clan which has contributed so greatly to the development of Canada as a whole. Such names as Malcolm Fraser and John Nairn of Murray Bay, Simon McTavish, of the North West Company; Simon Fraser of St. Anne's, a partner in the same company, Simon Fraser, the discoverer of the Fraser river; and John McLaughlan, "The Father of Oregon," are but a few descendants of the Old 78th.

Colonel Harper, who is also president of the Montreal Military and Maritime Museum, said that his book on the Frasers is not complete, but he expressed hope that it would serve as a springboard for correspondence from persons around the province who have additional information or even relics of the regiment.

'FIGHTING FRASERS' FRENCH?: Colonel J. Ralph Harper of Montreal suggests this in his book "The Fighting Frasers," published yesterday. With him is Rob Leggat, a Montreal High grade 12 student, dressed in the uniform of the old 78th battalion known as the "Fighting Frasers"

EDITORIAL

Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve

Much has been said, indeed much written, about the reorganisation of the Reserve Army which is shortly to take place. There is no point in argument any longer. The reorganisation had to come What all those concerned have been trying to do over the past year is to get the best deal possible for our TA battalions within the requirements and financial bounds laid down by the Government What we want to do here is to pay tribute to the loyalty and common sense of those most intimately concerned, the serving members of the 4 5th and 6 7th Battalions, who have accepted the facts as they are, and are striving to build a new organisation based on the traditions and spirit of the past We know they will succeed, because in their loyalty and willingness to accept change lies much of the strength of the Regiment

The reorganisation will take place between 1 October 1966 and 1 April 1967 On 1 April next year the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve is born Our part in it will be as follows:—

T & AVR II

Battalion Headquarters and Headquarter Company of The 51st Highland Volunteers PERTH
A' Company of The 51st Highland Volunteers DUNDEE

T & AVR III

Battalion Headquarters of The 3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) DUNDEE
with 'A' Company at ARBROATH,
B' Company at KIRKCALDY,
C' Company at DUNFERMLINE

More details will be published in the next issue of the Magazine As far as can be seen there will be no changes in dress, and the terms of service for T & AVR II are substantially better than those at present enjoyed in the TA

Congratulations

We offer our congratulations to Captain D J McMicking on the award of the MVO in the Birthday Honours List

Cyprus

1 BW go to Cyprus in October for a six months unaccompanied tour as part of UNFICYP This will be a pleasant change from Minden and we wish them the best of luck. We hope they will see something of 2 RHC, who are already there, before 2 RHC return to Canada

Black Watch Cricket Week

As so often happens, rain intervened and curtailed our cricket activities We managed to beat Glenalmond by two wickets on Monday, 1 August, but were rained off a Glendelvine on the following day A successful cocktail party was held at Balhousie on 3 August, but again the rain did its best to damp our spirits!

Major W. B. Wilson, MM

The whole Regiment will be sorry to hear of the death of Tug Wilson, who died at his home in Aberdeen on Sunday, 7 August He joined The Black Watch in 1908 at the age of 17 in his native village of Comrie and has been associated with the Regiment for more than fifty years. His last contribution to the magazine appears on page 52. An obituary will be published in the next issue

Army Athletics

All our readers will be delighted to hear that the team from 1 BW came second to 1 Cheshires in the Army Athletics at Aldershot. Among other outstanding achievements they beat the Army record for the 4 x 400 metres relay

Community Service

Community Funds

by S. BOYD MILLEN, O.B.E.
General Chairman
1966 Red Feather Campaign

AT THIS TIME of the year from one end of this country to the other, indeed in all North America, an annual community festival takes place, as regularly as harvest-time and Thanksgiving, and having roots of equal significance in human affairs — the Community Fund Drive.

The community funds go back in time to the war chests developed during World War I to cope with the avalanche of campaigns sponsored by all sorts of patriotic organizations. The war chests in peacetime became community chests and later federated or united appeals — all of them in one form or another designed to achieve the same results for the community's philanthropies:

(1) reduce the number of independent appeals and save the community the irritations of many campaigns, the wastage of canvassers' time and effort;

(2) streamline and economize on campaign staff and administrative overhead;

MR. MILLEN

(3) establish community budget committees to relate needs to resources, to assure that the money raised is spent to the best purpose;

(4) support health and welfare planning councils to study social problems for the programs of agencies to see that they keep pace with the changing needs of the community.

The annual drive of the community funds, however, means more than this. It is rooted in the age-old mutual sentiments of help for mankind, in the social justice ideals of the Jewish people and in the universal brotherhood ideal of Christianity.

At its best the community fund whether as a community chest, a welfare federation like Red Feather or a united appeal, is a means whereby the kindly, neighborly, altruistic sentiments of everyman can be channeled to do the most good for the greatest number in need. The word "charity" has suffered deterioration in this context because of its abusive use over many years. But in its primitive Christian meaning of love for one's fellowman it still conveys much of the underlying meaning of the annual Red Feather drive.

This year's Red Feather campaign has this background in common with all community fund drives at this season of the year. It has, however, a special local significance for Montrealers —

(1) As the Federated Charities, then Welfare Federation and latterly the United Red Feather Services, it has given over 44 years of service to many thousands of citizens of all races and creeds in this city — notably in the depression years when in the absence of government assistance it was all that stood between them and starvation.

(2) Many of the Red Feather agencies over the years, because of their distinctive service, have acquired names which are almost household words in the welfare field — V.O.N., Children's Service Centre, Family Service Association, the Y.W.C.A., the Mental Hygiene Institute, Travellers' Aid Society, the boys' and girls' clubs and Boy Scouts, the University settlement and so on.

(3) As a Federation, Red Feather provides the largest non-sectarian program of any similar organization in the city, financing most of the boys' and girls' clubs in the city and with the majority of its other agencies providing services for all groups of the population.

This year's Red Feather campaign will be the last full Feather Services. Friends and supporters of Red Feather will have their last chance to lift the level of support for the 36 agencies for years to come. Why? Because Red Feather's quota of the 1968 Federated Appeal (of which Red Feather is a member federation) will be based directly, for the first three campaigns at least, on the gross receipts of this year's campaign. If the returns are poor the agencies will be financially handicapped for an indefinite period. To put everything we can into this campaign is a reasonable plea to canvassers and givers alike, and the canvasser has much the more demanding task. The slogan for our campaign is **"GIVE YOURSELF A LITTLE LIFT, GIVE A LITTLE EXTRA, SO RED FEATHER CAN HELP OTHERS A LOT."**

Star — Sept 16, 1966

Obituaries

Douglas Cowans, Jr.

Mr Douglas Cowans, Jr., 53, well known Montreal insurance broker, died early today in the Montreal General Hospital after a brief illness.

During World War II he served with the Black Watch overseas, retiring to the reserve with the rank of captain.

Born in Montreal, the son of the late Douglas Cowans, Sr., and Mrs. Violette Summerville Cowans, he was educated at Selwyn House and Bishop's College School and at Ashbury College, Ottawa, and entered the insurance business before the war.

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In 1934, he entered the firm of E. A. Whitehead Company, from which he retired two years ago. In 1951 he was elected a director and appointed treasurer of Baldwins Montreal Limited and in 1961 was elected vice-president of Permanent Agencies Limited.

Mr Cowans is survived by a daughter, Miss Diana Marguerite Cowans, and a son, John Douglas Cowans, both of Montreal, and by two brothers, James P. Cowans of Montreal, and Andrew R. Cowans, of San Francisco.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. in the Jos. C. Wray & Bro. Chapel, 1234 Mountain street. Burial will be in Mount Royal Cemetery.

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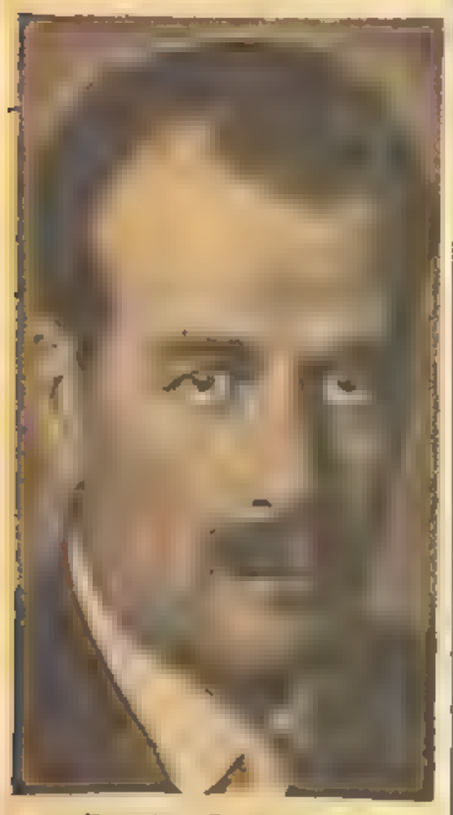

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Dispatched to New France by King Louis XIV, the French Regiment of Carignan-Salieres disembarked in Canada in the spring of 1665. Its arrival marked the first occasion in Canadian history where professional military protection was provided against her enemies in North America.

In 1783 the British 42nd Regiment (Royal Highland) of Foot was garrisoned in Nova Scotia having served in numerous campaigns and engagements in North America since their arrival at New York in 1756. It is from this regiment that the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada derives its name and traditions.

TRIBUTE IN PAINT AT FORT YORK

Fort York, an illustrious name in the annals of Canadian military history, was the location of a presentation related to Canada's latest historic milestone — the 1967 centennial. At Fort York, in Toronto, Defence Minister Paul Hellyer unveiled six paintings illustrating military dress from 1655 to 1966.

These paintings plus vintage flags and weapons are now on permanent display in the centre blockhouse, Fort York, to dramatize Canada's military heritage. The paintings trace the progress and development of Canada's armed forces over a period of 300 years, from the French colonial forces to the present day.

The paintings are: Carignan-Salieres 1665; 42nd Regiment, Black Watch, 1782; Royal Navy in Canadian waters, War of 1812; Canadian soldiers in the Boer War, 1889; RCAF in Battle of Britain, 1940; and navy, army and air force in Mobile Command, 1966. The paintings were commissioned by the printing firm of Rolph Clark Stone Ltd. of Toronto as part of a centennial project. The permanent exhibition is sponsored by the Toronto Historical Board and the Military Historical Society of Canada.

During the War of 1812 ships of the Royal Navy plied the coastal and inland waters of North America providing an offshore defence against the enemies of Canada. Today's Royal Canadian Navy, created in 1910, continues the traditions and high standards established by that fleet.

Canada's participation in the South African War set the pace that was to be followed in two World Wars in the twentieth century. Fighting heroically in distinctive Canadian units, officers and men of the armed forces brought credit to Canada as a nation.

Following Canada's declaration of war, 10 September, 1939, members of her armed forces began arriving overseas before the year was out. The RCAF expanded to the fourth largest air force of the Allied Powers and served with her sister services in every part of the globe.

Today's unified Canadian Armed Forces provide Canada and the United Nations with a highly mobile and flexible force that is ready to move anywhere in the world for the preservation of peace.

Centennial Tattoo

This colorful military pageant will tour the country in 1967

THE Broadway hit tune Seventy-Six Trombones will sound like the apologetic trilling of a couple of tin whistles beside the rousing music to be heard from coast to coast next year when Canada's integrated services pull out all stops to celebrate the country's 100th birthday. More than 1,500,000 people are expected to see the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo, in one scene of which no fewer than 450 bandsmen will put their combined might into a lively medley of marches mingled with folk songs and show tunes

It will be a "big show", big enough to make even Ed Sullivan's mouth water. At a cost of more than $2 million — including the hire of two 23-car rail road trains for six weeks — it will be staged at 40 places, from Prince George, B.C., in the north to Windsor in the south, and from Glace Bay in the east to Victoria in the west

At its biggest "date", two weeks of open-air performances at Expo 67 in Montreal, there will be 1,620 performers in the show, many of them playing more than one role in the various scenes. In two hours, the show will give its audiences spectacular glimpses of three centuries of Canadian history

An early scene will re-create a French garrison of 1667, and the 250 performers will include *coureurs-de-bois*, priests and Indians, as well as a company of the *Régiment de Carignan-Salieres* carrying out authentic drills of the period to a drum-and-fife band playing a tune originally composed as a gavotte in France at the beginning of the 17th Century

Other scenes will include a British garrison of 1780 and Halifax Dockyard in 1812 with naval gun crews manhandling two six pound guns over a quayside obstacle course made up of sailmakers' gear, rum kegs and whaleboats. There will also be vignettes and music from the Boer War and both world wars, as well as more modern demonstrations of the forces' skills Performers will range from drill sergeants through gymnasts to trick motorcyclists

Several of the servicemen who have been hard at work planning the Tattoo since last year have show-business experience. Producer is Maj. Ian Fraser, of the Black Watch, a 33-year-old Nova Scotian who has written and directed plays for the CBC and who produced the Canadian military contribution which was a hit at the Seattle World's Fair in 1962

Music for the show is being written and arranged by Capt. Ronald Milne, director of music of the Canadian Guards Band, who once played the viola in the London Symphony Orchestra and the trumpet for the famous British band leader Ambrose

Capt Milne sang with a pre-Beatles vocal group, the Star Gazers, and was an arranger for several of the well-known British "big bands", notably the Ted Heath Orchestra.

He is writing special music for each province, weaving folk songs and other tunes with local significance into the military medleys.

All weapons and the 225 different costumes used in the show will be historically accurate The paintings on these pages are inspired by just a few of the scenes, commissioned for a printing company's calendar, they were shown in a joint exhibition for the Tattoo and Expo 67 in the giant New York department store, Macy's, earlier this year, and are on display again at this year's Canadian National Exhibition.

To make sure no anachronistic bloopers would creep into the show, Maj Fraser made half a dozen trips to Europe to consult museum experts

On one of these trips, he discovered a company in Liège, Belgium, that flourishes by turning out authentic copies of flintlocks and other old weapons which are so much the real thing that they could be used, if need be, in the field. They are certified by the official government artificers and rumor has it that, by-passing Customs men as "antiques", some have been used in African revolutions

These venerable pieces will actually be fired during the big show, though the gunpowder and tinder boxes, according to official channels, will ignite only blank charges. The hail of ball will thus be the only ingredient lacking in these lifelike ancient engagements.

The Tattoo will be divided into two "road shows" for the first six weeks of the season, each party travelling across the country by train and giving indoor performances, beginning next April

The troops will live on the trains for six weeks and their equipment will be crammed into a baggage car and three 40-foot piggyback trailers

In some places, the curtain will go up only six hours after the train arrives in town

"Our aim is to get the show to the maximum number of Canadian people," says Maj Fraser. "It is not a military parade and it's not straight theatre, but somewhere between the two

"Neither do we intend to tell the full story of Canada's military history We are taking the best military entertainment we can organize and setting it in a historical framework."

Philip Smith
Weekend Magazine

Ted Grant

Capt. Fraser (since promoted major) and designer Robert Rosewarne examine model of old flintlock.

Sentinel

Tailor Phillip Kasman works on Tattoo costume of wealthy merchant with employee Rolland Duoust

Paintings by Tom McNeely

The 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, 1782

Le Régiment de Carignan-Salières, 1665

The Royal Navy, War of 1812

The Canadian Armed Forces, 1966

The Canadian Army, South African War, 1899-1900

The Royal Canadian Air Force, World War II

THE MEM[illegible]TE AND MEMORIAL GARDEN TO FIELD M[illegible] THE EARL WAVEL[illegible]

A successful gathering of some eight hundred p[illegible] of whom were generous supporters of The Black Watch Wavell Appeal, met at Balhousie Castle on Saturday, 2[illegible] to welcome Lady Wavell, who had very kindly consented to open the Memorial Gate and Memorial Garden to her [illegible] Field Marshal The Earl Wavell, the most distinguished [illegible] of the Regiment.

Almost all branches of The Black Watch [illegible] and Guilds were represented at the ceremony to give the occasion a decided f[illegible] atmosphere.

It was a [illegible] day but the warmth of feeling that [illegible] present could be sensed from the outset and the [illegible] which had fallen almost continually earlier in the day stopped for the few precious hours of the gathering, just as if it was to be that it should be so.

The proceedings commenced with an address by Brigadier Baker-Baker, Colonel of the Regiment, in which he said:—

Mr Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Before asking Lady Wavell to open this Garden and these gates in Memory of the late Field Marshal, I would like to say just a few words.

First of all, I know you will wish me to say how delighted we are that that Lady Wavell is able to be with us here today to perform this ceremony at this, the new home of the Regiment, for which the Field Marshal did so much, and which was so dear to him. We are indeed grateful to Lady Wavell for making the long journey from the South to be with us here again.

As you know, The Black Watch Wavell Appeal was launched in April 1962, with two main aims, and its progress has been reported both in the *Red Hackle* and in the Press. But I think I should briefly state the position as it is today. This is that the first aim namely to endow Balhousie Castle and to provide for the maintenance of the Museum has been fully achieved and I think we can now safely say that it is self supporting, so long as we continue to receive the present scale of Government contribution, which is, of course, a major factor.

The second aim which was to build a new and self contained wing has had, mainly for reasons of rising costs, to be reconsidered although we do still badly need extra accommodation. We are continuing to look into ways and means of providing this, but on a much modified scale.

The Appeal Committee did however feel that we should go ahead to provide some visible Memorial to the Field-Marshal, and I hope you will agree that the result which you can see here today is a fitting Memorial to the greatest soldier the Regiment has ever produced.

Although where possible every contribution towards the Appeal has been acknowledged, I would like to take this opportunity to thank again all those who have given so generously. With the donations have come many wonderful tributes to Lord Wavell, for many different reasons. Some refer to him as one of the greatest soldiers and commanders of our times—others as a great statesman, scholar and writer, but, if I may be allowed to add one personal tribute, it is to recall his great kindness and thoughtfulness for others.

I had the honour and great privilege to serve as his ADC for several months at the beginning of the last war, and as such travelled with him on many of his visits to the various theatres in his vast Middle East Command. I think I can truly say that no visit ever passed without him trying to see, or send a message, to some old acquaintance—be it young or old, and then more often than not writing to a parent to say he had seen so-and-so, and found him to be well and in good heart.

I myself received one such message later on in the desert when he returned to Cairo from India for a Conference, saying he was sorry not to see me but hoping I was well, and you can imagine what this thoughtfulness of his meant to me.

That a man, with so many cares on his shoulders, should have been able to find time to think of others like this was, I think, the mark of a truly great man.

Now it is quite impossible for me to thank all those who have given so much to help create this Memorial Garden, but I would like, if I may, to mention one or two people.

Firstly, I must thank most sincerely the Lord Provost and members of the Town Council of the City who have helped and co-operated in such a wonderful way, and particularly Mr Lacey, the Director of the Parks, for all his valuable advice.

Then, of course, I want to thank Mr Schomberg-Scott for the care and thought he has given to the design of the Gates themselves, and Mr Brown and his craftsmen who actually carried out the work.

Finally, and by no means least, I want to thank Lord Forteviot, who, as Hon Treasurer ever since the Appeal was launched, has done such a tremendous amount of work for it. We owe him and his staff a great debt of thanks.

A short but impressive Prayer of Dedication by the Reverend A. C. Russell, Minister of Aberlemno, Angus, followed.

The Colonel-of-the-Regiment then invited Lady Wavell to open the Gate leading into the Memorial Garden, and when this touching ceremony ended Lady Wavell met those who had been closely concerned with the creation of the Gate and the Garden.

Tea was then served in three massive marquees inside which the ladies of the Regiment had arranged lovely floral decorations, to afford to many old friends the joy of a happy re-union at a pleasant repast in a delightful setting.

After tea, the combined Pipes and Drums of 4/5th Battalion and 6/7th Battalion The Black Watch (TA) beat Retreat on the lawn in the Memorial Garden and the Regimental Museum was opened to guests who wished to view it.

The Memorial Gate takes the form of a wrought-iron gate of traditional design consisting of a single opening leaf 7' 6" high by 3' 6" wide, within a supporting frame with ornamental panel on top of the side piers and the transome. One each side there is a narrow panel of plain railing to serve as a guard against the encroachment on to the gate of the flanking hedge.

The principal enrichment of the side piers is in the traditional form of the "Claidheamh-mor" to establish that it is a Soldier and the Colonel of a Highland Regiment that is being commemorated. Across the centre of these swords are fixed two plaques suitably inscribed in honour of Lord Wavell.

The cresting on the side piers incorporates the badge of The Black Watch and is surmounted by a flame motif, the symbol of a living remembrance.

Lady Wavell receives the scissors from C/Sgt Ellwood before cutting the tape.

Photo Perthshire Advertiser

Brigadier H.C. Baker-Baker, DSO, MBE, Colonel, The Black Watch.
Mr. J.G. Brown, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. James Brown & Sons of Montrose, responsible for the production of the Gate.
Mr. J. Lorimer, the craftsman who made the Gate.
The Rt. Hon. The Countess Wavell, C.I.
Mr. J. Lacey, who laid out the Memorial Garden.
Mr. W. Schomberg Scott, A.R.I.B.A., who designed the Gate.

THE BLACK WATCH—WAVELL APPEAL

Opening of the

Memorial Gate and Memorial Garden

to

Field-Marshal The Earl Wavell

At BALHOUSIE CASTLE, PERTH

by

The Rt. Hon. The Countess Wavell, C.I.

On SATURDAY, 4th JUNE, 1966

At 3.30 p.m.


THE ARMOURED
CORPS STORY

A persistent officer with a nagging vision fought a personal battle to give the Canadian Army a force with a new mobility and firepower.

This year, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps recall a date 30 years ago when steps were taken to found an armoured element in the Canadian Army

They will honour Major-General F. F (Fighting Frank) Worthington, CB, MC, MM, whose persistence and vision made possible the growth of the corps from 24 all ranks in 1936 to a formidable fighting force of more than 20,000 men by 1945.

The beginning was anything but auspicious. Although Canadian servicemen earned a distinguished record during the First World War, Canadians generally took little interest in defence matters after the war In 1919 the forces' strength was cut back to little more than the 1913 level and during the depression years less than $14 million was allotted annually to defence

In 1936, when the international situation deteriorated, a modest program of strengthening the defence forces was begun. It was in that year that six cavalry regiments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia were reorganized as tank units and the Permanent Force was authorized to establish the Canadian Tank School at London, Ont

The first commandant was Captain (brevet major) F. F. Worthington, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, whose experience in the First World War with armoured machine-gun trucks had taught him the value of combining firepower and mobility. He forecast a war of movement dominated by machines with speed, mobility and firepower. Tanks, he said, would be used in great numbers.

Major Worthington was allowed to select a staff of five other officers and 18 NCOs and men from various regiments of the Permanent Force. All ranks were attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment at Wolseley Barracks.

London did not have suitable facilities for mechanical training so Major Worthington arranged for his staff to attend an engine maintenance course at the RCAF Base in Trenton, Ont. At the same time he was authorized to attend a 10-month course at the Royal Tank Corps School at Bovington, Surrey

Returning in 1938, Major Worthington trained his officers and NCO instructors in tank tactics, gunnery and communications. Facilities for training tracked vehicle drivers were lacking in the London area, so he recommended that the training centre be moved to Camp Borden This was done in 1938 and the Canadian Tank School was redesignated The Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles School.

The Canadian Army's first tracked vehicles were a number of British-built Carden Loyd machine-gun carriers, purchased for infantry battalions of the Permanent Force in 1930

In the fall of 1938, the training centre received its first tanks, two British Mark VI light tanks mounting two machine-guns in a turret They had a top speed of 36 mph. No spare parts came with the machines and the mechanics were hard pressed to keep them serviceable

Pre-war defence planners considered that Canadian industry did not lend itself to tank production. They reasoned that in the event of hostilities, tank units would be issued with equipment on arrival in the United Kingdom. When war came, however, even British tank units were without tanks

At the 1938 fall manœuvres of Canada's tiny 4,500-man peace-time army at Camp Petawawa, the 12 carriers and two tanks of the Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFV) Training Centre and a

Renault tanks arrive at Camp Borden, 1940

"IX representatives of the 2nd Battalion RHC Black Watch have recently completed the Instructors' Course f Scene V of Tattoo at the Canadian Forces Base Rockliffe near Ottawa. Scene V, one of 12 will depict a battle fantasy sequence. Tattoo, the major contribution of the Canadian Armed Forces to the Centennial will be the greatest road show ever produced in Canada and will visit 40 major cities across the country. One officer and five NCOs from the Black Watch completed the two-week course. They are, left to right (front row): Warrant Officer Don Reekie, Capt. R. T. MacEachern, (back row) Corporal P. F. Hogg, Corporal J. J. Horsman, Corporal S. I. R. Whynot and Lance Corporal R. Poole.

AWARD IS GIVEN
port section in th
Battalion drivers
low accident rate
by Sergeant Gaul
77,712 accident fr

r Romeo Plourde is shown receiving a Canadian Forces Decoration Lt. Col. H. J. Harkes, 2 RHC Commanding Officer. Father Plourde ved his UN Cyprus medal at the same time. This brings to three otal of medals he's received while serving with the Black Watch. rst was the UN Korea medal for Korean service with 2 RHC during

Black Watch In C

Padre Completes 13 Year Association Wi

Father R Plourde, the Roman Catholic Chaplain attached to the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch received the United Nations Cyprus medal and the Canadian Forces Decoration from Col HJ Harkes, battalion Commanding Officer, at a recent ceremony in Cyprus

Father Plourde has been associated with the Canadian Black Watch off-and-on for 13 years

In 1953 and 1954 he served with 2 RHC on UN duty in Korea and was presented with the UN Korea medal

In addition to the three medals which he received while serving with the Black Watch, Father Plourde also wears the UN Egypt medal which he received in 1962

In 1964 and 1965, while serving with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group on NATO duty in Germany, Father Plourde once again had many contacts with 2 RHC which was a part of the same force.

In May 1965 he returned to Canada from Germany on normal rotation

When he heard the 1st Battalion The Black Watch was proceeding to Norway on an exercise as part of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force he volunteered to accompany them

Shortly thereafter, he learned **the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment would be a part of the UN Force on Cyprus in April and volunteered to accompany them.**

He spent one month in Norway, 200 miles inside the Arctic Circle, where the temperature frequently fell to minus 40 degrees, and returned to Canada at the end of March 1966.

Approximately two weeks later he stepped onto the tarmac at Nicosia airport where the temperature was 80 degrees He is still with 2 RHC In less than one year he has travelled 20,000 miles — most of it with the Black Watch

In the Canadian Forces, it is very unusual, and in fact against policy, for a chaplain to serve more than one tour with any particular unit However, his requests have met with approval Since arriving in Cyprus, Father Plourde's dedication to his work and his dynamic personality have been constantly in evidence

The renovation of the chapel in Camp Maple Leaf is but one example of his work He is constantly on the move visiting soldiers in the outposts at their work

Father Plourde has gained a reputation among the men of the Canadian Black Watch as a "soldier's padre"; a chaplain who would rather be in the field with the men than in an office or a chapel with a roof on it.

NE

GIVEN Sergeant Doug Gaul for the best trans- in the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. The 2nd rivers topped UNFICYP during June with a nt rate of 130,000 miles per accident, paced Gaul's "BHQ" transport section which drove dent free miles under difficult conditions.

CYPRUS DUTY Isn't all work and worry! Cpl. James Blizzard, Saint John, (left) and L-Cpl. John Barnes, Oromocto, pause at an ancient Roman stone ruin during an off-duty tour near the town of Famagusta, Cyprus. Both soldiers are members of the 1,000-man Canadian contingent which is now serving with the United Nations force on the Mediterranean Island.

(Canadian Forces Photo)

Cyprus

With Famous Regiment

NEW CYPRUS CHAPEL

BRIG. A. J. Wilson, in his capacity as Acting Force Commander visited The 2nd Battalion Black Watch in Kyrenia District. Corporal J. M. MacNeil explains the plotting board used at his outpost to Brig. Wilson. The board enables soldiers to quickly ascertain the grid reference of any point observed by their outpost.

Staff Photo by Max Edwards

RED FEATHER CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY: The annual appeal for funds (this year the target is $2,600,000) was launched yesterday with a City Hall reception given by Mayor Jean Drapeau. Here, he watches with Miss Gloria Mark, one of the organizers, as the campaign general chairman, S. Boyd Millen, signs the guest book at City Hall

Red Feather Drive Booms

The 1966 Red Feather campaign, now a day and a half old, has reached almost one third of its objective

The campaign moved into its public subscription phase yesterday with $811 981 already collected. This is 31 4 per cent of the $2,549,000 which the campaign aims to raise this year

The objective is the total of the minimum needs for 1967 of the 36 agencies for which Red Feather collects

Mayor Drapeau opened the public campaign yesterday at City Hall. Monday evening, one of the races at Blue Bonnets was declared the Red Feather Race, and the winning horse was presented with a Red Feather blanket

Royal Highland Fusiliers Here Next Week

All the pageantry of the military parade will be bro to the Forum September 20, when the Royal High Fusiliers come to town.

The Fusiliers' regimental band, massed pipers and dr highland dancers and dazzling military team will re-live glory that has brought the regiment 75 battle honours s its birth over two hundred years ago as the Royal S Fusiliers.

On May 12, 1959, the Royal Scots (21st) and Highl Light Infantry (71st and 74th), both recruiting solely f the West of Scotland were joined to form the Royal H land Fusiliers.

Its colonel-in-chief is Princess Margaret.

It was the Royal Scots who were founded in 1678 by Fifth Earl of Mar. The Regiment's Pipers and Drumm even today wear the Earl's family tartan, the Dress Ersk The tartan of other soldiers of the regiment is the M kenzie, named after John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod, who commissioned to raise the Highland Light Infantry in 17

The history of the regiment is actually that of the Bri Army. For fifteen reigns, Charles II to Elizabeth, its m have fought in nearly all of Britain's major battles

The regiment's 75 battle honours are unequalled by other Infantry Regiment in the British Army.

Notable achievements in the regiment's history w the attack in the battle of Blenheim in 1704, which won famous field for the Duke of Marlborough and lost a th of the regiment their lives; the battle of Dettinggen in 17 where the regiment destroyed the famed French cava regiment, the Grey Musketeers.

In speaking to the regiment at the Delhi Durbar, Ind in 1911, King George V said, "I cannot but remember that you had not been with Sir Eyre Cooto at Porto Novo one hu dred and thirty years ago, I might not now be addressi you as Emperor of India."

Porto Novo was not the only victory of the regiment India that gave the country to the British. Others inclu Seringapatam in 1799 and 1799 and Assaye in 1803. W the establishment of English dominance in that counti came new honours including the Assaye Colour, awarded the Governor General of India.

From the Napolenic Wars came honours for the re ment's actions in the Peninsular battles—Bodajoz in 18 and Vittoria in 1813—and Waterloo in 1815. In the Crime War there were such epics as Inkerman in 1853. In t century, the Royal Scots distinguished themselves in batt at Mons and the Marne in 1914, on the Ypres-Comin Canal, 1940, at Keren, 1941 and the Reichswald Forest 1945.

But the single Forum performance of September 20, w not only be a re-living of the past.

Since the late 1950's and the appearances of t Grenadier Guards, the Black Watch and other popular r giments, the imported military spectacle from Britain h proven a tremendous entertainment attraction. Packe houses for past such military tattoos bodes well for t success of the coming presentation.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1966

Our photographer has captured himself, above, as well as the color of the Royal Highland Fusiliers.

Ogilvy's Restores Historic House

Birthday Marked in 17th Century Style

By HELEN ROCHESTER

Two of Montreal's oldest establishments have joined forces to provide citizens with a glimpse of the Old City's former grandeur and their Canadian heritage.

The restoration of the historic 17th century du Calvet house at the corner of Bonsecours and St. Paul street east, undertaken by the James A. Ogilvy department store to mark its 100th anniversary this year, has been completed.

The house will be open to the public for the first time next month when the 106-year-old Montreal Museum of Fine Arts will display its entire collection of Canadiana in the old house. The exhibit, thought to be the first ever held by the museum outside its own walls in Montreal, will mark the opening of the museum's fall season.

Museum president A. Murray Vaughan and director David Carter said that a nominal charge to visitors would be used to defray cost of the renovation which the museum has been undergoing the past few months. The museum's new curator, Luc d'Iberville-Moreau, will mount the exhibit.

"I'm thrilled that the museum has decided to accept our offer of the house for the exhibit. We undertook the restoration primarily as a contribution to the community and we did want to have a non-commercial opening," said Brigadier Aird Nesbitt, president of Ogilvy's.

Phase Two

After the month-long exhibition closes, the house will be closed temporarily while "phase two" is carried out — the completion of the private apartments upstairs and the installation of a branch of Ogilvy's, specializing in antiques.

The cost of the restoration said by Brigadier Nesbitt to be "$100,000-plus" but variously estimated by others to be more than double that amount, was higher than for most in the area because of the age of the building and its incredibly poor condition when Ogilvy's acquired it. It is the oldest "restored" building in the area.

While the du Calvet house is the "piece de resistance" of Ogilvy's 100th birthday celebrations, it is by no means the only observation of the event. Visitors to the main store at Mountain and St. Catherine will see something not often, if ever, seen in big city department stores. Every one of its huge display windows is given over to remembrances of its birthday and history — without a single item of merchandise to be seen.

Staff Photo by Alan Leishman

OUT OF THE PAST: The 17th century du Calvet house in Old Montreal has been restored by the Jas. A. Ogilvy department store to commemorate its 100th anniversary. Standing at the door are: Brigadier Aird Nesbitt, second from left, president of the store and Luc d'Iberville-Moreau, curator of the Museum of Fine Arts. With them are two Ogilvy employes, Mrs. Roy Heenan, left, and Mrs. James Evans.

Branching Out

The store's first branch was opened at the Fairview Shopping Centre last year and has gone over so well that Ogilvy's is now looking farther afield.

"We are hoping to have two more branches on the Island of Montreal in the near future. Then we would like to invade the Greater Toronto market where a third of the total retail spending power of Canada is to be found.

"I see up to three stores taking the Ogilvy message to Toronto. Not department stores, but specialty shops," said the president. The two Montreal branches will probably be located in the north-east and central west sections of the city. The store is also casting a speculative eye towards Ottawa.

"The main store needs livening up a bit also," said Brigadier Nesbitt. "We are constantly at it as a matter of fact, putting old wine in new bottles."

The present building was built in 1912 by the owner and founder, James Angus Ogilvy. James had emigrated from Scotland and in 1866, a year before Confederation, had opened his first shop on the corner of Mountain and Bonaventure streets. Montreal was then a town of 100,000.

The tiny one-counter linen, cotton and woollen shop prospered and in 1877 moved up the street to larger quarters. By 1884, James had become his own landlord, buying the building on the northwest corner of Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

Then, in 1896, Ogilvy built his own store, a department store on the northeast corner of Mountain and St. Catherine and in 1912 the current building on the north west corner.

Hooked

Brigadier Nesbitt, owner and president, bought Ogilvy's in 1927 at a cost of $37,500 (plus inventory). He was just 19 at the time and intent on simply "turning it up," as he is fond of saying, for quick resale. Before the turning was complete, the young would-be tycoon was hooked and stayed on to build the store into the $12,000,000 a year business it is today.

Brigadier Nesbitt insists that his merchandise is hand picked not bought by the carload and gives his buyers carte blanche to seek new trends and new ideas on the world markets. He himself is an impulse buyer and as a result his store always has a fair assortment B.B.BS. or Boss's Bad Buys.

"I hesitate to tell you what some of them were and are because inevitably as soon as we delegate something to that category, somebody comes in and buys it," he chuckled. The Brigadier prefers to believe that it is simply a matter of the right person recognizing the beauty, usefulness or fun in something that has escaped all others.

The store also hangs on to the old, such as its custom of closing the store on Saturday to the skirl of bagpipes played by a piper wearing the Clan Ogilvy tartan kilt and the use of the tartan as its decorating motif throughout the store and in its packaging.

Middle-Middle

While there will never be any dearth of the unusual to suit the most expensive tastes, be it in haute couture or antiques, Ogilvy's finds itself catering more and more to the great 'middle-middle.'

"The economic stratification of the country has become blurred. The Canadian income groups of 'top', 'middle' and 'lower' are closer together than ever before.

"The top income group, because of increased taxes has come close to the middle income group. The lower income group, because of fringe benefits, salary rises, has also come closer to the middle—with the result that there is now, virtually, one middle group with upper-middle, middle-middle and lower-middle.

"Our merchandising policy, broadly speaking, is 70 per cent to the middle-middle, 15 per cent in the lower-middle and 15 per cent in the upper-middle," Brigadier Nesbitt said.

Nesbitt of Ogilvy's: Montreal's taste maker

by Robert Moon

Second Battalion

On 4th April, the [illegible] the Second Battalion drove Moncton, New Brunswick and embarked for Nicosia Airport d a six month tour with [illegible] Nations Force in Cyprus 16th April, we were [illegible] the island and had taken r all operational command [illegible] Kyrenia District from th ond Battalion The Canadian [illegible]

The unit is divided into six [illegible] Three rifle com nies occupy positions [illegible] the scenic Kyrenia moun ns on the north coast. Support Company, commanded b plain Tud Kaulbach forms the basis of the Canadian Contin nt Administrative Support Group which is located in Camp laple Leaf near Nicosia. Some one hundred increment per nnel, mostly from the services combine with our Support ompany in Camp Maple Leaf to administer the entire contin nt. The whole is commanded by Major Al George. The fle companies rotate through Camp Maple Leaf every two eeks and become the Battalion reserve while they are there ch rifle company spends six weeks in each of the three different tward localities plus two weeks in reserve during their tour On 13th May the Battalion was honoured by the visit of the ght Honourable Mr Vincent Massey the former Governor General of Canada. Mr Massey accompanied by Brigadier Aird Nesbitt of Montreal, a former officer of the Black Watch, paid a visit to Saddle Outpost near St Hilarion Castle in the Kyrenia mountains. Mr Vincent Massey's party, which included Brigadier and Mrs Nesbitt, Mr and Mrs Murray Vaughan, Madame Louis Beaudoin, Colonel Max Parker, and Professor H Anderson were vacationing in the Mediterranean aboard the yacht Daphne.

[illegible] Bud MacTaggart [illegible] the Adjutant's chair [illegible] devote all of his time to the [illegible] of 2 RHC for its role [illegible] e 1967 Canadian Forces [illegible] Sixty soldiers of the unit [illegible] spend five months during [illegible] ver training and touring [illegible] da in two different [illegible] performing at all major [illegible] centres across the country. [illegible] forty-eight soldiers will remain in Base Gagetown [illegible] be flown to and from the larger centres to augment [illegible] travelling shows. Counting the Pipes and Drums [illegible] 2 RHC's commitment will total some 165 soldiers [illegible] than any other unit of the Canadian Forces.

In February, the Pipes and Drums of the First, Second and Third Battalions and the Regimental Military Band combined to record for a long playing record. This makes the third LP record in which 2 RHC has participated. Private Walter Malkauskas of the Rifle Platoon designing the jacket for this recording as he did for the first The record entitled The Black Watch Celebrates Canada Centennial, will be released [illegible] in 1967 on the Decca [illegible]

Our First Aid Team led by Sergeant G. I. Pollock, won the New Brunswick Annual Military First Aid Competition held in Camp Gagetown on 6th March. Competing against twelve other teams our boys gained high praise from the senior medical officer for their win over still competition. Other team members were Corporals P. J. Mulvey, D. J. Dort and R. M. Sweeney and Private A. J. Burrows.

On 15th July the change of command parade was held at Onesby Farm and Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Harkes assumed command of the Battalion from Lieutenant Colonel Duncan A. McAlpine. Lieutenant Colonel Harkes arrived on the island [illegible]th July and was met at the gates of Camp Maple Leaf by the Pipes and Drums a[illegible] Sergeant A. M. Rector [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel McAlp[illegible] his new duties at Headqua[illegible]

O[illegible]

Our organisation is con[illegible] there is no relation to t[illegible] One might say that the N[illegible] Nicosia to Kyrenia. In [illegible] where officers are found [illegible] lives at the Hotel Coeur d[illegible] sea edge. Three company a[illegible] Mess are within the vicinit[illegible] Support Company under [illegible] of the Canadian Contingen[illegible] Camp Maple Leaf near N[illegible]

Socially, the Messes [illegible] individual members often [illegible] tainment highlight of our [illegible] of Retreat ceremony and [illegible] the Coeur de Lion to celeb[illegible] hundred and seventy guest[illegible] ment and a buffet supper [illegible] was a success from the [illegible] continued in fine form u[illegible] Some people found it neces[illegible] a mere twenty yards away [illegible] heads.

C' Company has done a[illegible] process Chuck Leishman [illegible] drink. Rum and Goldfish [illegible] swim down head first. Off[illegible] with obviously uncomforta[illegible]

The Administrative Supp[illegible] ing and different afternoon[illegible] Lizard racing, which was [illegible] throughout UNFICYP. O[illegible] has undergone a number o[illegible] and is now recognised as t[illegible]

Brigadier A. J. Wilson, Acting Commander UNFICYP, is shown talking with Corporal J. M. MacNeil during a visit to Saddle Outpost in the Kyrenia Mountains.

Lt-Col H. J. Harkes, MC, CD, is shown *(left)* giving his first commands to the Battalion after taking over from Lt-Col Duncan A. McAlpine CD *(r.)*. Colonel G. R. Hale, DSO, CD, Commander of the Canadian Contingent to UNFICYP, is at centre.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BATTALION are shown above just prior to leaving UNFICYP.

Rear Row, from Left to Right are Lt R. M. MacAlpine, Capt C. N. McCabe, 2/Lt J. D. Ha[illegible] Lt G. Bordett (C Int C), Capt R. F. Whyte, Chaplain (P), 2/Lt J. M. Jones (C Pro C), 2 Lt [illegible] Lt D. S. Martin, Lt M. J. F. Sinnott, Lt P. Goldie. *Centre Row* Capt A. J. MacDonald, Lt P [illegible] Lt M. L. Kelly, Capt C. R. Leishman, Lt R. A. Campbell, Capt S. S. Joss (RCAMC), Capt J. Bohun (RC Sigs), Lt L. A. Patten, 2/Lt B. V. Johnson, 2/Lt W. H. Rothernel. *Front Row* Maj [illegible] Maj J. W. B. Hamilton, Maj W. B. MacLeod, Second In Command, Lt-Col Duncan A. McAl[illegible] T. MacEachern Adjutant, Maj W. R. Stewart, Maj V. A. George, Capt [illegible]

LETTERS

History Long And Glorious

Dear Sir

The history of the military in North America is long and glorious. Much of it is now just being told. Of course Canada's centennial is causing much to be put on paper which is great for the forces.

I note that in one of The Gazette articles you mentioned that the 42nd Regiment of Foot came ashore in Canada in 1756 and you then concluded that the unit was the first British military to see service in Canada.

I have seen this statement elsewhere and have even seen it referred to in a letter in the Legionary.

Of course, the statement is incorrect.

The letter in the Legionary reads:

British regulars that served at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, N.S., between the years 1710 and 1756, namely:

1710-1712 — 2nd The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), 4th The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster); 11th The Devonshire Regiment; 29th The Worcestershire Regiment; 37th The Hampshire Regiment;

1712-17 — Detachments of the above regiments.

1718-44 47th Regiment (Loyal North Lancashire).

Fort Anne was garrisoned from 1710 to 1854, last by a small detachment of the 76th The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment which was transferred to Fredericton in the autumn of 1854.

As a Newfoundlander, I note that many mainlanders tend to forget that Newfoundland is part of Canada and also has history which is part of the nation.

discovered Newfoundland, and therefore, also discovered Canada, I would strongly suspect that British troops were in Canada long before the 1756 date, and even before the 1710 figure mentioned in The Legionary.

I would certainly appreciate somebody illuminating this point.

Yours truly,
NEWFOUNDLANDER

Thursday, October 27, 1966

GG Presents New Colors To Lanark And Renfrew Scottish On 100th Birthday

The 100-year old Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment has received new colors from Governor-General Georges Vanier.

The Ottawa Valley militia regiment which is allied with the Scottish Black Watch paraded at Pembroke to receive its new colors which were last presented to the infantry regiment 38 years ago in Perth, Ont.

The regiment was organized Oct. 5, 1866 as the 42nd Brockville Battalion of Infantry, saw service on the frontier, and during both world wars

Brig. John A. Gillies of Breaside, Honorary Colonel, inspected the regiment and the unit band

"There is no ceremony which gives me more satisfaction to perform than the Presentation of Colors. Colors provide the visible sign of both the history and the spirit of the regiment they symbolize," Governor-General Vanier stated.

Parading with the Lanark and Renfrew "Pipes and Drums" was a Black Watch Band under Capt. H. C. Eagles of Montreal.

Military Band and Pipes and Drums on the Edinburgh Castle Esplanade. Photo D. C. Thomson

SEPTEMBER 23, 1966 Sta.

Paul Gerin-Lajoie

Dr. H. F. Hall

Four Degree-awards

SGW to Open New Building

Provincial Education Minister Jean-Jacques Bertrand will officially open the new Henry F Hall Building of Sir George Williams University on Burnside street on Friday, Oct 14

A special convocation that evening will honor four men who contributed to realization of the building, which cost $26,000,000 They include the former education minister, Paul Gerin-Lajoie, who will deliver the convocation address.

Dr. O. M. Solandt

The other recipients of honorary degrees will be W N Hall, president of Domtar Limited, Dr. O. M. Solandt chancellor of the University of Toronto, and Dr. Henry F. Hall, principal emeritus of Sir George Williams University.

At the opening ceremony in the lobby, Principal Robert C Rae will present to the chancellor, Dr Fraser F. Fulton, 15 representatives of the building trades who took part in construction.

The chancellor announced that the honorary degree to Mr Gérin-Lajoie "expresses the university's gratitude for his dynamic leadership in the field of education"

It was while he was minister that the university received a contribution of $19,000,000 from [illegible] government to-wards construction of the building two blocks from the original complex on Drummond street

Raised $6,000,000

As chairman of the university building fund, Mr W N Hall brought in more than $6,000,000 through a public campaign He has made significant contributions to the Canadian chemical industry

The honorary degree to Dr. Solandt salutes the distinguished career which has brought him to the chairmanship of the Canadian Science Council, the top advisory body to the Federal Government. While a governor of Sir George Williams he was chairman of the planning committee

Dr. Hall, after whom the building is named, devoted the better part of his life to the institution

The new building will open its doors to the public from 10 a.m. to 3 30 p m Saturday, Oct 15.

I Bu

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

"Regimental Day"

(By kind permission of Commanding Officer and Officers)

BEING HELD IN

THE ARMOURY

2067 BLEURY ST.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1966

AT 9.00 O'CLOCK

H. R. TUCKER

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Friday in the Jas. C. Wray & Bro. Chapel, Mountain St., for H. R. Tucker, founder of the H. R. Tucker Insurance agency.

Mr. Tucker died suddenly on Tuesday in Queen Mary Veterans Hospital. He was 58.

Born in Toronto, Mr. Tucker was educated at Ridley College and Trinity College, University of Toronto.

He was a director of Dale & Co. until he established his own firm here in 1947.

During the Second World War, Mr. Tucker served overseas with the Black Watch and Essex Scottish Regiments. His bravery in action earned him the Military Cross.

Mr. Tucker was a member of the Whitlock Golf Club in Hudson, the Royal Montreal Curling Club and was past president of the Montreal Marine Group.

He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a daughter, Susan, a brother, Wallace, of Ottawa, and two sisters, Mrs. E. Brockwell, of Oakville, Ont. and Mrs. Leon Shamp Renaud of Switzerland.

ROYAL MONTREAL WINNERS: This rink from the Royal Montreal Curling Club won top honors at the 27th annual international friendly games at the Seigniory Club. Twenty-six rinks from the United States and Canada competed. From left: Orian Low, Seigniory Curling Club president, Col. I. L. [illegible], skip; M. S. Wetmore, third; Dr. J. C. Dickison, second and G. D. McTaggart, lead.

OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Parole

They opened a regional bureau of the National P board practically within the shadows of that grim pile we call St. Vincent de Paul pen the other day.

Whenever they do these things a delegation of officials show up for the opening ceremonies and, chances are, old acquaintances are renewed among those present.

In from Ottawa for the event were T. George Street, QC, the Board's chairman, and Frank Patrick Miller, executive director of the parole service, and Board Member J. Alex Edmison, QC.

Some Montrealers will recall that the "Patrick" in Mr. Miller's name came from the fact that his mother was the sister, of Frank and Lester Patrick, both of whom were hockey pioneers in these parts.

However, the most familiar face among the group was that of Alex Edmison. He was an alderman for St. Georges Ward in the late 30's and a popular figure in the sportsdom of the Ourtown of that era

He wasn't popular with some sources, however, and that was mainly because he was named chairman of the "Committee for Snow Removal" and had the audacity to stand up and recommend the introduction of snow removal equipment in Montreal.

The Farmers Saw Red

No sooner said than abusive letters came in stating that the committee was being grosaly unfair to farmers who had been renting their horses and sleighs to the city for snow removal operations.

Since the war Edmison's activities have been centered around Toronto, Kingston and, since 1959, in Ottawa. "While I travel quite a bit in connection with my work," he told us, "I rarely seem to get to Montreal. When I do it is always a special treat."

On the subject of the pen he recalled he first visited it about 40 years ago with the late John Kidman of The Gazette's editorial staff

"Kidman," Edmison went on, "was executive secretary of the old Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association and author of the authoritative book "The Canadian Prison."

J. A. EDMISON, QC
. . . progress heartening

As there were prison officials and policemen at the opening event at St. Vincent de Paul, Edmison stated that, "the inevitable questions were asked about parole failures.

"Of course," he continued, "we have to admit these, but we also were able to point out that there are a much greater number of parole successes. We know that when dealing with human beings there are always calculated risks.

"We also know that probably just as we have paroled people we should have kept in, so also have we refused to parole others who merited it.

"However, after about forty years of dealing with people coming out of institutions I can say that the unexpected successes compensate for the unexpected failures.

"I think there is a greater understanding today of what men and women in corrections are trying to accomplish in the way of training and rehabilitating inmates

"We still have a long way to go but the progress has been most heartening since the early days when those of the ilk of John Kidman were as voices crying in the wilderness."

Gazette - Oct 1, 1966

The SPCA

Community Service

By A. L. McLaurin

President, Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

THE Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated in 1869, and was the first animal protection agency in Canada. In spite of the name, it is a provincial body.

Although some anti-cruelty legislation had been passed in Canada prior to the society's founding, there were few, if any, laws in the Province of Quebec to back up the Society's actions.

Despite this handicap, the Society was successful from the beginning. A report for the first year of operation showed a membership of 147, with one inspector who had investigated 17 cases of cruelty!

In 1886 the society was reorganized under the Presidency of Charles Alexander, a well known Montreal philanthropist, and continued under his leadership for twenty years.

In 1898 a women's branch was founded which has since been fully merged with the result that the Society is administered by a mixed committee of management, and is a bilingual organization.

A. L. McLaurin RHC

A free clinic for those unable to pay veterinary fees was started by the Women's branch in 1921. This has expanded to two clinics operating in the central and east-end sections of the City, and has proved a most rewarding operation with a veterinarian in attendance three days a week.

The Society's first shelter was in operation in 1913 but by 1928 it was found to be too small and a new facility was built on St. James St. This, within 20 years, proved inadequate and the present shelter was opened in 1955. Last year, due to further demands for the Society's services, additional accommodation was added at considerable expense. The Society has the most modern, humane shelter in North America. It also probably handles the largest number of animals per year in the world, a fact which may be a surprise to most Montrealers

The Society's work has changed with the times. At the turn of the century, the principal problems were care of horses, improper shipping of stock, cattle driving and some dog control. The horse has now disappeared from our streets, cattle driving is no longer a consideration, but new problems have been added such as livery stables, pet shops, P.M.U. farms, enforcement of municipal by-laws regarding animals, seal hunting and many more

The Society has always emphasized Humane Education in preference to prosecution of offenders. It has been felt that in the majority of cases of cruelty, ignorance has been largely to blame. However, the Society has never hesitated to prosecute those cases of extreme cruelty where it was felt the offenders were well aware of their responsibilities and in almost every case the Society has successfully carried out the prosecution. Humane Education is of extreme importance in animal welfare; it encompasses many areas, starting with the school children For the last four years, a half hour of "Kindness to Animals" programs has been taught in selected schools with the co-operation of the Protestant and Catholic School Boards. A manual dealing with humane handling laws, etc, is being issued for the use of Municipalities. The general public is being educated by means of the press, and free literature on animal care is available at our shelter.

The Society's inspectors cover the entire Province with the exception of Quebec City, where an active Society exists. This requires a great deal of travelling and expenses but the educational aspect of these field trips is of great value, and liaison is maintained between the public and the Society.

As in the case of most publicly subscribed organizations, the CSPCA is always short of money. Our present annual budget is approximately $250,000.00 and, as the Society must continue to grow, and expand its services, money is very necessary. The Society is entirely self-supporting in as much as we receive no Federal, Provincial or Municipal grants. We are reliant on our membership dues, donations, and fees for Municipal services. Two years ago, due to lack of funds, an annual financial campaign was instituted. Unfortunately, this year's objective was not reached necessitating a curtailment in some aspects of our operation. One reason for this failure is the assumption by the public that we are a part of the City Administration or a Provincially supported body. This is not the case

◆ ◆ ◆

The Society over the years has been very active in the introduction of laws to protect those who cannot speak for themselves. To mention a few, the Humane Slaughter Act, Transportation of Animals, Sealing Regulations, Provincial Slaughter Act. Currently under consideration are, a Pet Shop Act, Licensing of Livery Stables, Animal Dealers and Breeders of Laboratory Animals. A Committee composed of representatives of the Universities and the Society is being set-up to study the use, and procurement of Laboratory Animals. These are active programs and require the public's support.

The Society will take part in Expo '67. Any acts using animals will be supervised by the Society's inspectors who will be stationed on the grounds throughout Expo. Also, the Society will have a booth to distribute literature and advice to those requesting it.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

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VOL. 6 No 40 — OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20 1966 — FIVE CENTS PER COPY

'WATCH' RETURNS FROM CYPRUS!

Troops Welcomed Home By Defence Minister Paul Hellyer

Canadian Defence Minister Paul Hellyer showered praise on Black Watch soldiers returning from duties with the United Nations in Cyprus when he met the troops at Lincoln Airport Tuesday.

"Your role in Cyprus is a source of pride to all of us," the minister told 125 soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch

He welcomed the highlanders home to their families and thanked them on behalf of the Canadian people

Joining the defence minister during the early morning hours was Major-General Roger Rowley, Deputy Commander for Operations at Mobile Command Brig. R. J. Gulmond, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group commander, Col. C. D. Simpson Base Gagetown commander, and other senior resident officers.

As Mr. Hellyer met the individual troops, the pipes and drums of the 1st Battalion Black Watch added a highland note in the background

Wives, children and parents of the returning troops waited in the air terminal while the servicemen cleared through customs before going home

A change of RCAF plane schedules prevented Mr. Hellyer meeting the second last plane of the airlift. This carried Lt. Col. H. J. Harkes, battalion commander, who arrived Wednesday evening, thus ending the rotation home.

Tomorrow morning at Base Uplands Associate Minister Leo Cadieux will meet "B" Squadron, 8th Canadian Hussars on their arrival. The squadron commanded by Maj. J A. St Aubin, 36, of Montreal, will arrive by RCAF aircraft at 8 p.m

Included in the welcoming party is Brig E M D Leslie 2nd Cdn. Infantry Bde Group commander, Group Captain J A Roussell, commander Base Uplands and Lt Col J A Cameron, commanding officer 8th Canadian Hussars

Replacing the Canadian contingent in Cyprus are the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, London, Ont.: a reconnaissance squadron from the Fort Garry Horse, Calgary and more than 100 soldiers replacing Canadians at the headquarters of both the UN force and the Canadian contingent.

In the UN force, Canadian soldiers are responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north central sector of Cyprus, about one-seventh of the island's 3,500 square miles. Their tasks include patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts and providing safe escorts when required

Mr Hellyer said his policy of unification of the armed services is "going very well and I hope we will be able to introduce the legislation in the House of Commons very soon"

He told the men they had been "good ambassadors" for Canada and the country was proud" of them, as well as all troops serving in 27 different locations around the world

Reorganization had proceeded very well" during the past "We integrated first the headquarters on a functional basis then the commands and bases and the next step of course is

(See OUR Page 6)

Friendly Greeting!

NOT EVERY youngster gets a chance to meet a defence minister, but Michael Ryer, three-year old son of Cpl. Ernest Ryer, had the opportunity early Tuesday morning His grandparents took him to Lincoln Airport to greet his father who returned home after six months peace keeping duties in Cyprus. Here, somewhat shyly, he shakes hands with Defence Minister Paul Hellyer who was on hand to welcome the returning troops of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. Michael's grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Chilvers of Westfield, N B See pages 20 and

1st Battalion Black Watch

Infanteers Join RCR In West Germany

The 1st Battalion RHC is enmeshed in specialist courses. However, this week will see the change from "Group 1 Infantryman" to "Group 2 Infantryman" for more than 100 men. Graduates will trade places with the duty personnel of the battalion. By mid-November a further 100 infanteers will reach this next specialist level.

Support Company

Major Kerr is the new company commander of Support Coy. He recently arrived from Base Borden. In addition to his command duties he is instructing subalterns in fishing and hunting.

Capt. Molnar is attending the Basic Parachutist Course at Rivers, Manitoba.

"QM" Stores reports the loss of Cpl. Bragg who is posted to the School of Infantry.

Cfn. Whalen has been promoted to Corporal.

Cpl. Wheaton and Pte. Landry have been released from hospital.

"B" Company

"B" Company has been saying "hello" and "good-bye" a great deal lately. Another "Hello" goes to Sgt. Harold Christopher who comes from "HQ" Company. Sgt. Ray O'Donnell proceeds to the Depot.

Pte Andy Desjardins has left for Shilo, Man., to attend a Junior NCO course.

Sgt. Ray MacIsaac is leaving for Base Borden on an advanced Pioneer course. Cpl Donny Hoar also leaves for Borden. He will attend an advanced communicators course.

Next week, most of these Pte. Reg Justason and Matt Gillam have begun new duties at HQ Base Gagetown.

"C" Company

Fifteen men are transferring to the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment. Along with 35 other men from the battalion, they proceed to Germany to increase the strength of 2 RCR.

Cpl Reg Warren and Pte Hanly MacDonald have completed pre-parachutist training and leave for Rivers, Manitoba.

"CSM" Wall has taken a few days leave to hunt.

The remainder of the company, augmented by D Company, acted as enemy for the Engineer exercise "Polaris Caper".

Mortar Platoon

Mortar Platoon is running a mortar course during training hours and hunting deer during leisure time. The mortar course is progressing but the deer hunting is not.

Pte. Don Rouse and Perry White leave for Base Borden to attend a driver's course. Ptes Jessie Wilkins and Al Bellers have attended the APC drivers course at the Base.

Lt. John Fuller and Cpl. Wilber Hall have been in Western Canada with the soccer team.

Anti-Tank Platoon

The anti-tank course candidates attained an average of 84 per cent on the first week test. Cpls. Gary Brewin and Albert Dowe had perfect papers. The candidates are now firing the 106mm recoilless rifle.

Pte. Elijah Dawe has received a moose licence.

Our Cyprus Troops Praised . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

the introduction of legislation which will permit us to finish the job, which will allow us to combine the three forces into one force consisting of experts in each field of land, sea, air and all the support forces.

"But with a unified management so that they can work more closely together in working out the military problems of this country."

He called the opposition encountered by his plan "a very natural reaction. People basically don't like to change. We like what is known rather than the unknown.

RESISTANCE

"And whenever you go through something that requires fundamental change in organization there is a resistance to it. This is particularly so when there are emotional aspects involved as there is with the services.

"I think the reaction was a very normal and natural thing.

The opposition was also pretty well centred on former servicemen who have served their country so well in the past and have done such a good job, and are now in fact not in touch with many of the developments which have taken place and which do have an effect on the organization of the future."

The minister said the question of pay raises for the militia is being looked into. He hoped that the militia could become in the new plan "an effective back-up for the regular army and can provide it with the real reserve required in the event of an emergency."

Asked what is to be done with the old uniform, he said:

"This is an academic problem still at the moment. Assuming that the new legislation is passed and that we ultimately adopt a common walking out or office uniform, it would then still require many years to implement it because first of all user trials would be necessary."

ORDERLY TRANSITION

An "orderly transition" would be made, he said.

Asked "What is the cost of outfitting the services in the new uniform?" he replied:

"There would be no additional cost except to the extent that the cloth is of a higher quality."

He said it was "difficult to draw the line" in defining the difference between integration and unification.

Question: Where would Base Gagetown fit in the new plan? Mr. Hellyer replied: "This is one of the important major bases in our plan and it will continue to be so in the years ahead."

Lachine and twenty-one Dorval students either remaining in the Corps or eager to enlist.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The Corps has had a good year under Mr. Finnie's care, winning the Strathcona Shield for the best band in the Area for the third successive year, obtaining 100% at our Annual Inspection for the second successive year, and coming second in the area in over-all training with a mark of 94%.

Two cadets were chosen to attend the Honour Camp and we had the largest number of successful candidates in the Master Cadet exams of any Corps in the area.

OROMOCTO HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The year started with about sixty new cadets being enrolled. This number, along with those remaining from the previous year, gave the corps one hundred and twenty members. Cadet Corps Commander was Cadet/Major James McKenzie, a Master Cadet who attended Banff National Cadet Camp.

On 16 May the Annual Parade was held. Inspecting Officer was Lt.-Col. W. H. Glover, Deputy Commander of Base Gagetown. During this ceremony, Master Cadet awards were presented to Cadet/Lieuts. Goss, MacIsaac and Gary Jones; and to Cadet/CSM Bruce Currie. Cadet/Sergeant Dennis Richard received The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Regimental Skean Dhu for his contribution of leadership, goodwill and deportment.

In the annual efficiency ratings, the Corps placed sixth in the province. The parade ranked third.

With three Master Cadets remaining with the Corps for the 1966-67 school year, a successful season is anticipated.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

1965-1966 was an outstanding year for the Corps. The annual Fall and Spring Church Parades to St. Paul's Church were held with Cadet Major Smith reading the lessons.

On Remembrance Day the Corps and band paraded with the Legion and other organizations to the village Cenotaph.

The Annual Inspection was held in May and the Corps was honoured by the presence of Colonel Knox who inspected. Although the weather was wet the parade was held outdoors. This did not dampen the enthusiasm of the Cadets and the Corps was awarded a mark of 100% for its efforts.

Cadet Cpl. H. M. C. Scarth won a place on the Canadian Bisley team for 1967. He is the second Cadet to win this honour in the past three years.

The Regimental Skean Dhu was awarded to Cadet Lt. Turnbull (son of Major Gordon Turnbull Ret'd) who scored top marks in the master cadet examinations.

THE MONTREAL STAR, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1966

Staff Photo by Lloyd Blackham

MINISTER AND CLERK MARK ANNIVERSARIES: John R. McCallum, left, marked his 25th anniversary as clerk of the kirk session of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul this week. Reverend Dr. R. J. Berlis observed his 20th year as senior minister at the church. A special service was held to mark the occasion.

1st Battalion Black Watch

Pace Stick Changes Hands As WO1 Firby Retires From Army

Lieutenant Colonel W J New[illegible] During 1953-54 RSM Fi[illegible] lands Commanding Officer [illegible] of "I" cadre in Toronto He [illegible] the 1st Battalion Black Watch [illegible] promoted to Warrant Officer [illegible] commanded the battalion on [illegible] Second Class in 1954 and [illegible] farewell parade for Regimental Sergeant Major WO1 H E Firby last Monday at Base Gagetown

All ranks were on parade to bid farewell to RSM Firby He retires from the Canadian Army after 26 years service

The high point was the brief but significant ceremony which saw outgoing RSM Firby hand over the Regimental Sergeant Major's pace stick to incoming RSM Blackwell This was symbolic of the handover of the duties and authority vested in the RSM

RSM Firby was given an engraved sterling silver cigarette box by Lt Col Newlands on behalf of the battalion

RSM Firby enlisted as a private in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Winnipeg in 1940 He transferred to the Regina Rifles in 1941, going overseas with that unit and landing with them on D-Day

He ended the war as a sergeant and later joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry In 1947 he was posted to the Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, where he served as an instructor until his promotion to Staff Sergeant in 1952. He was posted to the First Canadian Highland Battalion in Germany where he served in the Seaforth Highlanders

[illegible] promoted to Warrant Officer [illegible] Second Class in 1954 and [illegible] posted to the First Battalion Black Watch stationed at Camp Aldershot Nova Scotia

During the next eleven [illegible] RSM Firby was Company Sergeant Major of "B", "D" Support and Headquarters companies as well as Drill Sergeant Major of the 1st Battalion Black Watch

He was promoted Warrant Officer First Class and appointed RSM of the 1st Battalion in 1[illegible]

RSM and Mrs. Firby have four children, Linda, 18, William, 13, Rhonda and Ro[illegible] twins, 10 RSM Firby plans to retire with his wife and family to Nanaimo, B C They will reside for a short time with Mrs Firby's mother, Mrs. Clara Wilson of 836 Park Avenue, Nanaimo

RETIRING Regimental Sergeant Major WO1 H.E. Firby (left) receives a sterling silver cigarette case from the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion Black Watch, Lt. Col. W. J. Newlands, during a parade of all ranks of the battalion.

New RSM Starts Duty With Battalion

Warrant Officer Second Class RR (Bob) Blackwell has been promoted to Warrant Officer First Class and assumed the duties of Regimental Sergeant Major of the First Battalion Black Watch, succeeding the retiring RSM, WO1 HE Firby.

RSM Blackwell joined the Canadian Army Active Force, at Winnipeg in 1944. He was posted to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 1945, and was promoted to the rank of Corporal.

In 1948 he went to Rivers, Manitoba to serve with the Special Air Services Company which was disbanded in 1949 He returned to the PPCLI and was promoted to Sergeant in 1950

In 1952 he was posted to the First Canadian Highland Battalion in Germany and served there until 1954. In that year he was posted to the First Battalion, The Black Watch and promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant.

In 1962 RSM Blackwell was promoted to Warrant Officer Second Class and since then has been Company Sergeant Major of "D", Support and Headquarters Companies as well as Drill Sergeant Major.

RSM and Mrs. Blackwell have two children, Bryon, and Elizabeth and reside at 39 Restigouche Road, Oromocto.

Regimental Reunion Dinner Of Black Watch

Address By Mobile Chief

MONTREAL — Gen W A B Anderson, Commander Mobile Command, was guest of honor at the annual regimental reunion dinner of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada at the regimental home of the unit on Bleury street in Montreal recently, marking the regiment's participation in the Mobile Command force

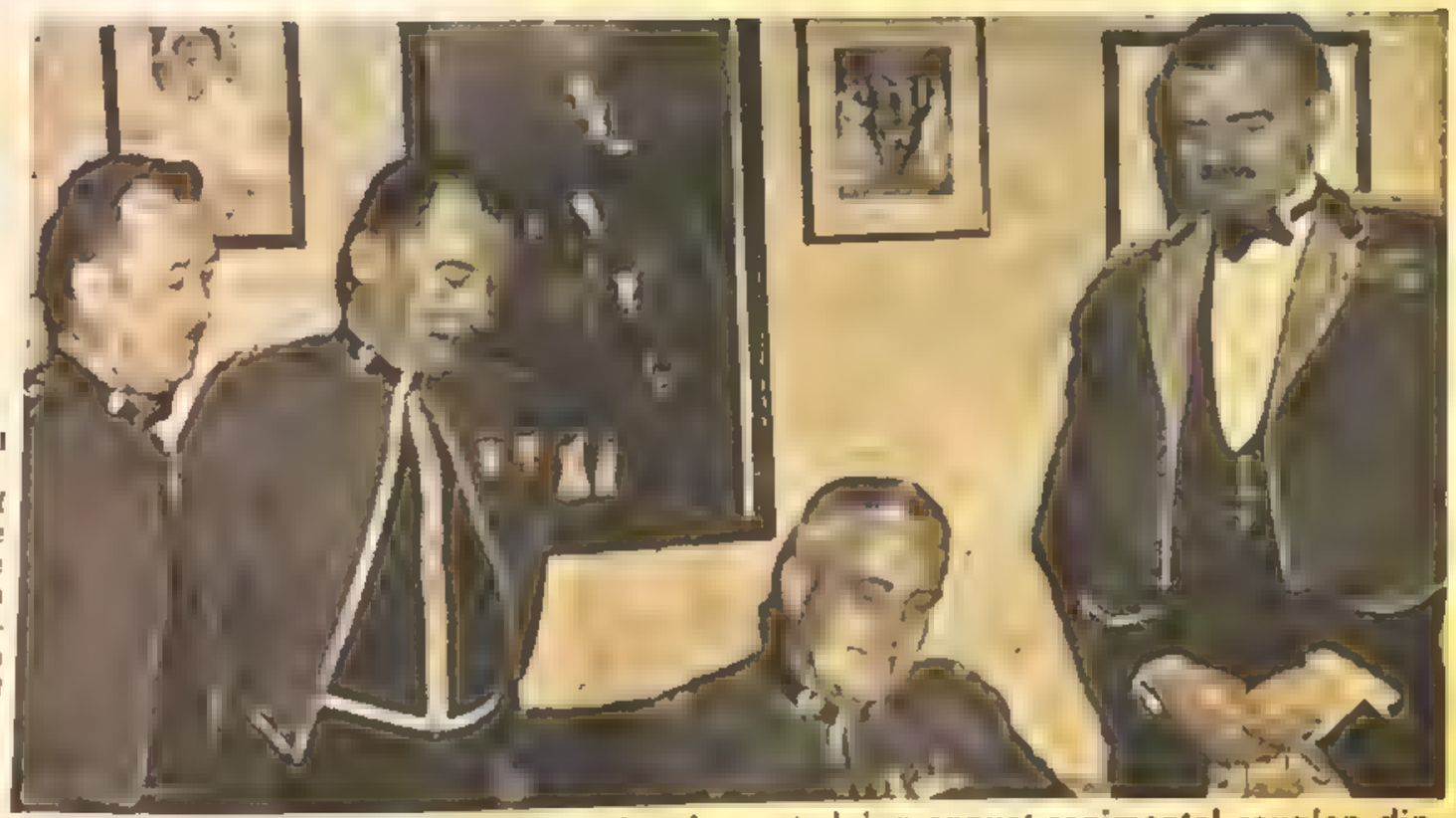
In attendance were the Colonel of the Regiment Colonel J W Knox the commanding officers of the three battalions and the regimental depot

Although the reunion dinners have been held for more than a century, the 1966 dinner marked the first one since the regiment became part of Mobile Command The first anniversary of Mobile Command was marked Oct. 19, 1966.

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada has two regular force battalions based at Base Gagetown, and one battalion in Montreal of Militia, plus a regimental depot for training, also at Base Gagetown. The 2nd Battalion recently returned from United Nations peacekeeping duties in Cyprus

The 1st Battalion is commanded by Lt-Col W. J. Newlands; the 2nd Battalion is commanded by Lt.-Col H. J Harkes; the 3rd Battalion by Lt-Col T. E. Price, and the Regimental Depot by Major L A. Watling

The regiment also sponsors six cadet corps, three in Quebec and three in New Brunswick



THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) of Canada has been holding annual regimental reunion dinners for more than a century, but the 1966 dinner was the first since the regiment became one of the components of Mobile Command. To mark the occasion, Lieutenant-General W. A. B. Anderson, Commander of Mobile Command, was guest of honor at the reunion at the home of the regiment in Montreal. Shown here with Lt.-Gen. Anderson as he signs the visitor's book are, left to right, Col. J. A. Berthiaume, Commander Western Quebec District; Brig Roger Guimond, commander 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group; Lt.-Gen Anderson; Col. J. W. Knox, Colonel of the Regiment. The first anniversary of Mobile Command was marked Oct. 19.

Attack is nigh . . . ALERT is sounded as members of the Black Watch dash to assigned stations. This photo was reproduced from an actual film clipping taken from the Paramount Film Studios motion picture "The Light That Failed" which starred the renowned actor Ronald Coleman

I SERVED WITH THE BLACK WATCH . . . (in the movies)

The circumstances surrounding the location of a story are often quite interesting. News stories are found unexpectedly in most unlikely places. Usually a quick follow-up of a chance remark will net excellent material . . . hence this splendid article by Major Clarke.

My experience with filming motion pictures was gained in the early summer of 1939. In the movie "The Light That Failed" the troops representing the Black Watch and the Lancers were drawn from volunteers . . . members of the 111th Cavalry of the New Mexico National Guard.

At the time I was a squad leader (Corporal). My particular Clovis, New Mexico unit was a Heavy Machine Gun Troop. Other soldiers assisting in the filming were from Taos, Albuquerque, Clovis, Roswell, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, and a few other towns with troop units . . . all part of the National Guard.

Everyone was most eager to appear "in the movies". Applications for the positions as movie extras were carefully screened by our commanders.

Only men with excellent attendance records of the weekly Guard drills were considered. Because I possessed a perfect attendance record I was selected.

In 1939 our National Guard drill required we meet each Sunday morning at 7:00 A.M. and drill until 1:00 P.M. Usually we reported to the stables to saddle up and go on a small maneuver problem during which we would gain proficiency in speed of going in and out of action with our heavy machine guns. On Wednesday nights the Guard would hold non-commissioned officers schools. Every NCO was expected to attend. We received no payment for these four hour drills but it was required to retain our assigned non-commissioned rank!

MILITARY PAY — MOVIE SALARY

The salary received for appearing in the movie was based upon our per day National Guard pay. Private $1.50, PFC $2.00, Corporal $2.50, and Sergeant $3.00.

Several of the Hollywood extras, reportedly earning $18.00 per day at the time, attempted to encourage us to go on strike for higher wages!

This man was from Hollywood and was the leader of the Fuzzy Wuzzies

For several valid reasons the idea of going on strike did not appeal to our Guardsmen. Firstly, the motion picture work was a new interesting experience for us, we were enjoying the outing and secondly, we were being paid a salary too!

The young men of the 1966 generation would surely recoil at the offer of a salary of $1.50 per day, but we were graduates of the "Depression School". We welcomed any type honest work and all possessed the keen desire to faithfully serve any employer willing to offer employment. Then too, a $1.50 was worth $1.50!

MOVIE LOCATIONS

Two principal locations were used in the filming. Tesuque and a Rio Grande river setting, with the mountains nearby. This area north of Santa Fe was selected because of its similarity to the actual battle site in Africa. The Rio Grande river, of course, served as the Nile river.

An extra from Hollywood. One of the river boats in the background

Some of my snapshots show the "supply boats" used in several river scenes. In all, some 250 Guardsmen participated in the filming. Several of the movie units were thirty-man groups. Our unit, The Black Watch, totaled about seventy-five men. We were out on location some three weeks. Near Santa Fe was a narrow gauge railroad which was used

We set up our own scenes. I am kneeling front row on right

Preserving The Past — Campaign Came Just In Time

Beneath Those Parking Lots There's A Lot Of History

Incredible as it seems today it was only a few years ago that anyone who owned an historically-significant structure in Oldest Montreal could do with it what he wished.

He could modernize it, alter it or even tear the whole thing down and turn the site into a parking lot. In fact, if you want to dig into the dusty archives you will learn that much of Montreal's heritage is firmly interred under asphalt with a multitude of cars serving as paper weights to hold it down.

It would take years of research to learn how much of Montreal's history is buried under the oil patches and how much of our earliest residents' handiwork has been hauled away as rubble and used to fill other excavations.

It seems incredible, yet it is so. Unlike several other major centres, Montreal stood by idly as its links with its past were demolished. Structures that were irreplacable in the pattern of how our city grew, disappeared mainly because of public apathy and a series of civic administrations uninterested in the people and institutions of the long ago who first formed the city's character.

It all ended about five

By Al Palmer

years ago when that area bounded by Berri, McGill, Notre Dame and the waterfront was declared an historical site and all wanton destruction of structures within its boundaries made illegal.

With the coming of the "freeze" on the district came also the problems. Businessmen caught with buildings that were obsolete and of no historical significance found themselves holding white elephants which steadily decreased in value while a general exodus from the area gained momentum.

Yet, while the value of their buildings diminished, their taxes remained the same and, in many cases, increased. Some sort of tax relief became apparent and the discussions still continue.

But a comparatively small group of historians and other interested parties won their point. The oldest part of Montreal was saved before the entire area was turned into a vast parking desert. It wasn't easy to accomplish, either.

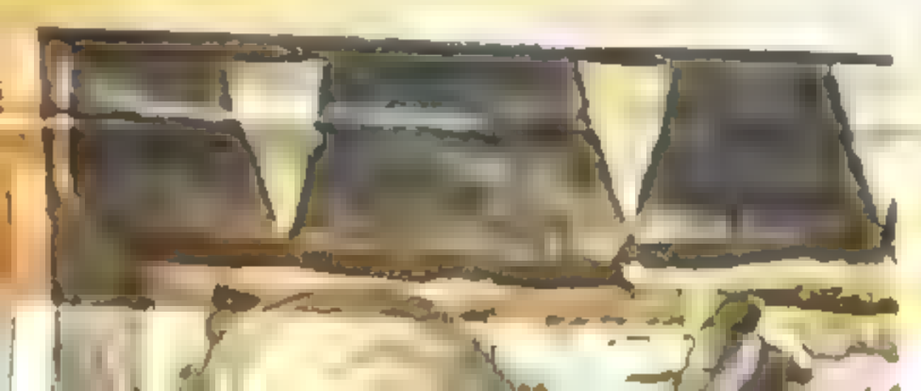
A New Lease Of Life

But the vision of this small group — we'll not mention names for fear we omit one or two — shows its worth in the "new" Old Montreal. In other words Old Montreal has taken on a new lease of life after having been neglected and forsaken for a century.

What is left standing of our heritage close to the waterfront where Maisonneuve and his gallant band landed in 1642 has taken on new significance. While it is progressing rapidly as a "good place to be in business" it also is returning to its former appearance. And the latter adds to its charm.

Sleazy Snack Bars

It was just a few years ago that one could walk the midnight streets of the old sector and have only the lonely rat for company. There was a



(Gazette Photo Service)

Brig. Nesbitt examines ancient beams

(Gazette Photo Service)

Ogilvy's President Brig. Aird Nesbitt enters a restored doorway at duCalvet House as David G. Carter, left, and General Curator Luc d'Iberville-Moreau, both of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, stand in the vestibule.

company There was a choice of sleazy snack bars, several colourful — if earthy — taverns but not much of anything else, really

It's all changed today and will be even more changed tomorrow

New restaurants are opening at an amazing rate in Old Montreal Many have waitresses garbed in the ancient dress of their Norman ancestors

There are new book shops, new boutiques, new art galleries and, in general, there is a spirit of change — a change back to the less complicated way of life our ancestors knew

There will be more changes, of course Oldest Montreal is making giant steps back into its past and the results are pleasing, not only to us Montrealers, but to those who drop in to visit

Which leads us Montrealers to wonder why we didn't do all this before

Gazette Artist John Collins sees the duCalvet House like this.

'Like A Gem From A Diamond Mine'

DuCalvet's House Standing After 241 Years

Its origins are lost in history and the man for whom it was named may well have been one of the earliest double agents on record, but the old house has been saved for future generations to enjoy and to examine

And they will learn much of the history of their city from the Pierre duCalvet House Exactly how long the old building has been standing there is not known. Its history has been traced back to 1725 which makes it just about the oldest structure of its kind still standing in Montreal

DuCalvet came to Canada in 1758 and possibly moved into the house a few years after He was a Huguenot, born in France but the date of his birth is unknown He perished at sea while enroute to America in the winter of 1786 and left a large estate in what is now known as Oldest Montreal of which the house, on Bonsecours St , was a part

During the American invasion in the latter part of the 18th century, duCalvet assumed the pose of a loyalist while supplying money, information and supplies to the enemy For this double-dealing he was imprisoned by Haldimand, then governor in chief

DuCalvet's house passed from hand to hand and while it survived the series of disastrous fires which plagued that earlier Montreal, it fell into a state of deterioration

Up until three years ago its once stately interior housed a snack bar and a series of rabbit warren flats

Its walls had been plastered and re-plastered, papered and re-papered, its rooms had been subdivided and the subdivisions subdivided. Its beautiful old floors had been re-floored, the ceilings and magnificent fireplaces were hidden in the maze of alterations previous owners had added over the centuries

It was a derelict house

And that's how it stood when Ogilvy's bought it in 1963 as an initial step towards marking the department store's 100th anniversary this year

However, purchasing the duCalvet House and restoring it were two different things altogether Restoration was a delicate problem and, on the advice of architects and engineers, Ogilvy's divided the program into two phases

The first stage saw the plaster and the layers of wallpaper peeled away The removal of partitions and walls revealed the old floors fireplaces, ceilings and beams as they stood over two hundred years ago

When the original anatomy of the house was uncovered it was, as one official put it, "like digging a gem from a diamond mine"

The next step involved reinforcing the building stone by handcut stone from cellar to roof. Then steel cables, proper stairways, new windows and other necessities were added and the end of Ogilvy's Phase One for the restoration was completed

This is what the public will see at Monday's ceremonies marking the opening of Bonsecours Historique, a selection of Canadiana from the permanent collection of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. Ogilvy's has arranged the exhibition as a benefit for the Museum

When the exhibition closes Dec. 11, Phase Two of the restoration will get underway in order that it will be completed by the time Expo opens in the spring

Thursday, November 10, 1966 The Gagetown Gazette

Tattoo Leans Heavily On 2nd Battalion RHC

The 2nd Battalion Black Watch has been named as one of the largest contributors of performers for the ARMED FORCES TATTOO — 1967.

Training for the enormous "Show on Wheels" has already started, with briefing and instruction for the instructional staff to train 150 men for two of the 14 scenes of the show. The Pipes and Drums of both 1st Battalion RHC and 2nd Battalion RHC will be involved in providing music for one scene, as well as performing in a third and purely musical scene.

All the scenes have an historical connection in providing the Canadian public with military entertainment based on pageantry, music, and colourful action-packed scenes.

One of the scenes which 2 RHC is preparing is well suited to the Highland Regiment, as it involves the Black Watch in Canada of the 1772 Period. Audiences will be thrilled to see the colourful uniforms, drills, warhoops and highland dances and music of that period.

Sgt George Ogilvie of Oromocto, and Cpl Roy Poole of Base Gagetown, are well prepared to take on the specialized instruction for this scene, with the assistance of Pipe Major Peter Hogg and dancers from the Pipes and Drums of both battalions.

The second scene for which 2 RHC will train is a "Fantasy Scene," involving men trained as toy soldiers to depict a child's idea of how a war should be fought.

Captain R. T. MacEachern, the Unit Tatoo Officer, feels this scene will be one of the most entertaining scenes of the show, and will contribute enormously toward making the TATTOO a success. WO2 Don Reekie, and his NCOs will be instructors for "Fantasy Scene Training."

On Nov. 21 the 150 men who were selected in Cyprus for the TATTOO will return from their leaves and train on a full time basis. Capt MacEachern who is bubbling over with enthusiasm for his unit's commitment, is enthusiastic in expressing his gratitude toward the units and staffs of Base Gagetown and the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group for their support in releasing training space for this centennial project.

INSTRUCTORS sit for a group photo. Front row, left to right: Sgt. N. B. Greene, WO II R. R. Semple, DO I A. Levesque, Capt. R. T. MacEachern, WO II D. B. Reekie, S-Sgt. R. A. MacKinnon, Sgt. K. H. Deitz. Back row, Cpl. V. J. Horsman, Cpl. R. R. Bounsall, Cpl. S. R. Whynot, Cpl. J. G. Scott, Cpl. G. H. Smiley, pl. H. L. Fife, Cpl. M. A. Brown.

OTTAWA INVESTITURE: Col. J. Darley LeMoyne of Montreal (centre) is invested as a Commander of Merit in the Order of Malta by its president Quentin J. Gwyn of Montreal (second from right) in a ceremony Saturday at the University of Ottawa. Seventeen other Canadians were invested in the Roman Catholic order founded at the end of the 11th Century. Assisting in the investiture is the chancellor of the order Alexander Keyserlingk of Montreal (right).

HERE'S TAE US — WHA'S LIKE US

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE SERGEANT'S MESS

Edition No. 41. October 1966.

The other evening as I sat in The Mess trying to straighten out some of the address plates, a few of the Ordinary Members were enjoying telling and listening to amusing happenings on recent exer--cises, one such went something like this, --- "and there he was, hopping like crazy, and hollerin' like a bloody indian ----"; well, that set me thinking, could be something here if we dug deep enough, and this is what I found out ---- 'Under Colonel Francis Grant of Grant the Regiment landed in America (1756), the garb of the Highlanders astonished the Indians, and during the march to Albany, they (the Indians) flocked from all quarters to see these strangers, who they believed were of the same extraction as themselves, and therefore to be received as brothers'; the Indians found resemblance in the Kilt to their own hunting shirt, the gartered hose to the mocca--sin, the shoulder plaid to the striped blanket, the target and dirk to the round shield and knives, the Indians were delighted to see a Regiment from another land in a costume so similar to their own,--- [illegible] and if that isnt enough, in 1816, there was an

The Montreal

Section Six WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1966

St. Andrew's Ball

Rollicking Reels Being Practised

By GILLIAN ROSS

On recent Monday and Wednesday evenings since Thanksgiving, the gym of the Black Watch Armory has been the scene of some of the most rollicking reels ever performed

The dances, however, are not the sort one would normally expect to find in the castle-like building on Bleury street.

During a recent Wednesday night session, there was a decided absence of kilts to be found among the male dancers. In fact, the only ones to be seen were worn by several girls who were determined to look the part even if their bashful partners didn't.

The assorted group swirling about the gym were some of the 1966 debutantes and their escorts who have been learning the art of dancing a reel for the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball. They will continue to practice right up to the Wednesday before the ball, which takes place Nov. 25 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

Four a Year

"The debs are taught four reels each year," declared Mrs. C. J. G. Molson of the reels' committee, "and one of the dances is connected in some way with the guest of honor"

This year the "Old Alliance" reel, danced to march time, will be performed in honor of Lord Ogilvy, who will be attending the ball with Lady Ogilvy

The "alliance" refers to the alliance that existed between Scotland and France following the Scottish War of Independence that ended with the defeat of the British in 1314 at the Battle of Bannockburn

"After that date, there was a continuous entente between the Scots and the French," noted Captain H. A. Darney of the Black Watch Regiment. "It was quite usual for the Scottish aristocracy to send their sons to school in France and many of them served in the French court." French words such as "promenade" and "pas de basque" are used to describe some of the formations used in the dancing of Scottish reels

The "Reel of the 51st" — the tune of which was composed by the 51st regiment, the Scottish Regiment, when they were held prisoners in Germany during World War II; the Eightsome reel and the Dashing White Sergeant are the other reels taught

Scottish Waltz

"The debs will also learn a waltz — the Scottish Country Waltz, and the Gay Gordons, which is not really a reel at all," Mrs. Molson declared. These two dances will be open to anyone who wishes to join in at the ball. The reels will be performed only by those who have attended practices.

"The reason for this is that reels are danced in sets or groups which should be formed beforehand and practiced as such," declared Mrs Betty Speirs, who has been teaching St. Andrew debs at the Armory for the past two years.

Though the practices are mainly for debutantes, anyone going to the ball may attend. "We prefer non-debs to come in already formed sets — four couples per set," noted Mrs. Speirs, who hails from Scotland herself

Although there are 24 debs to be presented at the ball, only 12 or 13 of them are able to attend the practices. "Many live out-of-town and others are away at school." Those who are able to make it come as often as they can, declared Mrs. Tom Price of the ball committee.

"We have had quite a turnout of boys in more recent sessions now that rushing season is almost over at McGill," noted Mrs. Molson. Most of the girls have attended from the beginning.

Staff photo by Max Jones

THE 'WHEEL' IS PART OF A REEL: Mrs. Betty Speirs, centre, explains a wheel formation to St. Andrew debutantes Fiona Macleod, left and Jennifer Macfarlane right, and their escorts from left Stephen Pallavicini and Richard Hughes. The debs and their partners have been practising reels at the Black Watch Armory on Bleury since Thanksgiving to perform at the ball Nov. 25.

They have caught on to the reels quite quickly, according to Mrs. Speirs. "It's the boys who sometimes pose a problem"

Actually, the escorts presently looked as if they were enjoying themselves, but were obviously less at ease dancing reels than their light-footed partners

Mrs. Speirs starts off the first few lessons each year teaching debs the basic steps — the pas de basque, danced on the spot, and the running step used in formations where the dancers must move from one position to another

"I am more interested in getting the debs and their escorts to learn the correct formations really well than the actual steps," she declared. "In the short period they have to learn the reels, they couldn't possibly be expected to execute the specific steps perfectly." Mrs. Speirs believes in varying the reels during the practices, several are danced each night so interest never lags among the teenage dancers

According to Mrs Speirs, the dancers seem to have the most trouble getting the different reel formations tied up together. "They catch on to the individual formations quickly enough," she remarked, "but joining them up is a different matter."

Mrs. Speirs uses records to provide the reel music the first half of the pra Later on, pipers fro Regiment will attend "In this way the debs g benefit of the genuine when they are ready fo declared Mrs. Speirs would hardly be fair to pipers to have to be tinually stopping and sta a tune."

THIS IS HOW IT'S DONE: Colonel H. A. Darney of the Black Watch Armory shows Frances Knox just how her partner will hold her in one of the reel formations. Miss Knox's father, Colonel James Knox, is Colonel of the Regiment

★ THE GAZETTE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1966

(Gazette Photo Service)

SHORT OF FUNDS: J. G. Bourne, chairman of the executive committee of the Mackay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children, H. H. Marden, president and R. Patterson, honorary treasurer, bear worried looks as they discuss the Center's financial problems. Mr. Marden, in the annual report read earlier this week, said that the center has no way of paying its annual operating costs and the problem of obtaining funds to do so remains a problem.

OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Scots

Had our defence department taken an advanced course in applied clumsiness, it could not have handled it worse than it did.

The integration-happy minions of Paul Hellyer's ministry chose the very eve of St. Andrew's Day to announce they did not consider a bagpiper a musician

There are only six full-time pipers in the services but there are scores of pipers in the ranks who are available if necessary.

Of course there are about 900 musicians in the three-in-one force and they get at least $20 more per month. Included among these recognized musicians are those who play the triangle.

PAUL HELLYER

This led one Canadian Press reporter to write, "Ever hear Scotland the Brave on the triangle?

Be that as it may, the slight to the pipers was greeted in many quarters with disbelief.

Although the bagpipes may not produce what is music to the ears of defence department types, there are millions of Celts scattered all over this old battered globe of ours to whom the sound of the pipes is the most stirring of music and it will do just fine until it comes time to heed the call of Gabriel's horn.

Wild, Strange, Weird . . . Beautiful

And so it was on the Eve of St. Andrew that three Celts and a French Canadian sympathizer gathered around a table to lift a drambuie or so to Scotland, its saint and its music

One of the Celts arrived directly from a formal St. Andrew's Day function and was, therefore, appropriately dressed for the occasion what with his Clan Donald kilt and a'

He was a piper himself and he took the defence ministry's gauche as a personal affront. Said he partly in English and partly in Gaelic:

"The bagpipe's the only instrument in the world that carries within itself the history of a race. And we are the only race in the world that can trace its ancestry through the pipes . . . a race that came 2,000 years before Christ, a race driven westward leaving its trace through Europe from "Lochaber No More," the ancient dirge of the Celt, to "Highland Brigade" at Meger Fontaine to Tel El Kaber to a piper playing a lament over the grave of a Highlander long forgotten "

We digested that for a moment, then the Celt continued: "When all modern resources fail, it is the wild, strange, weird but somehow beautiful, sound of the pipes that had made men walk that last thousand feet, hundred feet . . . a few feet or even inches to make the difference."

Later we were talking with CBC Producer Frank Williams about this unkindest blow of all to the bagpipes. Said friend Frank, "Al, you've written quite a bit about winners of the Victoria Cross but did you know that three pipers have earned that award through the years?" We didn't.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

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VOL. 6 No. 44 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1966 PRICE 5 CENTS

BANDS PARADE AT NEW YORK!

Centennial Pageant Down Broadway Seen By Millions

New York will thrill to the sights of a Canadian military pageant taking place in the big city today.

Thousands of New Yorkers will thrill to the color and pageantry of a Canadian military spectacle taking place in the big city today.

They'll see the massed Pipes and Drums of the 1st and 2nd battalions Black Watch and the military band of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The Base Gagetown musicians will form part of a Canadian Centennial presentation featuring the musical ride of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Miss Canada, a Color Party of the Canadian Guards, and Lorne Green of television's Bonanza.

The parade is part of the annual Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York which brings out hundreds of bands and thousands of marchers in this US feature.

When the Canadian contingent reaches Macy's Department Store in downtown New York, each section of the contingent will wind through a two minute special performance for the audiences and national television cameras.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons Band will parade 70 all ranks combining with 25 bandsmen of the Strathconas. Leading the band is Lt. Terry Barnes, the director of music.

The band will play such tunes as "Great Little Army", "Squid Jigging Ground", and the regimental march of the RCMP.

The band left Base Gagetown Tuesday morning for Boston where they stayed overnight and continued the trip to New York on Wednesday.

Today the band marches down Broadway decked out in their red jackets and silver helmets.

They return to Base Gagetown on Saturday.

Sharing the announcing with

(See PARADE Page 3)

PIPES and Drums of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch beat retreat for Cypriot citizens prior to the unit's recent return to Base Gagetown from six months duty with the United Nations. Today the Pipes and Drums parade down Broadway in New York with the Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion Black Watch as part of a centennial pageant aimed at publicizing the 100th Birthday of Canada.

Parade Includes Miss Canada

(Continued From Page 1)

Lorne Green for the Canadian appearance is Betty White, popular U.S. broadcaster.

The Canadian show is a publicity pitch to U.S. citizens to attend Expo '67 and Canada's Centennial next year when the nation marks its 100th birthday as a unified country.

Both the Black Watch and RCD bands will spend much of their time "on the road" during the centennial year.

Miss Canada will have six fanfare trumpets of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band, Kingston, as escorts on her float.

More than 50,000,000 people are expected to see the parade in New York and over television.

Formerly The RSM

New Black Watch Captain Is Key In Restoring Highland Cemetery

On Nov. 3, Regimental Sergeant Major Eric Cain of the Black Watch Depot received notice of his promotion to captain

I didn't know anything could go on at the Black Watch Depot at Base Gagetown without my knowing about it," declared the startled newly-promoted captain

As RSM, Mr. Cain was responsible for the supervision and training of recruits at the Black Watch Depot, and now he will take up new duties with Headquarters New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island District in Fredericton.

Capt. Eric Cain has a total of 25 years service since his enlistment with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa in 1940. Capt. Cain proceeded overseas where he served in the United Kingdom, then saw action in France and Germany

At the end of World War II Capt. Cain, then a Sergeant, was posted to Ottawa, Ontario where he served as a member of the Administrative and Training Staff until 1952

In 1952, he was promoted to Staff Sergeant and was posted to Canadian Reinforcement Group in Hiro, Japan, as a member of the Royal Canadian Regiment

With the conclusion of his Far East duties, he was posted to the Canadian Highland Depot in Aldershot, N S

In 1954 he was promoted to Warrant Officer Class II and posted to the 1st Battalion Black Watch With 1RHC he served in Aldershot, N S and Germany, returning to Canada with that unit in 1962

In 1963, he was posted back to Continental Europe to join the 2nd Battalion Black Watch While with the 2nd Battalion in the fall of 1964 he was promoted WO1 and became the Regimental Sergeant Major on the 2nd Battalion replacing WO1 "Bud" Charters, who also became a Captain

In 1965 Captain Cain was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major of the Black Watch Depot in Base Gagetown where he has since remained.

With the promotion, Capt Cain joins the 'I' Staff of NB PEI District.

Capt. Cain has received much praise for recent improvements in the Black Watch Sgt's' Mess As Regimental Sergeant Major of the Black Watch Depot he was responsible for the restoration of the 42nd Highlanders cemetery in Pleasant Valley near Taymouth, N B

As a result of his efforts the cemetery was restored

Capt. E P Cain is married to the former Miss Gwendoline Edith Gilmour of Keswick Ridge, N B. With children, Bonnie 15, Michael 13, and Sharon 7, they reside at 36 Dakota Drive, Oromocto

---

Caxley already familiar to many of her readers. Two families are identified with the market square and their story, beginning with their joyful anticipation of the Coronation of Edward the Seventh unfolds against the bustle of the town

* * *

THE BEGINNERS is a novel by Dan Jacobson, the story of a family, three members in particular, each of whom, in turn, is a "beginner" in a world of bewildering opportunities and insecurity. Covering a period of sixty years, set in South Africa, Israel, England and Eastern Europe, it is told in classic tradition, yet is fully of the '60 s in idiom and concept

* * *

TIME PROBE: The Sciences In Science Fiction, an anthology edited by Arthur C Clarke Each story contains an aspect of science or technology. They show clearly why, as Mr Clarke writes in his introduction, "to the enquiring mind, this type of reading is more rewarding than any other

* *

LIFE AMONG THE GIANTS by Leontine Young is a child's eye view of the adult world Dr Young is an expert in child psychology. Her book is written from a child's point of view, which a great deal of the time, is very different from a parent's

Thursday, December 15, 1966

New RSM

STUDYING details of the "fantasy" scene are these soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch Left to right Cpl VJ Horsman, WO1 DB Reekie, Cpl SR Whynot Mr Reekie was promoted last Friday to Regimental Sergeant Major of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch. He was formerly "CSM" of the Centennial Company before his promotion The subject here is a question of centennial study

RSM Takes Over Duties Of Battalion

On Friday last week WO2 D. B. Reekie was promoted to WO1 and became the RSM of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch.

He replaces WO1 C W Beacon who will take over as RSM of the Black Watch Depot

RSM Reekie has been CSM with the Centennial Company since his return to Canada from Cyprus in October

He joined the Canadian Army (Regular) in 1951 and served with the 1st and 2nd Highland battalions. The latter became the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, and he served with this battalion until 1960

In 1960, Mr Reekie went to the Royal Canadian School of Infantry until 1962 Since then he has been with 3 PRC.

While with the Centennial Company he was in charge of the 1966 drill team for the Soldiers' Recruiting which will be included in the 1967 Military Tattoo

lords of the wilderness

by Roy Kervin

Montreal is known throughout the world as a highly cosmopolitan city, a city dominantly French-speaking yet containing a score of other nationalities from all parts of the world as well

The first "foreigners" to make their mark on Montreal were a small colony of Scots The first of them, Alexander Henry, arrived with one of the British armies in 1760 The others landed in Montreal during the next 20 years in twos and threes

They entered the most promising, and most risky, business available — the fur trade. When competition became too costly, most of them formed a co-operative group, as partners, called the North West Company

They and their company left an indelible mark on Montreal. They brought capital to the area, whose trade had been disrupted by years of war and whose merchants mostly had returned to France. They made Montreal a transport centre, to serve the west and northwest. They promoted local industry, to fashion bulk goods brought from Britain into trade goods for the Indian tribes who trapped the furs

And they did more, with the hearty assistance and bush knowledge of the French-Canadians they employed. They opened the whole northwest portion of the continent, to the Arctic and to the Pacific, shaping the Canada of today

There always had been a fur trade in Canada, of course. The French *régime* was largely financed by it. And, for a hundred years, the English Hudson's Bay Company had been operating out of the Bay area, supplied by English ships which entered the Bay each summer and carried furs back with them.

But the French fur trade was seriously hampered. It was a royal monopoly, usually granted to a court favorite, who might or might not promote it. It was under frequent attack by Indian allies of the English colonies to the south. And it was an obstacle for the devout French missionaries who sought to convert the Indians, for the traders' most popular item was *eau de vie* — brandy

When the Scots of Montreal entered the trade, they had no such problems. The colonial government soon granted them licences to trade where and as they wished, as long as they brought profits to the colony. And the British authorities set up no religious objections, they could use brandy freely as trade goods

The British traders were here to make money and the British colonial authorities approved and co-operated

The new traders began by re-opening the old French fur routes south and west of the Great Lakes. They were working, at first, singly or in groups of two or three "pedlars", as the Hudson's Bay people called them. But the HBC soon had reason to forget its scorn

In the north and west, these "pedlars" discovered the principle on which the great North West Company was to become great. While the HBC people waited at their forts near the Bay for the Indians to bring their furs to them, the future Nor'Westers met the Indians on their home grounds and bought the furs before the Indians got near the Bay forts

This strategy became not only wise but absolutely necessary when the American Revolutionary War first disrupted the old fur routes, then, by Jay's Treaty in 1783, cut them off by establishing a new border

So the new traders went west and north, further and further west, further and further north

The further they went, the richer the quality and the quantity of the furs. And the further they extended their trails, the greater the problems and expense of the long transport routes back to headquarters in Montreal

"They were a tough breed in a tough business," writes Historian Bernard de Voto. "The trade was hardening into the most brutal of practices, but if they could

Au debut du 19e siècle Simon McTavish construisit cet entrepôt de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, rue Saint-Jean-Baptiste, encore dans le Vieux-Montréal • Simon McTavish built this structure at beginning of 19th Century It still stands on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Street • A principios del siglo 19, Simon McTavish construyo los futuros almacenes de la Compañia del Noroeste en la calle Saint-Jean-Baptiste del Viejo Montreal • All'inizio del secolo 19mo, Simon McTavish costruì questo edificio che divenne un magazzino della Compagnia del nord-ovest, nella via Saint-Jean-Baptiste, nella vecchia Montréal • Dieses zu Beginn des 19 Jahrhunderts von Simon McTavish erbaute Haus steht noch heute in der Saint-Jean-Baptiste Strasse in der Montrealer Altstadt

stand theft, hijacking and occasional murder, their finances could not."

In 1783, the North West Company was formed, with 16 partners. Eventually the company had 100 shareholders. In 15 years, the invested capital, which equalled the annual turnover, grew from some 40 thousand pounds to more than 120 thousand.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, one of the partners and one of history's great explorers, gave the most complete account of the company's operations in a book he published in 1801. It took as long as two years to get furs out of the most distant regions, making a total of four years from the time trade goods would be ordered in Britain to the time the furs they acquired could be sold in Britain and paid for. This meant that the transport costs, and the maintenance of the posts cost as much as the goods traded.

The strong character of the original partners — and the company didn't last much longer than their lifetimes — was both the company's greatest strength and greatest weakness. They would break away and then return, causing the company to reform several times during its 38 years of existence

A few were English — the Frobishers, Peter Pond But most were Scots — Alexander Henry and James McGill and his brothers John and Andrew; Simon McTavish, Alexander Mackenzie, James Finlay, William McGillivray.

Most of them had been engaged in trade of one kind or another in the British colonies south of Canada. They were all true mercantile pioneers, willing to take risks, work hard, fight hard, play hard

Their meetings in Beaver Hall, the company headquarters in the Frobisher home in Montreal, were internationally known as lavish, lusty affairs which required a strong constitution to enjoy

The Hudson's Bay Company had a shorter, cheaper supply route but it was able to do little to stop the Nor'Westers from monopolizing the supplies of furs

The Scots encouraged clerks to become partners and they had inherited all the "wilderness men and rivermen" who had worked for the French traders. And an ancient friendship — "the Auld Alliance" — between French and Scots was revived in the wilderness. They got on splendidly together.

There were distinct *cadres* among the Nor'Westers, too, but they were not based on class distinctions, but on endurance, ability and responsibility.

In 1798, the company employed "fifty clerks, seventy-one interpreters and clerks, one thousand, one hundred and twenty canoe-men, and thirty-five guides."

Ce poste de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest et la palissade qui l'entoure ont récemment été restaurés • Reconstruction of North West Company post • Un puesto de la Compañía del Noroeste recientemente restaurado • Questo spaccio della Compagnia del Nord-Ovest e la palizzata che lo circonda sono stati recentemente restaurati • Dieser ehemalige Handelsposten der Nordwestkompanie wurde wieder aufgebaut

Courtesy Grand Portage National Monument
Grand Portage, Minnesota

Less than one-third of this total were "pork-eaters" or Comers and Goers, hired only for the summer season. They moved the trade goods from Montreal to Rainy Lake and brought the furs back to Montreal, between May first and October first

The rest of the company personnel were winterers. They worked further west and north, where were the furs and the Indians to trap them. The nearer ones were hired by the year. The staffs of the far outposts were hired for three years at a time

Their long stays were made possible by the company's discovery and promotion of pemmican, a mixture of dried ground meat and corn brightened with spices which kept indefinitely and could be eaten raw or cooked

Mackenzie, in his book, records quietly that by the turn of the century the Nor'Westers had become an enterprise "surpassing . . . anything known in America."

But by then, 1801, the company's years were numbered — an even twenty

Civilization kept pushing back the frontiers and the furs. As the original members died or retired, the company lost its adventurous fire. Divisions were frequent, at a time when unity was the only way to keep costs down

The most serious single blow was Lord Selkirk's ambitious, stubborn determination to found a settlement for uprooted Scots on the Red River, the site of today's City of Winnipeg, right astride the Nor'Westers' trading route

The Nor'Westers' answer was outright war They destroyed the first settlement and banished the settlers But Selkirk was determined and came back again (he had bought controlling shares of the HBC and his land rights were clear)

For ten years, the company dominated the fur trade from Atlantic to Pacific In the same ten years, the cost of competition became crippling

In 1821, the remaining Nor'Westers were bought out by their old rivals, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the short history of the "lords of the wilderness" was ended

But Montreal would never forget the Nor'Westers.

One of them, James McGill, founded the world-famous university which bears his name

To the west of McGill campus, climbing the side of Mount Royal, is McTavish Street, at the top of which Simon McTavish built a lavish home

In the heart of the downtown area is Beaver Hall Hill. A giant communications complex tops the hill now, with the 24-storey Bell Telephone Building occupying the site of the Frobishers' Beaver Hall

The city's role as Canada's metropolis, its greatest centre of transportation, trade and industry is their continuing, ever-growing monument

(*Roy Kervin is on the editorial staff of The Gazette*)

THE HASTY PUDDING CLUB · 1795
INSTITUTE *of* 1770
of HARVARD UNIVERSITY
12 HOLYOKE STREET, CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

KI 7-6360

Gazette

VOLUME I, NO. 1, FALL 1966

SHERWOOD'S HEARTH . . . . .

The tall fireplace in the HPC second-story salon, opposite the bar, has been done over, a smooth *sable*, surmounted by crocodiles *craulant*, on a wall of good crimson. A caption in the mantel-hood bears the carved name

ROBERT EMMET SHERWOOD
1918

Funds for this memorial were graciously given by Edward Alsted Bacon, 1920, who in his junior year had helped to write *Crowns and Clowns*, and had acted ½ a horse in it. Though he was from Milwaukee, he knew Sherwood intimately, and this year wanted this mantel dedicated to him. Ted Bacon is now retired from military service, retired too from baby-sitting for Whiteface Hereford kine on a farm. So on November 18, 1966, the mantel will be dedicated. Among the guests will be Mrs. Sherwood, and John Mason Brown '23, and the Colonels Price and Hutchinson of the Canadian Black Watch (Colonel Hutchinson knew Rob well) for this is the regiment in which Sherwood served as private in western-front battles of 1918 until he was wounded for good.

On the west wall next to the mantel is a small unusual framed *memoir*: it contains 1) a swatch of the regiment's tartan (2) a hot pink osprey feather from a Black Watch tam-o-shanter (3) the handsome silver Regimental badge that holds it in place. (Sherwood's kilt required 6¼ yards alone, so it is not here, but under another glass nearby is John Brown's knowing tribute to Sherwood.

At far greater length is the life of Sherwood recently published by John Brown. Read it, please, for Rob's life was partly your own: the Pudding, for instance, was about the only thing that kept him in college, nearly got him fired, and lured him back in 1919-1920 to finish and stage his *Barnum Was Right* show. Earlier (in 1917/18) Rob was so sure he would be fired that he tried to enlist in the U.S. Army. They would have none of him: "too tall" they said. So rather than court the ignominy of having Harvard can him, he raced to Montreal, where the Canadian Black Watch wrapped him up, sent him overseas, got him twice wounded, and has cherished him ever since.

(Sherwood cont. p. 2)

THE H.P.C. IS ALIVE

Reports of the Pudding's death have been highly exaggerated. We are not only alive, but also vigorously active. What bothers us, though, is that you graduates may have forgotten about us. This is especially sad, because the Pudding is not just for undergraduates, but for all of us, past and present.

So, to remedy this situation, we have decided to put out a Gazette, hopefully three times a year. In it, we shall endeavor to both amuse you with stories of the past, and interest you with reports of current activities.

The result, we hope, is that your interest in the Pudding will revive, that you will on occasion stop by the Clubhouse and/or keep in close touch with us by mail. After all, that unfortunate cliché, "a dialogue between the generations", is not without some meaning.

GOD HELP THE CANDIDATES

The first theater-shows given by the H.P.C. were staged, back in the 1840's, in the club's rooms on the top floor of Stoughton Hall, now a freshman dormitory. The club, in those days, was mostly social, but the initiation was cruelly literary. On successive nights, the neophyte had to (1) make an oration (2) declaim a poem (3) sing an original song and (4) present an essay in English, (5) Latin, and (6) Greek. How many candidates could survive that ordeal today?

PUDDING POET

Some time ago, there was a member in the H.P.C. who drove his successors to frequent outbursts of intemperate language. Washington Allston was his name, and he was of the class of 1800. He was secretary to the Pudding, and started the custom of keeping records of the club in rhyme, a custom which produced a strange stream of verse from such bards as James Russell Lowell and Francis Greenough Peabody as the years passed. The practice, to the immense relief of modern members, is no longer in use.

The tunic and waistcoat were red and the plaid and kilt of the regimental tartan. I have come across no specific reference to the identity of the tartans worn by the regiments which we have discussed except in the case of the Black Watch. I feel it is almost certain that the regimental tartan would have been that of the Commanding Officer whose name (and therefore tartan) his regiment bore.

The soldiers were armed with a Brown Bess Flintlock Musket and bayonet. A special pattern of musket for Highland Regiments was issued about 1756 (as far as I remember) which is described as having a lighter stock, barrel of 42" only and of carbine bore and identifiable by an unusually wide trigger-guard. I own one of these weapons made by Edge of Birmingham in 1759 and belonging to a Highland unit but this specimen has the standard calibre of

This is not surprising as the folly
not accept the standard infantry
sized

issued basket-hilted Highland
hilted provided that either they
to carry dirks and steel Highland

dirks
om the rank and file and only
ed to carry them. The officers
—with basket-hilted broadswords

was the boardsword which took
as a most deadly weapon in the
man. As recently as 1807 one
w six of his adversaries with his
lain—by a blow from behind

THE BULLETIN OF THE FORT TICONDEROGA MUSEUM

Volume XII September 1966 Number 2

The Royal Highland Regiment
The 42nd (The Black Watch)

was appointed to the
of major and continued
the battalion until Janu
918 during which time
awarded the DSO and

in Montreal, in 1918
appointed inspector of
oreign Department for
nk of Montreal. Several
tions followed and,
he retired from the
Montreal in 1945 after
rea career, Mr Nors
held the post of
nt general manager
Norsworthy was active
number of years with
ontreal General Hospi-
held the post of preal-
of the hospital during
1946-53 years that marked the construction of the new building on Cedar Ave.

He is survived by his wife, Georgina (Sankey), a daughter Beatrice Murphy, two sons Edward and Hugh, and a brother, John W. Norsworthy.

Church in Westmount. He was 86.

Born in Ingersoll, Ont., in 1881, Mr. Norsworthy was educated at Ridley College, St. Catharines, and entered the services of the Bank of Montreal in 1898 at London, Ont.

Mr. Norsworthy's banking career was interrupted by military service in 1915 when he joined the 42nd battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, in France.

OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Celts

Such Celts as are gathered around the breakfast table this morning will be no doubt pleased to hear that the Army did not intend a slight to the pipers when they announced what the bagpipes produced did not, in the military's mind, constitute music.

As the Army's stand on the situation came out on the very eve of St Andrew's Day, more than the hackles on the Black Watch bonnets were raised.

Fact is there were countless gatherings of the clans in and around Ourtown at which the Celts expressed their opinions and when they ran out of English words they reverted to Gaelic and what they said was enough to send a chill up and down any non-Scottish spine.

As a matter of fact there were reports that even the MacDonalds and the Campbells were fraternizing and what they were discussing had nothing to do with Glencoe at a' at a'.

Now it seems that the Army, as we interpret it, far from insulting the sound of the pipes actually place it above music.

A high-ranking public relations officer explained the situation something like this:

Pipers are, in the main, soldiers in infantry units and, as such, are in a high wage category. Higher, in fact, than is a musician.

Would Drop Grade

"If the Army placed the pipers in the musicians' category of pay, then the piper would drop from Pay Field 5 to the musicians' level of Field 4," the officer said.

It would seem, judging by the officer's explanation, that as wars change the armies change along with them.

Today a qualified infantryman is in a very high pay field and the clerks are 'way down' in the scale. It wasn't always thus as any vet who was a dogface in WW2 will tell you.

It would also seem that the musicians' union has long taken a stand similar to that of the Army when the point in question was the music, or non-music if you wish, emanating from the bagpipes.

The officer pointed out that if a pipe band appeared in a public event there would not be the need to consult with the union in most cases.

"However," the officer went on, "if it was an Army brass band the situation would change and, in certain cases, the military would discuss things with the union."

He made it very plain that the military shows no discrimination in the matter of the pipes, and recalled heroic deeds in which men moved by the wild sounds of the pipes surged into action against unbelievable odds.

"Then," he thoughtfully added, "There are the drummers and the buglers . . ."

However, the topic of discussion had to do with the pipes and we didn't digress from that subject.

Sufficient to say that the military mind might just place the sound of the pipes as being above music and we doubt if any Scot will argue about that.

So let's all get back to our oatmeal, shall we?

The Great Highland Bagpipe

SIR, — On December 9 last an article appeared in a local newspaper under the heading "A New Clan Gathers to the Sound of the Pipes", in which the following sentence was included, "It takes eighteen months to gain proficiency on the pipes" — what a lot of utter nonsense! This is enough to make the MacCrimmons and all the other Old Masters of the art turn over in their graves. The person responsible for making that remark certainly hasn't been around the piping circle, or is incapable of true piping technique to teach the fundamentals of the bagpipe. Some people might be gullible in the piping field, but there are some who know what it takes to make a piper.

I'll quote a paragraph from an article on the Highland Bagpipe which appeared in the Readers Digest, September 1964 issue — "It takes about three days to fashion a set of pipes, about ten years to make a good piper. Only the most dedicated student can hope to master the instrument in less time than it takes to become a neurosurgeon. Truly great pipers are so rare that of an estimated 30,000 players in Scotland, only about 25 are considered first-rate. In all of Canada there are perhaps a dozen good piping teachers, still fewer in the United States".

The late Pipe Major John MacDonald, M.B.E. said, "to the making of a piper, go seven years of his own learning and seven generations before."

To become a Pipe Major in the British Army a piper must take a nine months course at Edinburgh Castle under Pipe Major John MacLennan, M.B.E. In order to be accepted at the castle he must be a good player and if he qualifies, will receive his certificate to become a Pipe Major

Pibroch, the classical music of the bagpipe, takes years of learning and study, thousands upon thousands of people who have played the bagpipe have never reached the standard of being able to play Pibroch. (The big music.)

An Old Master once told me, "some people never learn", he said, with meaning emphasis, "after two years you might play a little, but . . ."

After playing the bagpipe for a good number of years I have failed to hear a proficient piper in an 18 month period.

PIPE MAJOR W. J. HANNAH,
3rd Bn. The Black Watch
R H R of Canada)

Black Watch On Parade

INSPECTING the 1st Battalion Black Watch at Base Gagetown is Major General Roger Rowley who visited the training area during November. Accompanying the general is Major J. A. McDonald, Officer Commanding of "C" Company.

CANADA-67 TATTOO

THE Canadian Armed Forces will play a large part in Canada's centennial celebrations by taking one of the greatest road shows in Canada's history across the nation.

From St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, Canadians will have the opportunity of seeing the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo which will be the principal contribution of the Services to Canada's centennial celebrations. This colourful spectacle will provide the ultimate in military entertainment within the framework of the development of Canada's Armed Forces from their French and British origins to our time.

Scheduled to appear at 40 locations across Canada during 1967, the Tattoo will feature music, pageantry, colour-sweeping spotlights, history, action, comedy, fantasy and variety to provide entertainment, while at the same time making use of a subtle historical line to link the various scenes.

Throughout the performance, authentic costumes or dress uniforms, including the weapons, accoutrements, and the music, songs and drill for the era depicted will be used to portray key and interesting activities of Canada's Armed Forces during the last three hundred years.

The responsibility for putting such an elaborate and tradition-filled production on the road rests with Brigadier C. Arnold Peck and his staff, the D.N.D. Centennial Planning Staff, who are at present devoting considerable effort to research, production of authentic costumes, accoutrements and weapons, the composition of original music and the adaptation of folk songs and popular music to martial arrangements. In addition, a multitude of logistic details, including transportation for the troops, administration, billeting, construction and renting of sets and the setting up of lighting arrangements, to name a few, have to be taken into consideration.

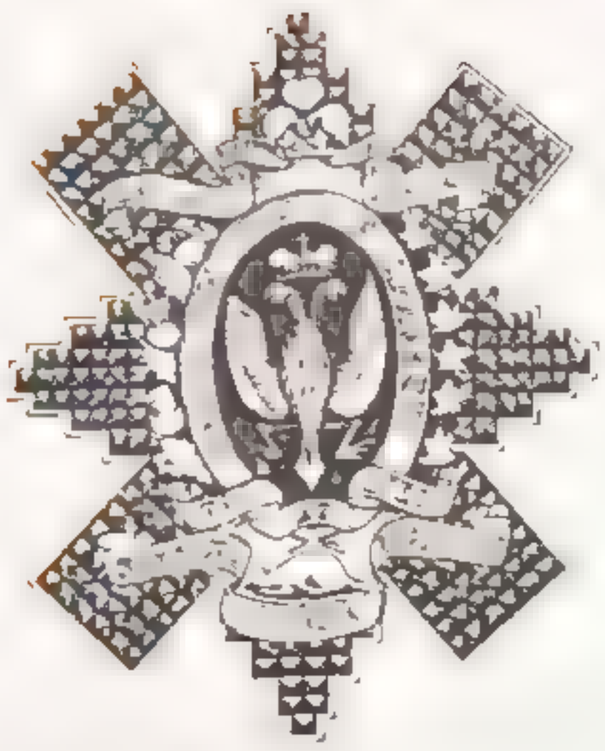
The transportation arrangements for the performers call for two identical trains with a complement of approximately 250 performers each that will depart from a main assembly point in the Trenton-Picton area in April, 1967, and commence the arena shows' schedule. One train will proceed East to Sydney, N.S., for a performance at Glace Bay, N.S., and from there will commence its westward journey. The other train will proceed West after a performance at Barrie, Ont.

The trains will be self-sufficient in that they will include accommodation, messing and recreation facilities for the troops in addition to transporting stage requirements, such as sets, props and auxiliary lighting equipment, plus vehicles to ferry those items from the railway sidings to the performance locations.

On reaching Vancouver, the two trains will combine and, with ad-

Ralph Clark Stone photos

The early military history of Canada will be depicted by soldiers clad in the colourful uniforms of two famous regiments — the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot (left) and Le Régiment de Carignan-Salières, both "regular" units in the armies of Britain and France.



LANARK AND RENFREW REGIMENT RECEIVES ITS COLORS

By MERNIE BLAKNEY
(of "The Observer")

In a tear-prickling ceremony under an Indian Summer sky the old colors of the 100-year-old Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment were retired here Saturday and new colors presented by Governor-General Georges P. Vanier

It was Pembroke's day to bask and preen under the benevolent smile of Canada's kindly and well-loved Governor-General and his charming chatelaine. And Pembroke's citizens turned out more than 2,000 strong to witness the memorable and colorful ceremony honoring a regiment which occupies a unique spot in their hearts.

Governer-General Vanier chose the occasion to remind his audience that Canadians have indeed an identity of which they can be proud—a rich, noble and exemplary identity—which, he warned, it is time Canadians realized

"How often do we hear some nonsense to the effect that Canada has no identity," His Excellency said. "If it has not, how can a nation possibly raise the hundreds of thousands of dedicated warriors ready to fight for it, as it has done twice in the past"

"We have a rich, noble and exemplary identity It is time we Canadians realized this fact"

The Visible Signs

Governor-General Vanier said colors such as those being presented to the Lanark and Renfrew Regiment help identify Canadians, they are "the visible signs of the history and spirit of a regiment 100 years old last Wednesday." Listing its battle honors, he said the colors embody the sacrifice, dedication and courage of the regiment's 130 who laid down their lives and the 400 listed as wounded in two world wars

Centenary Park, often the scene of events of importance in the lives of Pembroke citizens, has nevertheless seldom been the setting for one as impressive as Saturday's. With the Ottawa River providing a sparkling backdrop in the brilliant sunlight, the regiment, its officers resplendent in their Black Watch kilts and gleaming claymores, marched on to the parade ground to the lilting martial strains played by its own Lanark and Renfrew Pipe Band under the command of Pipe Major R. MacKenzie, and The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Band under Captain H C. Eagles

Brigadier John A Gillies, OBE, ED, of Braeside, Honorary Colonel, inspected the regiment and the band

Then, to the moving strains of Auld Lang Syne the old colors, carried by Lieutenants C. J. Thornton of Carleton Place and W G. Irving of Renfrew were solemnly trooped and marched off

An air of expectancy hovered over the park then as the regiment and spectators awaited the arrival of His Excellency and Madame Vanier They arrived at the saluting base under police escort headed by Chief Bert Dickie and Sgt William Fitzsimmons of Pembroke Detachment OPP, and Lt-Col J E Romanuke, Commanding Officer, barked orders for the Royal Salute

Colors Consecrated

The regiment formed a hollow square, the drums were piled, the new colors draped on them, and the consecration service took place under Chaplain-General Lt-Col J. Cardy, MC Senior Chaplain, Major G. R Fortin, MBE, and Honorary Captains E. D Fleming and K. P Bradley

The ceremony of consecration of battle colors goes back to ancient Roman times when standards were worshipped Pope Alexander II is said to have consecrated the banner of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A military order dated 1634 required that the first thing a captain shall do is "to cause his Colors to be blessed"

Following the consecration His Excellency left the dais approached the new color party and presented the new colors to Lieutenants A R Lafrance and M V Langille, both of Pembroke

Governor General Vanier presents the new Queen's Color to Lt A. R. Lafrance of Pembroke.
Photo G J Jackson

The Governor-General addressed the regiment, saying that no ceremony he performs in the name of the Queen gives him more satisfaction than that of the presentation of new regimental colors. Col Romanuke replied, the regiment gave the Royal Salute to the new colors and advanced in review order for a final Royal Salute to the Governor-General

When His Excellency and Madame Vanier had left the parade square the band struck up Highland Laddie, the regiment's own march, and the regiment marched off the parade ground with Brigadier Gillies taking the salute

1928 Ceremony

It has been 38 years since the regiment received its colors at a ceremony in Perth in 1928 when the colors which were retired Saturday were made and presented by the Misses Daw Regimental colors are still made by hand even today and the new Lanark and Renfrew colors were made by an elderly lady in England who works with the College of Heraldry

A regiment's old colors are laid up in a place of honor in another symbolic ceremony Many hang in churches and museums throughout the land. The colors marched off Saturday will be so honored, with the commanding officer of the regiment having the right to decide their final resting place

At a reception in the Royal Canadian Legion Memorial Hall following the ceremony the Governor-General commended Col Romanuke on "today's very good show" and congratulated the commanding officer personally on his great precision and authority. His Excellency said the regiment had demonstrated that its members take their work seriously and observed that it is not always easy to recruit and that at times it may be trying to get the men together

Present strength of the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish stands at 220, while it is allowed a complement of 300 men. A recruiting drive will get under way shortly to bring the regiment up to strength, Major D. J. Selkirk, 2 IC, said today

History of Regiment

The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish was originally organized October 5, 1866, as the 42nd Brockville Battalion of Infantry During World War I the regiment contributed personnel to the 2nd, 21st, 38th, 77th and 80th Battalions Canadian Expeditionary Force and raised the 130th and 240th Battalions of that force

Thursday, January 12, 1967

Colonel Of Regiment Inspects RHC Depot

Colonel J W Knox, MBE., ED., Colonel of The Regiment of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, arrives today to pay a special visit to The Black Watch Depot.

Col Knox assumed the position of "Colonel of The Regiment" from Brig KG Blackader in 1963 and since then has visited Base Gagetown several times. He was last here for a change of command parade of 1RHC in August 1966.

The "Colonel of The Regiment" is appointed by CFHQ, usually for a period of five years. It is his responsibility to foster Regimental esprit - de - corps, and maintain liaison between the regular and militia components of The Regiment.

The Colonel will be entertained by the Depot officers and their wives at a dinner in The Black Watch Officers Mess on the evening of his arrival. A parade will be held at 10 a.m. Friday Jan 13 when Col Knox will inspect The Black Watch Depot. During his visit Col Knox will conduct an inspection of The Depot quarters, observe Depot training, visit the recruits at the mess during lunch, and attend an all ranks party at the Beaver Club.

Col Knox will return to Montreal on the completion of his visit, the evening of Jan. 13.

Thursday, January 12, 1967

MAJOR L. A. WATLING

RHC Depot CO Posted To N.B.-P.E.I. District

Major L. A. Watling, MC, CD has been posted to NB and PEI District as SO2 OP3 and PLANS effective Jan 18.

The new RHC Depot Commander is Major B. E. Harper, CD presently in Ottawa, due to arrive at Base Gagetown shortly.

Following the Second World War Major Watling served as OC 'SP' Coy NNSH with the 1st Canadian Highland Battalion with the Canadian NATO Forces in West Germany.

Major Watling was born in Chatham NB. During the Second World War Major Watling served in the United Kingdom, Italy and Northwest Europe, from '53-'56, at the Winter Warfare School in Fort Churchill, Man. He served as a member of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, from March '56 to Sep '60.

Major Watling served in the Middle East from Sept '60 to Oct '61. On his return from the Middle East Major Watling returned to 2RHC for a short period and was posted to GS Branch AHQ Ottawa where he served until he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot Jan 15 1963.

LONDON BRANCH

The Regimental Plot, Westminster Abbey, Armistice Sunday 13th November, 1966.

Museum Notes

Since the issue of the last notes the following exhibits have been received —

Chronology:—42nd R Hrs, of the late No 2137 Pte John Anderson grandfather of donor, Mr John Anderson 61 Ladybank Drive, Glasgow, SW2

Badges and Buttons:—Two large badges as worn on slouch hats Two small badges as worn on officers' caps, also as lapel badges Two buttons with Kangaroo Motif which were worn by the 42nd Battalion Australian Forces (Capricornia Regt) Presented by Adjutant, 42nd Battalion The Royal Queensland Regt

Other ranks cap badge, with void St Andrew oval, 1902 Presented by Major Henderson, Murray Street Perth, per Major H McL Clark, MBE, RHQ

History:—Outline history of the 42nd Battalion Capricornia Regt., Australia Presented by Adjutant, 42nd Battalion The Royal Queensland Regt., per RHQ

The Rats Remain'—The siege of Tobruk 1941, by J S Cumpston Presented by Secretary, ACT Branch, 'Rats of Tobruk Association,' P O Box 101, Canberra City, Australia

Prints:—Coloured—Uniforms of the United States Army, by H A Ogden, plates I to 44 From 1774 to 1888 Presented by Mr Fred D Sharp, 831 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037, USA.

Coloured—'Comrades, The Last Request', by R Gibb 1854-5 Sgt Duff, 42nd R Hrs, 1815. Sgt Duff later became Adjutant, 42nd) Presented by Major A Crichton Maitland, 2 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, 12

Painting:—Portrait of CSM D Hooks, 'B' Coy, 6 7th Battalion The Black Watch (TA), Doune, by the late Mr McCutchen Perth Presented by Mr Norman Mackay, 10 Ballantine Place, Perth

Water Colour:—2nd Battalion in action at Richebourg, France, 1915 Presented by 'Anonymous' donor

Photograph:—Copy of painting in Fort Ticonderago Museum, USA, depicting the 42nd Hrs attacking the French in Fort Ticonderoga, July, 1758 Presented by Committee, Fort Ticonderoga Museum

Coloured—13th Battalion The Black Watch of Canada, recapturing 'Sanctuary Wood', France, June, 1916 Presented by The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada

Coloured—of the coat-of-arms of the family of Lord Harris Belmont Park, Faversham, Kent, the donor

Coloured—of the model, 'Officer—42nd R Hrs, c 1776,' by C d'O Pilkington Jackson, Edinburgh

Model: Officer—42nd R Hrs, c 1776, by C. d'O Pilkington Jackson, sculptor, Edinburgh. By purchase from sculptor Small representation of the late FM Earl Wavell, PC, GCB GCSI, GCIE, CMG, MC, The Black Watch (RHR) Presented by Commander Ian Hamilton, RN, Kilbride Croft, Balvicar, Isle of Seil by Oban, Argyll

Uniform:—Khaki jacket—red mess jacket and tartan waistcoat pair tartan breeches blue bonnet with diced border and red hackle—Khaki TOS Sam Browne belt—pair of spurs—all of the late Lt-Col Wm A MacKenzie, Hon Lt-Col 2nd Battalion The Transvaal Scottish 1937-46 Presented by Lady Wedderspoon and Mrs I A G Gilies (daughters) Castleton House Eassie Forfar Angus

Medals:—1914-15 Star of late No S 11146 L Cpl S B Henderson, R Hrs Presented by RHQ, The Highland Fusiliers Glasgow

Queen's SA medal and 4 bars—OFS - Transvaal SA 1901-02 Mercantile Marine medal 1914-18—Br War medal 1914-18 all of the late No 5807 Pte John Gardyne, grandfather of donor, Mr A. Taylor, 25 Lilybank Road Dundee

Colour: Piece of Colour believed to be 42nd, 1817 1839 with parts of Toulouse and Waterloo battle honours Obtained by Mr Stanley Paget, Dundee, from the effects of the late Mr McCutchen, antique dealer, Atholl Street, Perth Mr Paget agreed to let the Museum have it (See letter to the Editor)

Documents: Blue folio—containing papers of General Sir Thomas Stirling Bt., 42nd R Hrs. as listed on inside of cover Period 1763-1801 Presented by HE Brig Sir Bernard Fergusson, GCMG, GCVO, DSO, OBE, Government House, Wellington, New Zealand

Sir Bernard Fergusson at the Kranji War Memorial in Singapore.

OPENING OF THE TAY ROAD BRIDGE BY OUR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

ON

THURSDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1966

The Guard of Honour provided by 4/5 BW for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother on this great occasion. The Guard is shown awaiting the arrival of Her Majesty at the Dundee Terminal. The Officers of the Guard are *(Left to Right)* Major A. G. Cambell TD (Guard Commander), 2/Lt J. C. MacLeod (Colour Ensign) and Lt M. A. Payne (Subaltern of the Guard).

The Guard is brought to attention on the approach of Her Majesty's car. The toll booth and the approach road to the bridge are in the background.

After the Royal Salute Her Majesty inspects the Guard, accompanied by Major A. G. Campbell TD, with the CO, Lt Col D. Carnegy-Arbuthnott in attendance.

The Massed Pipes and Drums during Her Majesty's visit to the Newport roundabout on the Fife side.
Photos Star Photos

A view of the Tay Road Bridge looking across from Fife to Dundee. Soldiers of 6/7 BW are seen lining the route.

Her Majesty talks to Major A. H. B. Wedderburn-Bethune, OC Troops on the Fife side of the Bridge.

The route lining troops provided by FFY/SH, 6/7 BW and 433 (Forth) Regt RCT, with the Pipes and Drums of 4/5 BW, 6/7 BW and FFY/SH, march into position before the ceremony.

Thursday, February 16, 1967

COL. W. H. SEAMARK

Director Genera Of Senior Lists

Colonel William H. Seamark 48, of Brockville will be promoted to the rank of brigadier on Feb. 27 and take up the appointment of director general of senior appointments at Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa on April 1

Now director of reserves, he will replace Brig. Douglas W Cunnington, 50, of Calgary, whose appointment as commander of the Canadian Defence Liaison Staff in London, England, was announced earlier

In January, 1953, he was appointed to the Canadian Army Liaison Establishment, London England, where he remained for one year when he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. He was made a member of the directing staff of the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston, Ont., in November, 1956

Vice Chairman

Dr. Lucien J. L'Heureux, 48, of Gravelbourg, Sask., Chief Superintendent of the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment, Valcartier, P Q., has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Defence Research Board

Dr. L'Heureux, who will take over his new duties early in March, succeeds Dr. Robert J. Uffen, named recently to assume the chairmanship of the Board on the retirement of Dr. A. Hartley Zimmerman.

One of the early professional staff members of the Board, Dr. L'Heureux has had wide experience in defence scientific activities, both at DRB's Valcartier research laboratory and in a senior position with the Board in Ottawa

Depot

General

During the past few months four squads have graduated from the Depot and moved on to play their role in Canada's new integrated force. At present there are four squads undergoing their recruit training and a fifth completing its final week of Infantry Group 1 training.

Cpl Corkum of 170 Squad alert on a Recce Patrol during Ex Xanten 8.

Postings, Promotions and Courses

This quarter has witnessed a great number of changes in the Depot cadre. Congratulations is extended to ZM 5578 Major J. A. McDonald on his present promotion to Major. We wish him well in his new part as a Coy Comd in 1 RHC.

ZG 10320 Capt J. B. Wetmore relinquished his job of Training Officer and has been appointed Depot Adjutant.

Lt Paul Filotas has retired from the Canadian Forces and is now teaching at Bishop's Bay School in Quebec.

We welcome Lt Phil Bury and Capt J. T. Golemiec, who have recently arrived from 1 RHC. Lt Bury will command 174 Squad and Capt Golemiec will fill the vacancy of Training Officer.

We congratulate Lt Power and Lt Miller, both Depot Squad Commanders, on their recent promotions.

There has also been quite a shake-up of WO's and NCO's in the Depot. WO1 K. Byron has been promoted to that rank and posted to Camp Wainwright as Garrison RSM. WO2 K. Luttrell has arrived from 1 RHC and replaces WO1 Byron as CSMI. WO2 Luttrell brings with him a great deal of experience, especially in the Method of Instruction department. Sgt "Doug" Dean, our QM representative for the past three years, has received his posting to Kingston, Ont. "Doug" has been replaced by recently promoted Sgt Thomas. Sgt "Big John" Cannon has been posted to St John's, Nfld, as a member of the 1 Staff. Sgt O'Donnell, Cpls Carrigan and Cooper, all of 1 RHC, have been attached to the Depot to assist in training the Infantry Group 1 Course. Cpl Tibbetts has been posted from 2 RHC to replace Sgt Colburn as the Depot Armourer.

Cpl. 'Ed' Dallow has been promoted to an Officer Cadet and is at present undergoing ten months' training at the RCS of I in Borden. Our oldest member of the Depot until recently was Pte O'Neil, who served the Depot well for seven years. He has now been posted to Halifax. Best wishes to you in the future and thanks for seven loyal and productive years here in the Depot. Other recent arrivals were Cpl Francis from 1 RHC and Pte Ryan from 2 RHC.

To all of you who were promoted and posted to and from the Depot, a special Black Watch "Hoy".

Miscellaneous

During these past months the following men were awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration: Sgt Alger, Cpls Campbell, Morris, Warren and Pte Hubbard. Congratulations to all of you. The Depot held its annual Staff Party on the 14 Oct 66 under the management of RSM Cain. During this party, two departing members, Sgt Cannon and Cpl Morris, received the traditional gold Regimental cuff links from the CO, Major L. A. Watling.

The Annual Reunion Dinner was well attended in Montreal on 30 Oct 66. All Depot officers attended with the exception of the Adjutant, Capt Wetmore, who was at the RCS of I qualifying on Capt to Major Part 2 Exams.

First Battalion

General

Two major events have taken place in the past few months. The first was a change of Commanding Officers, and soon after came a change of Regimental Sergeant Majors.

Shortly before proceeding on annual leave Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Sellar, CD, who had commanded the Battalion since 1963, received word that he was posted to Canadian Forces Headquarters in Ottawa. The appointment of the new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Newlands, CD, of Kingston, Ontario, saw him returning to the Regiment after six years of extra-regimental duty.

Due to the dates of the postings and the annual leave dates of the Battalion, it was impossible to have an official handover parade. However, the problem was solved quite readily by holding two parades. A farewell parade for Lt-Col Sellar was held on the 23rd of June and Lt-Col Newlands took command of the Battalion on a parade, the 9th of August.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Newlands was born and raised in Kingston, Ontario, and received his early schooling there. He attended Queens University in Kingston, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in 1947. In May of the same year he was commissioned in the Canadian Army with the rank of Second Lieutenant. From 1947 to 1958 he held numerous appointments, platoon commander with The Royal Canadian Regiment, instructor at the Canadian Joint Air Training Center, Rivers, Manitoba, Staff Captain (A) at Army Headquarters,

Men of 2 RHC Begin Training for Centennial Year

The 2nd Battaloin Black Watch has been named as one of the largest contributors of performers for the Armed Forces Tattoo 1967. Training for the enormous Show on Wheels has already started, with briefing and instruction for those who will form the instructional staff to train 150 men for two of the 14 scenes of the show. The Pipes and Drums of both 1 RHC and 2 RHC will be involved in providing music for one scene, as well as performing in a third and purely musical scene.

All the scenes have an historical connection in providing the Canadian public with military entertainment based on pageantry, music and colourful action packed scenes. One of the scenes which 2 RHC is preparing for is well suited to the Highland Regiment as it involved the Black Watch in Canada of the 1772 period. Audiences will be thrilled to see the colourful uniforms, drills, war whoops and Highland dances and music of that period. Sgt George Ogilvie of Oromocto and Cpl Roy Poole of Base Gagetown are well prepared to take on the specialized instruction for this scene, with the assistance of Pipe-Major Peter Hogg and dancers from the Pipes and Drums of both Battalions.

The second scene for which 2 RHC will train is a fantasy scene involving men trained as toy soldiers to depict a child's idea of how a war should be fought. Capt R. F. MacEachern, the Unit Tattoo Officer, feels that this scene will be one of the most entertaining scenes of the show, and will contribute enormously toward making the Tattoo a huge success. WO II Don Reekie, with NCOs pictured on this page, will be instructors for fantasy scene training.

WO II Reekie and NCOs studying the Fantasy Scene Programme.

CFB CAGETOWN—2 RHC COMMANDER WELCOMED Brig B. J. Guimond, Commanding 3 CIBG, welcomes Lt Col H. J. Harkes, Commanding Officer of 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, as members of his unit leave RCAF Yukon plane at Fredericton Airport after flight home from United Nations duty in Cyprus. Others are *(Left to Right)* Col C. D. Simpson, base Commander, and Lt Col W. J. Newlands, CO 1st Battalion The Black Watch.

Photo Canadian Forces

Thursday, February 2, 1967

Black Watch — **1st Battalion**

Terrorist Sweep Is Exercise Aim

"Acts of terrorism and sabotage by the National Liberation Movement (NPLM) in New Brunswick have multiplied in the past week."

"The Mayor of Jerusalem has been assassinated and the offices of the Daily Gleaner in Fredericton have been destroyed by a thermite bomb!"

This is the background to Exercise "Jack Frost", a 1st Battalion Black Watch exercise which runs from Jan. 31 to Feb. 3.

"Jack Frost" is intended to practise the battalion in the basic drills and procedures of winter operations at the Company Group level.

Emphasis is placed on the defence of isolated areas, patrolling and rapid cross-country movement on foot. All elements of the unit are being exercised with approximately 450 personnel participating.

The recent heavy snowfall has been put to use by the Battalion. All rifle companies and the support weapons platoons have actively engaged in winter training, perfecting techniques and the physical prowess required.

The facilities of the new ski slope at Mount Douglas have been utilized to refresh the ski companies.

"The worst act of NPLM vandalism was the destruction of the Oland's Brewery in St John. Information from a number of sources indicate the People's Democratic Republic of Scotlaland has been actively supporting the terrorist activities of the NPLM. Indeed, the Scotlaland press releases identify the NPLM as the "legimate" government of New Brunswick."

"The security forces of New Brunswick have been increasingly helpless to suppress or even contain the terroist movement. Consequently, the Prime Minister of New Brunswick has requested the assistance of his Western Ally, Canada. The Canadian Government reacted immediately by flying the First Battalion, Black Watch to Oromocto to assist the local forces."

"The Base Gagetowa training area is suspected as the concentration area for the guerrillas. In a surprise move 1RHC occupied the central portion of the Training Area during Jan. 31. Defensive positions were quickly constructed to both dominate the area and to serve as bases for aggressive patrolling to search out and to destroy the guerrilla bands."

Exchange Officer Now Councillor At RMC

Capt. Robert Alden

Captain Robert Alden of Saint John, New Brunswick, has been appointed Assistant Army Staff Officer at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.

He is the son of Mrs. C. E. Bernard, 499 Pleasant Street, Saint John and graduated from St. Malachy's Memorial High School. Captain Alden attended le College militaire royal de Saint-Jean, prior to entering RMC, where he received his commission and Bachelor of Arts degree in 1963.

Captain Alden, a member of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, recently completed a two year exchange posting with the 1st Black Watch, British Army.

At RMC, Captain Alden is a lecturer in the Department of Military Studies as well as being responsible for counselling all Army Cadets at RMC.

OURTOWN

By Al Palmer

The Pipes

We think Our Lawmakers up Ottawa way showed real fine footwork when the bagpipes screamed in protest, don't you?

And timely, too.

Let's take it from the top and review what's what to date in this game of musical chairs that, for whatever else it has or has not done, has taken the spotlight momentarily off the hassle over to integrate, or not to integrate — and isn't that a question?

The overture sounded on the Eve of St. Andrews' Day when every Scot worth the salt in his porridge was either ironing his kilt or inhaling the exhilarating mist of the Highlands in bottled form. If he wasn't he should have.

Now, get this for timing. The Eve of St. Andrews' Day, remember. It was on this day that some minion or other in Paul Hellyer's Defence Department chose to state right out that, in the Army's opinion, a bagpiper wasn't a musician.

Well, now. You can guess the reaction among the Celts when that piece of intelligence became public. Personally we didn't have to guess.

Sitting Around Talking

On that dark eve we had visited a few spas with an old friend, a French Canadian who operates the biggest and, in our opinion, the best restaurant, in the Old Montreal sector.

We got back to our friend's auberge about midnight and were sitting around talking about nothing at all, really, when in strode a mutual friend, a Celt in full regalia — dirk in stocking an' aw.

"How come?" we asked, "St. Andrews' Ball break up early?"

"Ah-h-h," he said, "d'ye ken fellow Celt the news? The pipers are no musicians?"

With that he ordered Drambui all around, put one foot on his chair and the other on the table, raised his glass in a toast and started: "And we are the only race in the world that can trace its ancestry

(Cartoon By Colins

through the pipes . . . a rac driven westward leaving it trace through Europe fro Lochaber No More to High land Brigade at Meger Fo taine to Tel El Kaber to . .

There was more, of course some of it in Gaelic. In an case, when he finished ou Celtic pal threw his glass o the floor. Our friend th restaurateur looked at th shattered fragments of h glassware and added his the pile. It was quite a nigh

But, don't go 'way; late one of the Army's upper bras came up with a statemen saying as far as the servic was concerned a bagpipe rated higher than a musicia and got more pay, too. N slight intended on the nobl bagpipes at all, at all

The Celts thought that on over

Then came the announce ment that the Army has mad the piper a musician. Defenc Minister Hellyer made th announcement himself

On Robbie Burns Day, o course

Of course

Bagpipers Ruled Genuine Musicians

Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 — Armed force bagpipers made the official grade as musicians yesterday in an announcement by Defence Minister Hellyer nicely timed to fall on Robbie Burns Day.

Associate Defence Minister Cadieux later confirmed in the Commons that Mr. Hellyer has reversed a decision of the defence staff to put pipers in a different trade classification than the 900 musicians in the armed forces

The change means an extra $20 a month as the pipers graduate to the same category as musicians

Mr. Cadieux said Burns himself might nave put it this way:

"Their skills and craft hae put me daft,
They've ta'en me in, and a' that;
So pipers now musicians are
Wi a' their blaw and a' that."

His verse borrowed freely from an uncomplimentary reference to women in a verse of the Burns poem The Jolly Beggars, which goes

"Their tricks and craft hae put me daft,
They've ta'en me in an' a' that;
But clear your decks, an' here's the sex
I like the jads for a' that."

Late in the session, Robert Muir (PC — Cape Breton North and Victoria) suggested that a special Centennial stamp be issued this year to honor Burns and all Scots who had helped to build Canada

He said Britain and Russia had issued such a stamp.

Prime Minister Pearson said he would be pleased to consider the idea,

THE MONTREAL STAR, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1967

RECTOR RETIRES: Reverend Canon Dudley F. Kemp retired this week after 10 years as rector of St. George's Anglican Church, Dominion Square. He and his wife were honored at a reception and presented with farewell gifts. H. S Bogart, the church warden, is shown presenting Canon Kemp with his gift while Mrs. Kemp looks on

OPENING OF THE TAY ROAD BRIDGE—THURSDAY 18th AUGUST, 1966

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother with the Guard of Honour provided by 4/5 BW. The Pipes and Drums of 1 BW and the Military Band of 4/5 BW are behind the Guard. The scene shows the setting for the main ceremony in Dundee.

Ph to D. C. Thomson

Balhousie Castle
Perth, Scotland

Dear Cliff:

The article "The Kilt and the Plaid" which appeared in the August 1966 issue of the "Red Hackle", was written by a very fine old Black Watch veteran, William B. Wilson (known by all his friends as "Tug") who was an avid student of the history of the Highlands and of The Black Watch in particular.

He was a frequent contributor to the correspondence columns of the Press on all subjects linked with the lore of the Highlands of Scotland and for a period gave his services as a part time curator to The Black Watch Museum.

He was born at Comrie in Perthshire and joined the Regiment at the age of 17 years in 1909.

He serves as Sergeant in World Wars I and II. He was awarded the Military Medal in 1917 and was badly wounded in both wars.

During his long link of some 57 years with The Black Watch he was Secretary of the Aberdeen Branch of The Black Watch Association for 26 years and he led many visits to foreign battlefields.

He died at his Aberdeen home on Sunday, 7th August, after a long and painful illness which never weakened his wonderful spirit and cheerful outlook on life.

He was laid to rest in Perth on Wednesday, 10th August, when a large gathering of his old comrades and associates were in attendance to pay their last respects at the graveside.

A lament was played by a Black Watch piper.

Yours sincerely,
Stan Allison
Lt. Colonel
Regimental Headquarters
The Black Watch

The KILT and the PLAID

By William B. Wilson

Browsing over past events of our regimental story, the kilt and the plaid has played a prominent part in the spirit of the regiment.

That day of General's inspection in New York State, when many of the Battalion were on fatigue repairing a fort, the fatigue parties, dressed in canvas breeches and leggings, were ordered to return immediately, and with no time to dress regimentally, were told to dress with the Feile Mor over their fatigue dress and occupy the middle rank.

The spirit of showing the tartan was there and the oddity of the occasion must have long remained one of amusement to those who took part.

With the "little kilts" now an item of clothing they were the responsibility of the QM Stores for issue. These kilts had to be made up by the men on receiving the appropriate length of tartan or plaid, as it is known sometimes

On May 21, 1804, at Weeley, regimental orders state: — "the little kilts to be given out and made up with the blue side out. Each company to get a proportion of kilts at 3½ yards, which will be given to the smallest men of the company. Flank companies to get 4 yards for each man. A pattern kilt will be made up for evening parade for the inspection of the Commanding Officer.

The kilts to be charged as follows: — Sergeants—10/7, Privates, who have received 4 yards will be charged 8/11, those at 3½ yards to be charged 7/10½." Officers at this time when on Guard had to wear the belted plaid

Exactly one year later, on May 21, 1805, the QM is instructed to deliver new kilts to the flank companies and to the Battalion in proportion of 50 kilts each company. The kilts to be made up blue side out. The soldiers will observe in making up their kilts, which consist of 4 yards, that there must be eleven plaits and two half plaits in each kilt.

At Gibraltar on December 1, 1805, the regiment parades in plaids and purses. The Gaelic "sporran' is here rendered as "purse". As a matter of interest the late Major Fowler (Jock), who joined the Black Watch circa 1884, always referred to his "purse" while the regiment spoke of "sporrans".

On January 8, 1806, we read: — "The men must get their little kilts washed and turned, they will be made up again with the green side out".

By the middle of May of the same year, on account of the warm weather, the soldiers had to mount all guards in their little kilts, till further orders. Officers Commanding Companies were responsible "that they sell all the plaids and purses of their companies collected and carefully put up in their company's clothing chests with every man's name and number of the company he belongs to."

Gibraltar, June 15, 1806: — "The little kilts to be given out tomorrow and to be made up agreeable to the pattern approved. "The commanding officers of companies will see that the old kilts are made up into a roundjacket for fatigue which will save the expense to the men of a smock jacket which they ought to have agreeable to garrison orders. Any man making away with his old kilt without leave shall be severely punished."

The following prices to be charged for the kilts: — Sergeants, little kilts 2/11½ per yard Privated and Drummers, kilts 2/4 per yard. Music kilts 2/4½ per yard (Music kilts were of the Royal Stuart Tartan).

The regimental tartan after the formation of the Highland Regiment — though known as the Government tartan — conformed to the old Celtic use of colours denoting degree of rank socially — in this three colours denoted an officer or soldier, and the green, blue and black of the Black Watch tartan fulfilled this exactly.

It was not always so however, for Lord George Murray, when Colonel of the regiment, introduced a scarlet stripe to the regimental tartan and a painting showing a soldier of the regiment wearing this variation hangs in Windsor Castle. This variation of the regimental tartan is now known as the Atholl Tartan and its original connection with the 42nd lost.

The hose tartan of the Black Watch was called "Cath Dath" or battle colour and was a cloth of diagonal red and white dice, each dice edged with black diagonal lines woven into the pattern. This pattern continued in the regiment until the darker hose of red and black dice were adopted after the Crimean War. As knitted hose following the original cloth pattern were taken into use, the black diagonal edging went into disuse and the regiment wore hose of white and red checks as is seen worn by other Highland Regiments who did not change over to darker ones.

The delay of the tartan reaching the regiment by August, 1814, would ensure that the Black Watch went into the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo in practically new kilts, and as sporrans were packed away in Company chests for the hot season, and so were not worn in these battles, this gave all a glimpse of the famous Breachan, worn with pride by its wearers, who did so much to build and secure an Empire!

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The Memorial Service for the late Major General The Viscount of Arbuthnott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., is to be held in the South Church, STONEHAVEN, on Wednesday, December, 28th, at 2.30 p.m.
Dress for Serving Officers - No. 2 Dress, Review Order.
Civilian Dress is optional, i.e. Full Mourning Dress, Highland Dress or Dark Lounge suit.

PERTH.
19th December, 1966

RO II,
Regimental Headquarters,
The Black Watch,
(Royal Highland Regiment),
(S.H. ALLISON).

W. B. WILSON, MM

William Buchanan Wilson (fondly known as "Tug") died at his home in Aberdeen on Sunday, 7th August, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude. He was laid to rest in Perth on Wednesday, 10th August, when a large gathering of his comrades and associates were in attendance to pay their last respects at the graveside. A lament was played by a Piper of the Regiment.

"Tug" enlisted in 1908 and he served with the colours, over broken periods, for some 18 years, ten of which were spent abroad either on campaigns in Europe and Africa or on peace-time soldiering in India

Between the wars he lived in Aberdeen and in 1937 he formed the Aberdeen Branch of The Black Watch Association. He traced from far and wide in the Gordon area no less than 73 ex-members of the Regiment, including many distinguished officers. In his capacity as Hon. Secretary to the branch he was dedicated to the service of his members, more especially to the sick and aged in distress and to the widows of ex-members of the Regiment.

He kept alive close-ties with the French and Belgian regiments associated with The Black Watch and he led many visits to foreign battlefields. He was held in high regard by his French and Belgian associates and his enthusiastic liaison work in this connection cannot be adequately praised

Tug", indeed, ranks high on the Regimental ... 'Remarkable Persons' —dedicated soldier, ...er, Gaelic scholar, athlete, shikari ...ty of Comrie, in the land of his Highland ...my forefathers, he enlisted prior to World ...with the 2nd Battalion in India. Thereafter he ...t that war with both regular battalions as a ...wounded and gained the Military Medal

...the 1st Battalion embarked on a peace time tour ...as my Platoon Sergeant; at this difficult period his ...thusiasm ...d soldierly attributes were invaluable ...e of the battalion after the losses of 1914-18.

...rms and athletics was proverbial, whether it was ...cle jump shot and hammer, or just games

...discharged in 1921, but on the outbreak of World ...advance ...ge, he contrived to fight again, this time ...Battalion, and was badly wounded at Cassino.

...returned ...again to the charge and was for a ...f the Regimental Museum where he was indispens- ...what Major Jock Fowler, the first ...carefully listed and stored in 1939

...ned to Aberdeen to resume his role as Secretary ...f the Regimental Association, but he continued ...articles in the 'Red Hackle" and to assist in the ...of items for the Museum

...sorely miss his knowledge and his romantic and ...which along with his courage and endurance, ...to many ...s to the renown of The Black Watch" ...writes "Although I feel sure that many in The ...will want to pay tribute to the memory of the late ...W. B. Wilson, I feel that I must pay a personal tribute ...friend of my family and a very gallant comrade-at-...

In 1916 Tug Wilson was a Platoon Sergeant in "D" Company of the 1st Battalion commanded by my brother, Deb Stewart, who was killed on the Somme on September 26th, 1916.

In 1943 the same "Tug" Wilson was a Platoon Sergeant in "D" Company of the 6th Battalion commanded by me. This, surely, is a remarkable, if not unique, record.

"Tug" was a man of many accomplishments and interests First and foremost he was a soldier intensely proud of The Black Watch. One of the select band of soldiers who enjoyed war and revelled in fighting. This was in large part due to his historical interest, and the background of the descent from the fighting stock of the old Highland Independent Companies, the progenitors of the Regiment.

In addition to his interest in fighting and in history, he was no mean poet, and amongst his works were the following beautiful lines he wrote in 1916 on the death of my brother, which I quote here as I think they are worthy of preservation in the Magazine of the Regiment he loved.

To the Loving and Glorious Memory of our Comrade
Captain WM. D. MACLAREN STEWART
THE BLACK WATCH

"Like mists upon the Mountain tops
Like darkness of the night,
Like radiant rays
Of sunshine days
And Eagle's lofty flight,
Was seen a Celtic Warrior
Who fought for Britain's Weal!
With death itself no barrier
In meeting Steel with Steel!

"Like lightning from the Heavens high,
Like blossoms in a storm,
Like wildest rush
Of water's gush
And Angel's misty form,
Was claimed a Celtic Warrior,
The bravest of the brave!
With life itself no barrier
In claiming Freedom's Grave!

"Like needed fortune out of reach,
Like ships upon a reef,
Like longing wait
At childhood's gate
And listening post relief,
We'll meet the Celtic Warrior
Up in the mystic blue!
For life is no long barrier
Till death's call comes to you!"

A SCOTTISH SCRAPBOOK

T. E. Kempshall, F.S.A. (Scot.), of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, presents his compliments to the Editor and desires to thank him for the kindness shown in sending him two copies of the November number of The Legionary.

The article "The Saga of John McCrae" has now been taken to pieces and has been re-assembled to form two very interesting pages of one of the writer's Scottish scrapbooks. Into these books go all that is Scottish, in the hope that, say, a hundred years from now, those looking at the scrapbooks (as I often look at those of a hundred years past) may feel that there was quite a lot of beauty and courtesy, of kindness and comradeship, of self-sacrifice and humbleness in this mid-twentieth century of ours...

—*T. E Kempshall (sometime of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment), Coventry, England.*

Black Watch Meeting Set

Some 30 surviving members of the 73rd Battalion of the Black Watch will gather to commemorate the 51st anniversary of their departure for the First World War with a dinner at the Queens' Hotel on Saturday, April 1 at 6.30 p.m.

Prior to the dinner, the veterans will gather at the cenotaph in Dominion Square at 4.45 p.m. to lay a wreath in memory of the dead.

"Tug" was an example of bravery to us all. At the age of 50 he contrived (by what means I know not) to be sent in a draft to the 6th Battalion, then about to proceed to North Africa. I met Corporal Wilson, as he then was, on the Ship, and we had many cracks about the First War, my brother, and the "good old days"!

He fought with us throughout the North African campaign, and after the final victory, when on leave, he was knocked down by a lorry in Tunis and his leg was broken. The doctors insisted that he must be sent home on account of his age and his injuries, but they did not know "Tug"! He refused to go home, and somehow contrived to rejoin the battalion in a remarkably short time apparently as hale and hearty as ever

He fought with us through the bitter cold of the Spring campaign in Italy in 1943, his courage carrying him through ordeals in which many a younger man faltered. He was very seriously wounded at Cassino, unluckily by one of our own smoke shells "Tug" was furious. I remember him lying in great pain on a stretcher in the crypt of the ruined Cathedral complaining bitterly, to be knocked out killing Germans was alright, but to be knocked out in this way was, to his way of thinking, all wrong!

This time no power on earth could stop him being sent home, but his spirit was not broken In due course he recovered to lead a full and useful life, collecting Black Watch relics, writing historical articles, acting as Secretary of The Black Watch Association in Aberdeen, and promoting (as many will remember) friendship with the "Amicale"!

Such men are rare in any generation. The Black Watch may be proud that such men have served in its ranks, imbued with complete devotion to The Black Watch

We may truly say of "Tug"

"This is the Happy Warrior, this is he
Whom every fighting man would wish to be."

I can think of no more fitting epitaph Life's barrier is down, and death's call has come to him We are all the poorer."

He is survived by his widow "Bess", and three daughters. To them we extend our sympathy in their loss

REGIMENTAL NEWS

CHANGE OF COMMAND

All of us are sad to learn that Lt-Col Stan Allison is giving up his job at Balhousie Castle, and will hand over control of RHQ next March.

Stan has been the guiding force at RHQ, Balhousie Castle, since its beginning in 1961. During his time he has welcomed literally thousands of visitors, all of whom have come away with that warm feeling of friendliness which he has always imparted. Be they General or new recruit, they are given the same treatment and are welcomed to the home of the Regiment as a father would welcome his son. To Stan is due the praise which is voiced by everyone of the beauty and grandeur of Balhousie Castle today. He it is whom we must thank for the long hours spent in running the Regiment's affairs, and in planning and organising the RHQ and its surrounding gardens The Wavell Gates and the Memorial Gardens are probably his particular joy, and it will probably be in association with these that he will wish to be remembered.

We will miss his friendship and indeed his advice—on and off the Golf Course. To him and Ella, his wife, we say 'Adieu. Don't go *too* far away'.

Lt-Col Malcolm Wallace, his successor, needs no introduction. For the past 2½ years he has been commanding 1 A & SH, so we say to him, 'Welcome back to the fold. It's time you wore the Red Hackle again'.

A PROVOST'S VIEW ON THE FUTURE

Crieff Town Council has hit out at what they call "ill-informed and speculative Press articles on the future of the Highland Regiments—especially the county Regiment—The Black Watch."

In a statement, Provost R. F. Wishart has said: "It has been brought to my notice by Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, Colonel of The Black Watch, that, of recent months, certain articles have appeared in the Press stating or implying that the Scottish infantry is about to be re-organised into two large—Highland and Lowland—Regiments, instead of the eight existing and traditional ones.

"One article in particular, written by Chapman Pincher in the 'Daily Express' on 7 July, 1966, went further and stated that The Black Watch would be a Regiment which would no longer exist as such.

"This, naturally, caused much concern to the Regiment and to all connected with it.

"We in Crieff are proud of The Black Watch, our County Regiment.

"I have been asked to make known to the people of Crieff:—

"(a) That credence should not be attached to these ill-informed and speculative articles which have been published.

"(b) That positive steps have been taken to make the Regimental system work and to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Defence without losing cherished Regimental identities and traditions.

"(c) All Scottish Regiments are sincerely convinced that Scottish Infantry Regiments can best serve the Crown in the foreseeable future by retaining their existing identities.

"My Council is in complete agreement that our Scottish Regiments in general and The Black Watch in particular, with which we are most intimately concerned, should not lose their identities."

THE BLACK WATCH GATHERING

The 81st Gathering was held in the Royal George Hotel, Perth, on Wednesday, 19th October. Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, Colonel of the Regiment, was in the chair

A message was received from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, the Colonel-in-Chief. Telegrams were received from General Sir Neil Ritchie in Canada and from His Excellency Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson in New Zealand

Lord Provost D. K. Thomson of Perth and the Reverend J. A. Williamson, formerly padre of 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, were guests

The following members attended:—

Major-General The Viscount of Arbuthnott

Brigadiers B. C. Bradford, N G. A. Noble, J A. Oliver

Colonels G. W. Dunn, C. M. Moir, G. A Rusk

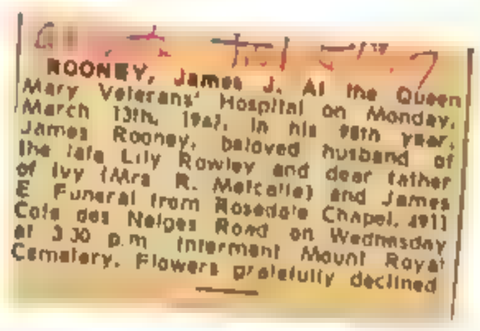
Lieutenant-Colonels S. H. Allison, W. R. Bucknall, D Carnegy-Arbuthnott, J. R. Critchley, J. B. F. Fortune, B. A. Innes, J. E. M Richard, T. L. Rollo, D McN. C. Rose, M. P Stormonth-Darling, C. S. R. Stroyan, M. R. Wallace, A. J. Watt, M. V. A. Wolfe-Murray.

Majors A. V. M. Chapman, H. McL. Clark, I. M. Dickson, The Lord Forteviot, H. Hall, B. M. Hamilton, P. N Hitchman, R. N. Jardine-Paterson, J. J. McKinney, E. S Orr-Ewing, G. M. Osborne, R. F. Peck, R. G. Pollok-McCall, A. D. Rowan-Hamilton, C. A. Scott, N. J. Stewart-Meiklejohn, A. H. B Wedderburn Bethune, H. N. Wilson.

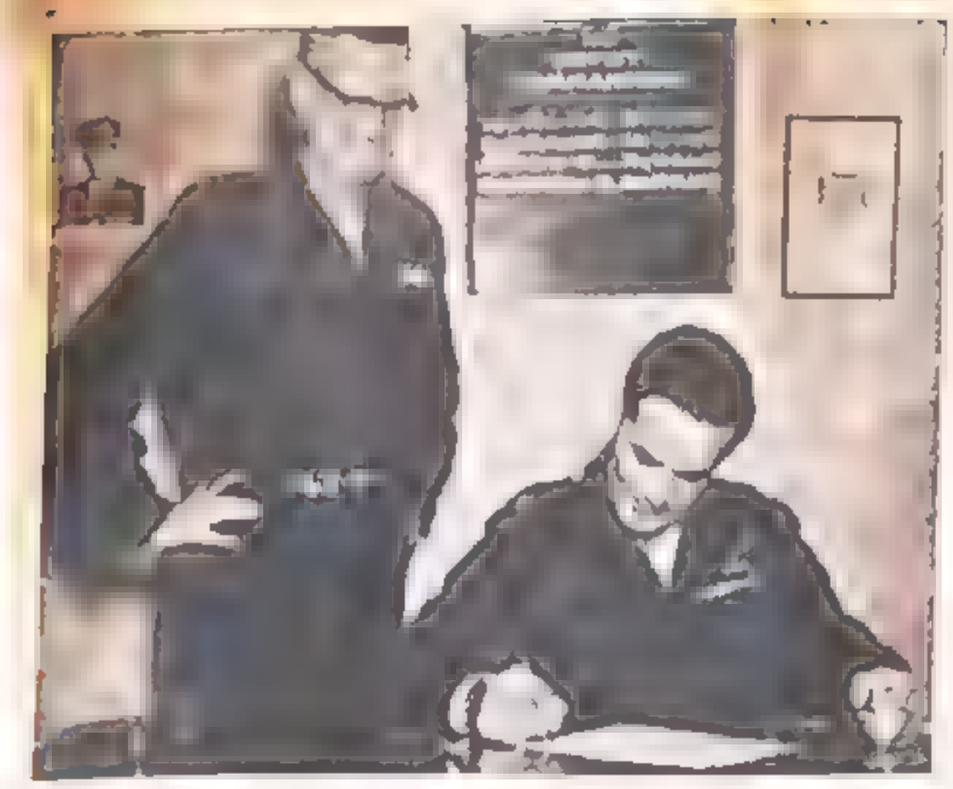
Captains P. W. Barnett, C. B. Innes, G. Paterson, T. G. Usher

Misters D. W. Giles, M. L. Melville

Pipe Major D. Rodden from The Highland Brigade Depot played during the evening



ROONEY, James J. At the Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital on Monday, March 13th, 1967, in his 98th year, James Rooney, beloved husband of the late Lily Rowley and dear father of Ivy (Mrs R. Metcalfe) and James E. Funeral from Rosedale Chapel, 4911 Cote des Neiges Road on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Interment Mount Royal Cemetery. Flowers gratefully declined



MAJOR I A Watling, left, outgoing commanding officer of the Black Watch Depot, looks on while incoming commanding officer, Major BE Harper signs the handover documents of the Depot.

Black Watch Depot Active . . .

Squad Graduates Feb. 8

No 173 Squad spent a busy week preparing for third and final drill tests on Thursday morning The test, conducted by CSM WO 2 KR Luttrell, will involve approximately 80 minutes of complex drill movements

The squad will graudate at 10 a.m., Feb 8 All persons interested are invited to attend The squad will also hold its graduation dinner on the night of Feb 3 The guest speaker is the Depot RSM, WO 1 CW Beacon

The squad finished off its formal traning by attaining an outstanding average of 82 8 per cent in national survival

No. 174 Squad struck off to the wild blue yonder this week on Exercise "Big Banja". This consists of a day and night exercise to acquaint the new soldier with living conditions in the field. This whole caper was topped with a route march of some four miles, each day on snowshoes.

No 175 Squad has finally passed the half-way mark in recruit training They have now completed eight weeks of training and say they feel like "old soldiers" in the unit

No 176 Squad has completed two weeks of training and received its baptism of fire Wednesday afternoon at the 25 metre range

An indoctrination to infantry tasks was later illustrated by a guided tour of the "Power line" through knee-deep snow

Traces of sore feet remain after last week's route march of eleven miles on snowshoes but the squad commander told the press this problem will "clear after a short jaunt down the power line."

The Black Watch soldiers take their first step at becoming Highlanders this week with "fitting out" of spats, sporrans, and

dieed base They weekend to display acquired regalia

New Depot Commander Met Wife While Recovering From Wounds

Major B E Harper, CD, is the new commanding officer of the Black Watch Depot

Major Harper was born in Newcastle on the Miramichi and received his high school education at Campbellton High, Campbellton, N B

Major Harper served in Canada and the United Kingdom in 1940-42, as a private soldier, and a member of the North Shore Regiment. He was commissioned in Sept. 1943.

In 1944-45, he served as a Canadian officer on loan to the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment While serving with this Regiment Major Harper was awarded the French Croix-de-Guerre and the Commander-in-Chief's Certificate signed by Field Marshal Montgomery and general, now president, De-Gaulle of France

In 1949 Major Harper became affiliated with the 1st Battalion PPCLI and served in Korea with this unit in 1952

On returning from Korea, he served at HQ Western Command from Nov 1952 to Nov 1956

Major Harper was affiliated with The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in May 1955. He was posted to the 1st Battalion RHC in Nov 1956, after attending the Canadian Army Staff College, and was stationed with this unit in WERL, Germany from 1959-1962

Between 1962 and Jan 1967, Major Harper served at Headquarters 2 CIBG, Petawama, and at CFHQ in Ottawa

Major Harper was appointed Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot on Jan. 18

He has a son, Gordon, age 17, and a daughter, Jane, age 12 years

Major Harper met his wife Martha, in a hospital in the United Kingdom where she was a nurse and Major Harper was recovering from wounds received in North West Europe

TARTAN TIMES

HERE'S TAE 'IS — WHA'S LIKE 'IS

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE SERGEANT'S MESS

Edition No. 42. February 1967

So you think it has been a long time since this member of the 'Family' wrote to you, well, let us ramble in the past to learn of others who waited long;

14th of July, 1789, Paris, France; a 'Rabble', angry, aroused and storming the 'Bastille'; in the forefront, a wild enthusiast, actor and writer of many stories, a Scotsman, known to many as the notorious Sylvester Otway ('Euphrosyne' 'The Cry of Nature) but much better known in earlier days, to others, as, Jack Oswald of The Black Watch (he gained a lieutenancy by the slaughter of Ticonderoga, thirty-one years earlier than the day of which we write);--- among the many prisoners freed that day, from the most pestilencial cell, in the lowest vaults, subject to the waters of the 'Seine', dripping slime in its dark dank depths, chained to a block of stone, was a human being, old, hair and beard like thistle- down, a living corpse, a man, a long lost comrade, listed those many years past as 'Wounded severely, since missing' in the files and returns from 'Lord John Murray's Highlanders' (The 42nd) was Captain Adam White; --- the moral of this little story---

'Go underground, do not drive;
Use the 'Metro', you'll survive !"

Tartans Criticized: Canadian provincial tartans shown in London recently drew a frosty reception from clan-conscious Scots. The tartans here are Alberta's, left and Quebec's. (CP Photo)

Gazette - 31/67

Scots' Reaction Chilly To Canadian Tartans

LONDON — (CP) — Clan-conscious Scots who treasure the tradition of family tartans are having a bad time of it in the fashion world.

First the French seized upon it, "le tartan" became a wildfire cult, and the boulevards of Paris blazed with multi-colored checks that never graced a highland chieftain's plaid.

Now a Quebec textile firm, Pik Mills Ltd., has bravely plunged into the British market with 11 Canadian-woven tartans designed to represent Canada and the 10 provinces in Centennial Year. They are being made up in Britain into every type of garment from tuxedos to mini skirts.

The tartans, launched at a fashion show in the offices of the Canadian high commision here, are in no way official provincial designs, although one — the "Canada" pattern in red, blue and green — has been chosen as the official tartan for the Pan American Games being held in Winnipeg this summer, and another in red, white and blue has been adopted by the First Canadian Winter Games Association in Quebec.

The colors, taken largely from provincial coats of arms, also are intended to evoke the prairie wheatfields, lakes and forests of Canada's landscape.

On Sale In Canada

Centennial symbolism extends even to the weave of the cloth, each pattern containing two lines of 12 threads to represent the provinces and territories, and the main square of each pattern being woven of 100 threads to signify the anniversary of Confederation.

The tartans, already on sale in Canada, are expected to be in British stores soon.

Fashion highlights of the London show, produced by Canadian born actor Robert Beatty, a native of Hamilton, and attended by High Commissioner Lionel Chevrier, were a trouser suit in green and a blue "Manitoba" tartan and couple of jaunty mini-kirts labelled "Alberta" and "Quebec."

First Scottish reaction was predictably frosty.

Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod said the tartan was "a family thing" and the idea of it designed by someone not even of Scottish descent — the designer is Polish Canadian — was "absolutely awful."

The Lord Lyon King of Arms in Edinburgh, ultimate authority on Scottish heraldry and clan insignia, ruled they are not tartans at all but "trade checks."

Surviving V.C.'s

ACCORDING to the best available information THE LEGIONARY has been able to obtain, the following is an up-to-date list of 22 surviving Canadian Victoria Cross winners — 15 World War I and seven World War II veterans — and one British-service World War I V.C., long a Canadian resident and citizen.

Alexander Brereton, V.C. (W.W. I), Elnora, Alta.
David Vivian Currie, V.C. (W.W. II), Ottawa, Ont.
Thomas Dinesen, V.C. (W.W. I), Hillerod, Denmark.
The Rev. John Weir Foote, V.C. (W.W. II), Cobourg, Ont.
Herman James Good, V.C. (W.W. I), South Bathurst, N.B.
The Hon. Milton Fowler Gregg, V.C., C.B.E., M.C., E.D. (W.W. I), Georgetown, British Guiana.
Robert Hill Hanna, V.C. (W.W. I), Aldergrove, B.C.
Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, V.C., M.C. (W.W. I), Calgary, Alta.
John Keefer Mahony, V.C. (W.W. II), London, Ont.
Charles Cecil Ingersoll Merritt, V.C., E.D., (W.W. II), Vancouver, B.C.
William Henry Metcalf, V.C., M.M. (W.W. I), Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Coulson Norman Mitchell, V.C., M.C., (W.W. I), Beaurepaire, Que.
The Hon. George Randolph Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C.D. (W.W. I), Victoria, B.C.
Thomas Ricketts, V.C. (W.W. I), St. John's, Nfld.
Charles Smith Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M. (W.W. I), Colborne, Ont.
Robert Shankland, V.C., D.C.M. (W.W. I), Vancouver, B.C.
Ernest Alvia Smith, V.C. (W.W. II), Vancouver, B.C.
Harcus Strachan, V.C., M.C. (W.W. I), Vancouver, B.C.
Federick Albert Tilston, V.C. (W.W. II), Aurora, Ont.
Frederick George Topham, V.C. (W.W. II), Weston, Ont.
Paul Triquet, V.C. (W.W. II), Quebec City, Que.
Raphael Louis Zengel, V.C., M.M. (W.W. I), Rocky Mountain House, Alta., and the following British-service veteran,
Handley B. Geary, V.C. (W.W. I), Toronto, Ont.

The Old Bag Becomes A Lady!

GHANA School of Infantry is commanded by Lt Col RA Asari, right, who checks out a training program with Major WJ "Bill" Bailey, 1st Battalion Black Watch of Base Gagetown. A large training team of Canadian Army personnel advise and carry out instruction for the Ghana Army Major Bailey, one of the senior army personnel at the School, will return to Base Gagetown this Spring after two years service in the hot and humid climate of this African nation Outside the temperature was frozen at 100 degrees in the shade

RIFLE practice is a must for an infantryman. Capt. John Hesek, 1st Battalion Black Watch, checks a range setting for a soldier recruit at the Ghana School of Infantry

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

1867 1967

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Gallant Statesman Passes...

GENERAL GEORGES PHILIAS VANIER, Governor-General of Canada, died Sunday at Ottawa and will be buried today in Quebec City. Gen. Vanier was well known to the military units of Base Gagetown and is seen here inspecting a Guard of Honor of the Black Watch when the Queen's representative in Canada visited the Oromocto-Fredericton area last May. Accompanying Gen. Vanier is Major BF Cheney, guard commander. The gallant statesman and soldier lay in state Monday and Tuesday prior to a state funeral held yesterday. The Queen said in a message to Prime Minister Pearson that she and Prince Phillip were "deeply distressed". "We send our deepest sympathy to you and to the Canadian government and people in the loss of this most distinguished Canadian," the Queen stated. Gen. Vanier was outstanding in his service to the nation, winning the Military Cross and Bar for outstanding bravery and loosing a leg a few months before the First World War concluded. See pages 6 and 7.

(Photo by Luke Rowntree)

TOY SOLDIERS: Close to 1,700 persons will star in the spectacular Tattoo when it hits its peak at Expo in mid-summer. Here are some of them weaving an intricate drill pattern in the March of the Wooden Soldiers. The theme of this part of the program is the dream of a sleeping drummer boy that he has become a commander

Tattoo Beats Them All — With 1,700 Stars

Stories by William Wardwell

Photos by Paul Lagace

PICTON, Ont., March 25 — Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

The Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo has hit the road, and it's a sizzler with a cast of well over 1,000 portraying three centuries of military history

Everybody's in the lavish $3,000,000 production, from sinewy infantrymen of the Van Doos to kilted "Ladies from Hell."

There are other ladies too — young things from the navy, army and air force, gowned and adorned as was milady of New France in the middle 1600s

Only a few hundred people benefits as movie and TV shows and music recordings

The two-hours and 15-minutes program of action and pageantry opens with a setting from the New France of 1663, when the dashing soldiers of La Regiment de Carignan-Solières became the first French Regulars stationed in Canada

of a competition in which the winners get a keg of rum

In another scene set a few years after Confederation, a drummer boy who has made the mistake of telling the commander how to run an army falls asleep and in his dream takes over.

Flanders Bloodbath

But it isn't all glamor, heroism and medals

Tattoo brings out the pathos of war after war, each billed as the "war to end all wars"

From World War I, the audience sees steel-hemeted front-line fighters limping away from the bloodbath and rot of Flanders.

For old-timers, there is the

DRILLED SOLDIERS: Son et Lumiere, military style. The erect figure in the spotlight awaits the silhouetted drummer's beat that will electrify him into action

Hornpipe Dances, At 75 Cents Daily

PICTON, Ont., March 25 — Rehearsing for the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo has all the stresses and strains of shooting for a Hollywood movie, says sailor George Maidment

But there's apparently one big difference: the money isn't anything to write home about.

Since February 10, says Sailor Maidment, "we've been getting 75 cents more a day"

He is from Goose Bay, Labrador, and with the RCN

What Happened When They Shut The Beer Taps!

Ever wonder where the word "tattoo" originated?

It dates back, say military

TO DELIGHT THE CHILDREN: The Tattoo will have comedy and slapstick, too. Here are the famous Keystone Cops doing their death-defying act on a motorcycle.

14 Shows —And Two Days Off

The Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo is scheduled for 14 performances at Expo Stadium, starting June 19 and ending July 4

The cast will have two days off: Friday June 23 and Saturday June 24, St Jean-Baptiste Day

All the Expo performances will be in the evenings

The full show, featuring as many of the 1,700-odd performers as space will allow, will go on to Quebec City's Coliseum in mid-July, with four evening performances there from July 13 through July 16, plus a matinee on Saturday, July 15

Earlier there will be arena performances in two other Quebec cities

The "blue train" cast—one of two on eastern and western tours starting a week from now—will perform April 23 and 24 at the Palais des Sports in Sherbrooke, and April 25 and 26 at the Coliseum in Three Rivers.

The blue and red trains are to appear at an aggregate 40 locations from St. John's,

Only a few hundred in the day into the Pictou drill hall for a preview performance this week by a cast necessarily limited to 300 But the brass beamed at the response

The Tattoo will be starring close to 1,700 when it hits its peak at Expo in June-July, and the CNE at Toronto in August-September

The show is a fast-paced succession of blazing-color tableaux, precision marching, ancient cutlass and musket clashes, and flashes and din from modern war

Old-time Royal Navy crews swarm through the air hanging onto ropes and lugging authentic black gun-barrels with wheels to assemble and open fire with.

And modern-day soldiers take a jeep apart and reassemble it in minutes

All Directions

Gymnasts catapult themselves in all directions at once, with only crew-cut hair appearing to stand in the way of skull-to-skull collisions

There is comedy and slapstick, too

Music runs the full gamut, from the poignant Vive la Canadienne to Herb Alpert's Tijuana Taxi

There's the spine-tingling skirl of the bagpipe, and as far as the young are concerned, the only word for the kettle-drummer is "Boyoh-boy"

Speed, strength and agility dominate. Average age of performers, drawn from coast to coast, is 19

"The prime object of the Tattoo isn't merely to mark Canada's Centennial," said Flight Lieutenant Craig Carpenter, a liaison officer with Canadian Forces Headquarters, "but to generate fresh pride in our armed services

"They're highly-trained, eager, and we think they're pretty darned versatile"

The approximately $3,100,000 invested in Canada-67 Tattoo is expected largely to be recouped for the ar

which up to then had had to fend for themselves against marauding Indians

Authoritative sources contend the brown-clad troops, sent out by Louis XIV, were the first to use the flintlock musket

A British garrison comprising members of the Black Watch is featured in a tableau dated 1782. The Highlanders entertain the settlers with the Highland fling, foursome reels and a giant circule dance

To get everything as close as possible to authentic, Tattoo researchers into Canadian life in the 17th and 18th centuries delved into files and museums in France, England, Scotland and the US

The nimble crews of HMS Niobe and HMS Shannon are seen in Halifax in 1812 in a dockyard scene, bringing with them field guns assembled in jig time as part

and the breaking of the Hindenburg Line that led the advance into Germany

The sky is ablaze more often and the sound of devastating bombs is louder as scenes from World War II take over

"I've Got Sixpence," goes the music, and in Britain there's rationing, and Ack-Ack fire. Fighter pilots 'scramble' and there's the noise of the blitzkrieg's holocaust, and homesick soldiers singing Lili Marlene

The grande finale brings the entire cast back for a fanfare by massed bands, a lament by a lone piper and the Last Post by a bugler

The final selection is "March Vanier." It was composed by Captain R. E J Milne and dedicated to the late governor-general, General Georges P. Vanier. His acceptance of the dedication came shortly before his death

hard scenes recalled from 1911 and earlier

Among other things his roles call for him to do the sailor's hornpipe and a drill with wicked-looking cutlasses that swish perilously close to human noses

"It takes quite a lot of practice," says George. "Our own group started rehearsing last September in Halifax

"It's a full eight-hour day and at times it gets pretty tedious

"You have to dance, dance, dance over and over again and the movements of the cutlass hand have to be steady and accurate so you won't lop somebody's head off"

He adds: "I guess it's like any stage show with a lot of people in it. Everything has to be just right, and that means drilling

"I guess it looks pretty good now, but getting it that way was kind of strenuous"

troops

And therein lay the problem — getting them back to their billets at night.

But then somebody had an idea of genius: make the innkeepers shut off the beer-taps

So the closing-time signal came to be given by a drummer, who marched through the streets, beating a call which the Dutch defined as "do den tap toe"

It meant, freely translated into English, "shut off the taps"

Time and usage eventually shortened the phrase to "tap-toe," then to the present word "tattoo"

Time also brought musicians to join the drummer, and tattooes grew into concerts for the entertainment of garrisons

Later, they were performed for royalty, then for the general public.

Winter War For Watch

"BLACK BEAR" tested the skills of the Black Watch Battalion Group when the unit and supporting elements recently confronted nature in all her white glory. Top right, anti-tank platoon members lay their weapon on a target. Left to right: Cpl Malcolm McLean, Pte Blair Small, Pte Brian Whelan, Lt. Col. WJ Newlands, 1st Battalion RHC commander, discusses a new type of camouflage netting with Brig JL Drewry, brigade commander, middle right. At bottom right, Pte Bob Tasco lays line as part of a communications net to Battalion Headquarters. Below, Spr. Austin Lomas fills a pot with snow prior to boiling it into water for shaving and washing needs. During winter water is in limited supply, but mother nature has left plenty of snow about for those who take the care to convert.

PHOTOS BY ROUTLEDGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY
REPORTS
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MARCH, 1967

MONT ST. HILAIRE

Gault House

An Impressive Bequest

On his death in 1958 Andrew Hamilton Gault bequeathed to McGill his 2,285-acre estate of Mont St. Hilaire "with the hope that its beauties and amenities may be preserved for all time to come".

The beauties and amenities of the Gault Donation are evident to all who have seen Mont St. Hilaire rising impressively 1,300 feet above the Richelieu River and have observed its unspoilt natural resources, in woodland, rock and lake. For McGill the donation has provided a magnificent field laboratory in the natural sciences within reach of the campus, while for the public it has been a place of continuous enjoyment and pleasant recreation.

Staff Photo by Morris Edwards

THE VETERANS GATHER: Lieutenant-Colonel Fairfax Webber, left, travelled from Victoria, B C, for Saturday's Black Watch ceremony in the city. He is with Pipe Sergeant John Galt, of the Third Battalion, and Major Henry Morgan.

Pact Endures

Veterans Mark 51st Anniversary

By FRANCIS ALLEN

The warm April sun shone kindly on a group of men at the Cenotaph Saturday as their memories went back more than half a century

They were about 30 survivors of the 73rd battalion, the Black Watch (RHR), who had gathered to mark the 51st anniversary of the unit's leaving for overseas, and gallant service in World War I

The veterans stood quietly to attention as their battalion association president Harold Gardner laid a wreath. One thousand and seventy men had marched proudly to Bonaventure station in 1916, only a few yards from where the survivors stood this weekend.

The shrill, haunting notes of a bagpipe also recalled to memory the winter of 1916-17, and the snowy slopes of Vimy Ridge, when a commemoration pact had been made which still endures

According to the terms of that agreement a silent toast would be raised annually at an anniversary dinner in memory of those killed on the battlefield, and those who have died since.

It was also agreed, just before some very heavy fighting, that the toast would be raised so long as there was one man left to hold a bottle

After the Cenotaph ceremony the veterans moved to the Queen's Hotel for their dinner, and their exchange of memories. Among those attending was Lieutenant-Colonel H Fairfax Webber, former quartermaster captain of the battalion. He had come from Victoria, B C. to attend the anniversary for the first time in a decade

Missing for the first time in a few years was Major-General F. F. Worthington, "a very brave corporal" in World War I, who is in hospital. Members said, however, they expected and hoped to see him next year

The battalion was raised mainly in the Montreal and Ottawa areas, but received reinforcements from Ontario and the Maritimes. It served as part of the fourth division's twelfth brigade at Ypres, the Somme, and Vimy Ridge, before being broken up for reinforcements

Average attendance for many years after World War I was about 400, but the numbers gradually dwindled year by year to about two dozen, until last year when more than 60 members came to mark the 50th anniversary of the historic departure. This Saturday, there were about 30 in attendance

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

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FEDERALS FOOT 85% OF BUDGET

See Page

An Exchange Of Ideas

NOT all was spit and polish when Lt. Gen. WAB Anderson of Mobile Command inspected the 2nd Battalion Black Watch this week. Here the general chats informally with members of the battalion's highland dancers. The highlanders showed the general some of the dances they will do when they join the Military Tattoo next May in Victoria, B.C. This encounter took place in the Black Watch Drill Hall.

Mobile Chief Inspects 2RHC, Explains Policy

Personnel of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch saw their commander this week while training in the field marching on parade and sipping tea at coffee break

Lt Gen WAB Anderson, commander of the largest combat force in the Canadian Armed Forces visited Base Gagetown to meet watch and speak with the troops under his command

Occasion was the annual inspection of 2RHC and the visiting general was concerned with the combat readiness of the battalion that has already served in Cyprus and Germany

The main portion of Lt Gen Anderson's inspection came Tuesday, the first day of Spring. Despite the occasion mother nature kept Base Gagetown wrapped in her blanket of winter

Lt Gen Anderson commander of Mobile Command, arrived Monday at Fredericton Airport and was met by ranking officers of Base Gagetown and the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group

This is General Anderson's second visit to Base Gagetown as commander of Mobile Command since his appointment on July 1st to commander

Tuesday morning he inspected the 2nd Battalion clad in combat clothing and carrying their personal weapons. After the inspection, Lt Gen Anderson said the purpose of his visit was to get better acquainted with the battalion, and the soldiers to get better acquainted with their commander

Later he visited the men's Red Hackle Club at coffee break and answered many questions on the ever changing Canadian Armed Forces. Questions ranged from "unification of the Armed Forces", to pay increases and from promotions military quarters to combat training in the Armed Forces

Lt Gen Anderson's busy schedule included a demonstration performed by 70 - members of the 2nd Battalion's highland lancers part of the military tattoo, who are scheduled to meet their counterparts on the tattoo teams at Victoria, B C in Mid May

In the afternoon Lt - Gen Anderson had luncheon at the Sergeants Mess, followed by an inspection of the battalion's training and transport

Lt-Gen Anderson left Fredericton Airport for his Headquarters in Quebec Wednesday morning

Lt - Gen Anderson began his military career at the age of 13 when he joined the Frontenac Regiment while a student

He resided in New Brunswick as a youth while his father Major General W Anderson, was commanding Military District No 7 During this period he attended Rothesay Collegiate, graduating in 1931

From 1932 to 1936, he attended Royal Military College where in 1936 he was commissioned in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

After the Second World War he held several staff appointments at Canadian Military Headquarters, Director of Canadian Army Staff College, Commander of Western Ontario Area, Commander of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Western Europe, Vice Adjutant General, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Commandant of the Royal Military College

In 1962, he was promoted to the rank of major general and became the Adjutant General of the Canadian Army. In October 1965, he was appointed Deputy Chief Reserve in which appointment he remained until taking over Mobile Command as commander in July 1966

The Montreal Star

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1967

Staff photo by John Daggett

JOAN WINS A FIRST: Joan Sabler, of Dunrae Gardens School, is congratulated by SPCA president Alex MacLaurin on poster which won her first prize in her age group

Brig. K. G. Blackader Dies At 70; Funeral Tuesday

April 27, 1967

BRIG. BLACKADER

Brig. Kenneth Galt Blackader, CBE, DSO, MC, ED, CD, who served 47 years with the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, died yesterday at the age of 70

Born here in 1897, Brig. Blackader was educated at Lower Canada College and McGill University. In 1916, he enlisted as a lieutenant with the First Re-enforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (now The Black Watch) and was sent overseas to serve in France. He was awarded the Military Cross

Wounded at Canal du Nord in 1918, Brig Blackader returned to Canada He rejoined The Black Watch and, in 1938, became regimental commandant with the rank of colonel.

Following the First World War, Brig. Blackader joined McDonald, Currie and Co. as an accountant. He received his degree in chartered accountancy in 1923 and was made a partner in 1925. In 1960, he became a consultant for the firm

In September, 1939, he reverted to the rank of lieutenant colonel to take command of the First Battalion of The Black Watch In August, 1940, he took the Battalion to Britain following service in Canada and Newfoundland

He was appointed commander of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade with the rank of Brigadier in 1942 and commanded the brigade in the D-Day assault on the Normandy Beaches, June 6, 1944 He also was acting commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division in France.

In 1945, he was appointed commander of Canadian Repatriation Units and returned to Canada the following year He was awarded the DSO, CBE, Chevalier of Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with Palm; and was mentioned in despatches.

After the Second World War, his connection with the Black Watch continued. He succeeded the late Col. G S. Cantlie as honorary colonel of the Regiment in 1951. The following year, he was appointed colonel of the Regiment with the raising of two regimental battalions for service in the regular army

As colonel of the Regiment he had the honor of welcoming Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, when she presented The Black Watch with its new colors here in 1962

Brig. Blackader served as vice chairman of the Joint Hospital Fund Committee in 1952 and later was honorary treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital where he was instrumental in obtaining a considerable number of government grants for the hospital.

Brig. Blackader married Gertrude Vivien in 1945.

He was a member of the Mount Royal Club, St. James Club, the Royal Montreal Golf Club, the Montreal United Services Institute, the Montreal Raquet Club, and the Canadian Legion.

He is survived by his wife a son Charles, and a daughter, Bridget.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday in St James the Apostle Church at the corner of Bishop and St Catherine Sts

BLACKADER, Brig K.G., CBE, DSO, MC ED, CD At the Montreal General Hospital on Friday April 28th 1967 Funeral from Church of St James the Apostle on Tuesday May 2nd at 2 p.m. No flowers by request Donations to the Montreal General Hospital will be gratefully acknowledged

Brigadier Blackader Dies in 70th Year

Brigadier Kenneth G Blackader, CBE, DSO MC, ED CD, one of Canada's most distinguished soldiers, died here yesterday He was in his 70th year

A funeral service will be held at 2 p m, Tuesday in St James the Apostle Church The body is at Wm C Wray, 2075 University street

Brig Blackader was the retired Colonel of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada a post he assumed from 1958 to 1963 when he retired after a 47 year career with the regiment.

He was a governor and member of the Board of Management and honorary treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital He was also a governor of the Montreal Children's Hospital and the Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital

Brigadier Kenneth Blackader

Born in Montreal and was educated at Lower Canada College and McGill University

Brig Blackader began his business career in 1919 when he joined the Montreal chartered accounting firm of McDonald Currie & Co, and remained with the same firm through the years as a partner and in 1960 was made consultant.

His army career began in 1916 when he enlisted as lieutenant with the 1st Re-inforcing Company of the Black Watch and went overseas to serve in France with the 13th Canadian Battalion, RHC

He was wounded at Canal du Nord in 1918 and was awarded the MC medal in 1918 He returned to Canada the following year and rejoined the Black Watch. He was successively Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and OC 1st Battalion from 1934-38

In 1939 Brig Blackader reverted to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel to take command of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch, leading the battalion to England in 1940 He was appointed OC of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade with rank of Brigadier in 1942

He was in command of this brigade in the D-Day assault of the Normandy Beaches and also commanded the 3rd Canadian Division in August of that year

He reverted in the command of his own brigade and returned to England

There he took over the command of the training of all infantry reinforcements for the Canadian Army and was later appointed commander of Canadian Repatriation Units

Brig Blackader returned to Canada in 1946

He was awarded the DSO in 1944, the CBE in 1946, the Chevalier Legion of Honor the same year and the Croix de Guerre

Brig Blackader was a member of the Mount Royal, St. James's, Montreal Golf, Montreal United Services Institute, the Montreal Racquet Club and the Canadian Legion

He is survived by his wife, Gertrude Vivien, the daughter of the late Sir Charles S. Swan; a son, Charles and a daughter Brigitte

Comment

Brig. K. G. Blackader

There is no title so time honored or more rarely awarded than that of "Father of the Regiment" But that title was earned in the fullest sense, by Brig. Kenneth G. Blackader.

He had joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada when a youth, just out of Lower Canada College. He saw service with the regiment, was wounded at the battle of Canal du Nord in 1918, and awarded the Military Cross

But this was only the beginning of his long connection with the Black Watch The years between the wars were a time when indifference to defence was widespread, and many failed, or refused, to see the rising menace of facism, and thought that talk of peace would give protection from armed and aggressive evil

Brig Blackader in those years was one of the dutiful few who kept the tradition of service alive, and did all in his power to nurture the training and spirit that would again be put to the test. By 1934 he was commanding the 1st Battalion, with the rank of lieut.-colonel.

His aim was not merely to keep up the training in some form but to set standards of exacting proficiency. So efficient did his battalion become that shortly before the Second World War, it three times won the trophy for efficiency in Military District 4

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he took his battalion overseas to Britain. There again he proved his capacity for training his men. On D Day he commanded the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Invasion of the Normandy beaches. For his part he won the D.S.O. And there is one sentence in the citation that summarized the very character of the man: "Without regard to his person, he visited all his units and by his word and deed was an inspiration to his command." A series of other important appointments followed, and he did not retire from the Active Force till 1949

But long years of service to his regiment still lay ahead He was appointed colonel of the Black Watch in 1951 and was charged with the responsibility of raising two regimental battalions for service with the regular army

There is one day that will always stand out particularly in the history of the regiment It was the June day in 1962 when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, presented the Black Watch with its new colors And in that brilliant sunlit ceremony "the Father of the Regiment" seemed to stand as the very symbol of what it had meant, and the service it had performed.

In his civilian life Brig. Blackader had the same sense of duty. He served faithfully on a number of committees and boards, but played his greatest part as the honorary treasurer, through many years, of the Montreal General Hospital. There he gave freely of long hours to meeting the hospital's problems and advancing its growth

There are not many men whose lives are an example to others. But the life of Brig. Kenneth G. Blackader will remain as an example of what the life of service can mean, when carried out by a man whose values were clear and straight, and never wavered.

EDITORIAL

Cyprus

The 1st Battalion continues to maintain its reputation for "Keeping the Peace" in Cyprus The latest report concerns an incident at the Turkish Cypriot village of Mari, just off the main Limassol road, 37 miles from Nicosia, where Turkish forces and a Greek National Guard patrol were involved in a severe clash

Troops of the Battalion were moved into position between the two sides, an unenviable task but typical of those carried out by the Watch during the past few months A full report of a previous action at Kophinou appears in the 1st Battalion notes on page 15 The Colonel of the Regiment visited the Battalion during this period and was able to visit every section, platoon and company post, bar one

The Phoenix

The 51st Highland Volunteers, commanded by Lt-Col I R Critchley, was born on 1 April, 1967 (all fools day) Details of its organisation are contained in an article on page 9 As will be seen it is no small command, with eight companies stretching from Wick to London If one transposed the spread on a map of Europe, there would be one company at the outskirts of Berlin, another at the outskirts of Paris, a third at the Harz mountains and a fourth in Antwerp, while Battalion HQ and two companies would be in the Bielefeld/Minden area Some parish!

The Battalion (less one company and one platoon) are going to Camp from 1 to 15 July at Sennybridge in South Wales, where among other things they hope to practice their operational role which is to provide reinforcements for BAOR in the event of emergency

"D" (Gordon) Company, with one platoon of "A" (BW) Company, is to spend a fortnight in Germany from 24 July to 5 August with 1 BW at Vogelsang (so well known to many of us) and Minden It is also planned that this party will spend two days with 1 Gordons and a weekend with the London Scottish Company in London!

Other events on the calendar are an expedition to Norway for a party of seventy men, and a full scale review of the Battalion by Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein on the North Inch, Perth during the 51st Highland Division reunion on 7 October, 1967 It is obvious that life in the Volunteers is going to be full of excitement and interest. They have a vital job to carry out in the interests of the nation and we wish them all the luck in the world

They already have over 1000 all ranks on their books and recruiting is going ahead well

Regimental Headquarters

Lt-Col Malcolm Wallace has now taken over from Lt-Col Stan Allison at RHQ

Transvaal Scottish

We look forward to receiving details and photographs of the Presentation of and Trooping of the new colour which takes place in August

Editorship

Lt-Col Bruce Fortune, who has been editor for the past 21 years, will hand over this onerous office to Lt-Col Wallace with effect from the next issue The present editor wishes to thank all contributors and regimental sub-editors for their cooperation during his period of office

THE OFFICERS' MESS

MESS NOTICE April 17th, 1967

"THE EVENT OF THE YEAR"

Your Mess is happy to announce the holding this year of a Centennial Ball on 27 May 67. In keeping with the occasion it is intended to make this one of the more elaborate and enjoyable functions in the history of the Regiment.

For this occasion it is expected to have members of the 111th Infantry Regiment from Philadelphia and the 48th Highlanders from Toronto as our guests.

Further notices will follow giving you all the necessary details; so put this date down on your calendar as a must for this year.

FRIDAY LUNCHEONS

These are proving to be a popular function and so you are invited to make up a party to enjoy the friendly familiar atmosphere of your Mess and start the weekend off in the right mood.

Yours truly,

G. CARTER, LIEUT.

SECRETARY.

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL THE VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOTT, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, JP, COMD LEGION OF MERIT (U.S.A.)

Colonel G. A. Rusk writes:—

General Keith Arbuthnott died suddenly on 15th December 1966, at his home, Arbuthnott, at the age of sixty nine, and he is survived by Lady Arbuthnott, three sons and a daughter. He led a most active and useful life, and was prepared to continue in the service of Country, County, the Regiment and in many other spheres. So, to all of us who knew him, the sudden cessation of his outstanding worth was untimely, and our sympathy extends to his family.

His military career, of some forty years, culminating with the appointment of Colonel of Regiment, commenced in 1915 when he was gazetted 2nd Lieut—via Fettes College and Sandhurst. Joining the 1st Battalion in France in September, 1916, he fought with them till April, 1918, when as Coy Commander of "C" Company he was wounded in the German attack on Givenchy, and became a prisoner of war. It was no mean feat to serve eighteen months in the front line trenches in World

Major-General The Viscount of Arbuthnott, CB, CBE, DSO, MC.

War I, in the course of which he was awarded the Military Cross. After the armistice he rejoined at Aldershot in the newly re-formed 1st Battalion which embarked on a peace-time tour of India in 1919.

Soldiering in India, firstly at Allahabad then at Quetta, was delightfully refreshing after the precarious existence in the late war, and 'Buthers', as he was domestically known in those early days, took full advantage of the facilities for sport and games at which he was adept. In 1924 he was promoted Captain and that year married Miss Ursula Collingwood.

Having passed the Staff College, his subsequent staff appointments and elevation to higher command deprived us somewhat of his company regimentally. However, he returned to the fold in 1933 as Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion at Colchester for two years. Thereafter, staff appointments at the War Office and as Brigade Major occupied the next three years, but he again returned to the 2nd Battalion in Palestine for some months in 1938, long enough to gain the DSO in pursuit of 'Cozlebarts' (Arab rebel bands). Promoted Major in 1938, he went as GSO 2 to the Staff College until 1940, when he was appointed T Lieut-Col to the 6th Battalion. Rapid promotion followed him beyond the regimental ken, viz.—Colonel, General Staff British Army Staff, Washington, BGS I Corps District, Commander 11th Inf Bde, Italy, 1943-44, Commander 78th Div, Italy 1944-46. By now he had attained the rank of Major General and had been awarded the CB and CBE.

After World War II he was appointed Chief of the British Military Mission, Egypt, and in 1947 Chief of Staff, Scottish Command. Finally, after commanding the 51st Division from 1949 till 1952, he retired from active soldiering. Returning yet once again to the regimental fold he became Hon Colonel of the 6/7th Battalion for the next eight years, thereafter attaining the regimental summit as Colonel of The Black Watch, 1960-64.

He was for seven years County Director of the Red Cross for Angus and was Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire from 1961.

Other tributes: -

B. A. I. writes of service in India—"My first recollections of Keith was two days after my arrival in Quetta in 1925 to join the 42nd, when I saw him win a very exciting Point to Point in clouds of dust which enveloped everything there. I also remember playing hockey and rugger with him, games at which he was sufficiently skilled to represent the Regiment.

Later on, I think at Dehra Dun, where there was some very good shooting run by the 2nd Gurkhas, we often used to enjoy their hospitality. Keith was a very good shikari and he made other expeditions to both Kashmir and the Central Provinces. At Chakrata, a hill station, where we played a restricted but none the less enjoyable polo, Keith was one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

Always very shrewd and capable, he passed the Staff College examination with flying colours without having any special leave for study and seemingly without making any of the hard slogging normal to others. He was cut out to go far and it was shortly after this that he entered the Staff College.

J. A. M. S., a TA Officer of 6th Battalion The Black Watch, writes:—

Keith Arbuthnott commanded the 6th Battalion from late 1940 to late 1941. He was an outstanding CO and was tremendously respected by all ranks. He was a strict disciplinarian and did not suffer fools gladly. If he gave an order it had to be obeyed to the letter, and he expected and got the best out of everyone. Keith was not at his best at breakfast and everyone in the Battalion HQ Mess avoided him if they could until later in the day! He certainly never courted popularity, but he inspired complete confidence and the Battalion was very proud of him. There was no man with whom we would rather have gone into battle than with 'Buthers'.

The 6th Battalion owed a great deal to him, for he was a superb training officer and he laid the foundation for the making of the efficient fighting unit that we became. He was a shy man and not easily approachable to the younger men, who were a little frightened of him. He was nearer my age and personally I found him always approachable and charming.

General Sir Neil Ritchie, Colonel of The Black Watch, 1950 to 1952, writes:—

Because he had become in recent years the most important and solid cornerstone of The Black Watch edifice the world over, Lord Arbuthnott's death has come as a very great loss to the Regiment.

Though he had completed his tenure as Colonel two and a half years ago, he was still one whose help and advice was eagerly sought and generously given on the many major problems which have confronted the Regiment in this era of change. If for no other reason, and there are many, his wise counsel and his influence will be sadly missed, but we in the Regiment should look back and count our good fortune with thankfulness that we have benefited by his influence in our affairs over so long a period.

Keith Arbuthnott was an outstanding regimental officer both in war and peace, an individual of high singleness of purpose, determination and courage, both moral and physical, one whom men would follow in moments of crisis and danger, and this is surely one of the greatest qualifications of leadership. Furthermore, he was outstanding as a staff officer and above all, as a commander in battle. He stood for no compromise

REGIMENTAL NEWS

MEDAL OVER VC TO THE BLACK WATCH

The Victoria Cross that will not reach the auction room was won by Sergeant David Finlay, 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), in France on May 9, 1915.

His family decided to hand it over to the Regiment, and Mr James Finlay, 9 Rigys Place, Cupar, Fife, and members of the family came to the regimental headquarters of The Black Watch at Balhousie Castle, Perth, on Friday, March 17, formally to hand over the VC and other medals.

The medals were received on behalf of the Regiment by the Colonel of The Black Watch, Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker. Men who served with Sgt Finlay were invited to attend the ceremony.

When the then L/Cpl Finlay won his award, the citation read: "For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty, on the 9th May, 1915, near Rue du Bois, when he led a bombing party of twelve men with the greatest gallantry in the attack until ten of them had fallen. L/Cpl Finlay then ordered the two survivors to crawl back and he himself went to the assistance

From left—**Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, Lt-Col S. H. Allison, William Finlay, Markinch; James Finlay, Cupar (who presented the medals).**

of a wounded man, and carried him over a distance of one hundred yards of fire-swept ground into cover, quite regardless of his own personal safety."

Lance Corporal Finlay was promoted Sergeant and moved with his Battalion to Mesopotamia, where it arrived on December 31, 1915. He was killed on January 21, 1916, in the first assault on Hanna during the fighting for the relief of Kut.

In the history of the Regiment it is recorded: "Sergeant Finlay died fighting with the same cool courage that had won him his Victoria Cross on 9th May, 1915, in France."

FAREWELL PARTY FOR LT-COL S. H. ALLISON

On Saturday evening, 18th March, 1967, about sixty close friends of Stan Allison gathered at RHQ, Balhousie Castle, to bid farewell to him on his retirement and handing over of command to Malcolm Wallace.

The Colonel of the Regiment presented to Stan a cheque for the amount subscribed by his fellow officers and friends to mark his completion of almost fifty years' service with the Regiment.

ON PARADE

When the GOC-in-C Scottish Command, Lieut-General D. B. Lang, handed over a £5000 cheque at Whitefoord House, Edinburgh, recently, it provided one of the rare occasions, nowadays, when the veterans parade in their bonnets and scarlet coats and medals.

The cheque was presented on behalf of the Army Benevolent Fund as a contribution towards the modernisation of the residences, which house veterans of all three services.

The oldest man on parade was 95-year-old John Millar. A former private in the Black Watch, he is a survivor of Highland Brigade action at Magersfontein, South Africa, in 1899.

PRESENTATION OF PIPE BANNER TO THE QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Early in January, Colonel Allison informed me that the banner donated by the WOs and Sgts' Mess of the 1st Battalion to Queen Victoria School was ready and that the School had requested that if possible could a member or ex-member of the Mess present it.

I was honoured to be asked to do this and Sunday, 5th February, was the date selected.

Arriving at 1130 hrs I met the Commandant, Brigadier M. R. J. Hope Thomson, DSO, OBE, MC, and RSM Lowdon, who explained the procedure.

A short service was held in the School Chapel at which the colours were carried to the altar, one by Colour Cpl Evans, son of Sgt Evans. After the service the School paraded on the

Boy Richard Cowie, son of Sgt D. J. Cowie, 1 BW, with the Pipe Banner presented from the Sgts' Mess to Queen Victoria School.

square and the Commandant explained the gift to the School. Piper Cowie, son of Sgt Cowie, came forward and the banner was fixed to his pipes.

I accompanied the Commandant to the Saluting Base and the School marched past, during which I saw the sons of Lts Playle and Shepherd, CSM Bowden and S Sgt Barr, in addition to those already mentioned.

Moving to the Commandant's office for drinks, I was introduced to the Headmaster, Lt-Col Reid, RAEC, and members of the staff. I then adjourned for lunch with the RSM, RQMS, Pipe Major and Drum Major and also ex-Sgt "Gammy" Martin, who is on the School civilian staff.

This visit to the School was all the more interesting as the previous week some of the boys were shown on the BBC TV "Hymns of Praise" from Dunblane Cathedral.

We in the 6/7th are also linked with the School by the affiliation of the Cadet Unit to the Battalion by which we assist in training, as ex-PSIs will remember.

A. WHITE, RSM, 6/7 BW

A SON OF THE REGIMENT SPENDS HOGMANAY IN CYPRUS

This year, Hugh Rose, of Huntingtower House, Perth, spent a winter holiday with a difference—serving with the United Nations Force in Cyprus

Hugh, aged 20, is a student at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he is reading geography for an honours degree He is also a Second Lieutenant in The Black Watch, and one of the first infantry officers to go to university under the Army's new scholarship scheme for officers After passing his tests, he was commissioned into the Regiment and is attending university as a fully paid, serving Army officer When he has taken his degree, he will join the First Battalion and complete his military training In the meantime, he spends part of each vacation on military duty

H. Rose on set.

This year, as the First Battalion are now part of the United Nations Peace keeping Force in Cyprus, he found himself doing duty with the "Jocks" of "D" Company, who are responsible for a 600 square mile area in the South-west corner of the island centred on the town of Ktima With them he has been on outpost duty, serving on isolated posts in the rugged foothills of the Troodos Mountains where detached sections watch over remote and lonely villages He has also done duty patrolling the bustling market town of Ktima, which at one time was the scene of bitter strife between Greek and Turkish Cypriots

An ex-Glenalmond schoolboy, before going to Cambridge, Hugh spent eight months as a professional hunter with the New Zealand Forestry Service—work which enabled him to indulge in his favourite hobby of shooting Now a keen member of the Cambridge University Rifle Association, he was Captain of the College Rifle Team at Glenalmond

By joining The Black Watch, Hugh is carrying on a family tradition. His father, Colonel David Rose, commanded the First Battalion in Korea, where he won a bar to his DSO and in Kenya Before retiring, he was Chief Instructor at the Small Arms Wing of the School of Infantry at Hythe

Of his stay in Cyprus, Hugh says, "The part I enjoyed most was delivering sweets and chocolates, collected by the 'Jocks', for the poor and sick children of the area Some of the outposts had saved their rations for weeks Their kindness was greatly appreciated by the locals—especially the children!"

STORY OF A FIGUREHEAD

A ship's figurehead in the form of an officer of the Black Watch in full dress uniform which remained buried under the sea in a Norwegian fjord after the ship which it adorned was bombed and sunk by aircraft of the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm is now displayed above the entrance to the passenger office of a Norwegian shipping line (Fred Olsen & Co) in London's Regent Street

The story of the figurehead is told in detail on a panel displayed beneath the figurehead This says —

"Why a figurehead in Regent Street? Though not very old, the figurehead above this doorway has had a chequered history, and we like to think of it as a symbol of the connections between Britain and Norway

"Just 30 years ago the Norwegian sculptor, Ornulf Bast, was commissioned to design this figurehead for Fred Olsen Lines' new motor liner 'Black Watch', one of two ships to be built for the passenger service between Newcastle and Oslo which Fred Olsen had operated since the turn of the century

"The first of the sister ships, 'Black Prince', was delivered in 1938, and 'Black Watch' followed in 1939

"In style and comfort these two 5,000 ton liners were a complete breakway from tradition. Their graceful yacht-like lines were the talk of the shipping world, and their bronze figureheads, the Black Watch officer in full dress, and Edward the Black Prince, victor of Crecy, in armour and holding his two horses, evoked wide interest and comment

"Internally, furniture and fittings of modern design. The public rooms were decorated by the foremost artists of the day, and spaciousness and comfort were of a standard never before achieved in short sea services. Small wonder that in the course of the few months they were in service the two ships became extremely popular

The Black Watch Figurehead.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 the ships were laid up in a Norwegian fjord, and in 1940, when Norway was invaded, they were commandeered by the German Navy, the 'Black Prince' to serve as a troopship, the 'Black Watch' as a communications centre and supply ship in North Norway 'Black Prince' was bombed by the RAF in 1943 and was irreparably damaged by fire 'Black Watch' survived, ironically enough, until May 5th, 1945, two days before the end of hostilities, when she was bombed and sunk in 150 feet of water at Kiboin, near Harstad, by machines of the Fleet Air Arm

"No more was heard of the 'Black Watch' until 1963, when a salvage firm began operations to recover the hull for scrap The first thing that was brought up, after nearly 20 years under water, was the figurehead, encrusted with barnacles but still with some of its original paintwork remaining

"After the war, the 'Black Prince' figurehead was salvaged and was brought to Oslo, where it is now to be seen over the entrance to the Fred Olsen Lines passenger terminal

With the entry of a new 'Black Prince' and a new 'Black Watch', into service between London and the Canary Islands it is therefore singularly appropriate to have brought the 'Black Watch' bronze to London, as a figurehead for the Line's passenger office"

Ships' figureheads, symbols of immemorial tradition, were done away with almost entirely when the age of sail ended, but in the early 1930s streamlining techniques were re-introduced and with the advent of the "soft nose ship" Fred Olsen Lines seized the opportunity to bring back some of the remains of the days of sail, and since that date practically every new ship launched for this Norwegian company has had a figurehead or bow decoration

5000 ton passenger liner, Black Watch, built in 1939 for Fred Olsen Line's Newcastle-Oslo service. Sunk by the Fleet Air Arm in North Norway on 5 May, 1945.

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General

There has been a lot of news in the press over the past six months about the re-organisation of the TA. This issue of *The Red Hackle* contains full notes on the 4/5 and 6/7 BW up until 1 Apr 67, when they were amalgamated. In the July issue the notes will have a new flavour under the headings of new T & AVR Units.

The Old TA

It would perhaps be helpful to remind everyone briefly of the organisation of the TA prior to the recent decision to re-organise. From the Regimental Area of Perthshire, Angus and Fife, two TA Battalions were raised

4/5th Bn The Black Watch (TA)—City of Dundee and County of Angus Battalion with detachments in Dundee, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar and Carnoustie.

6/7th Bn The Black Watch (TA)—Perthshire and Fife Battalion with detachments in Perth, St Andrews, Blairgowrie, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Crieff, Leven, Leslie and Cupar

Reason for the Re-organisation

Just prior to the Defence Review and publication of the 1966 Defence White Paper, the Government announced their plans to save some £20m by 1969/70 re-organising the Reserve Army. Their reasons for doing so were as follows:—

It is no longer realistic to maintain ground forces designed to fight another major conventional war of large armies in Europe. The risk of major war is now small, but if it did come it would involve the use of nuclear weapons. This is the basis of the Western Alliance's strategy.

If nuclear weapons were used, it is likely that the United Kingdom would be a target for massive attack—the present TA would be unable to offer assistance commensurate with its upkeep costs.

There has been a gradual build-up of a Volunteer Regular Army which contains a high proportoin of fighting units with insufficient logistic units to meet the requirements of major military operations overseas. This is a realistic arrangement for our peace-keeping role, and it is economical in that it allows us to employ civilians instead of soldiers for many purposes. But it means that trained reservists organised in logistic units must be readily available if major operations have to be undertaken.

The number of Regular Reservists is increasing, and from early 1970 onwards it will number about 45,000 men.

The Home Defence Issue

In the proposed new role for the Army Reserves announced in the Government White Paper on the re-organisation of the Army Reserves in December 1965, the old role of Home Defence was omitted. At once a public outcry arose, led in this part of the world by Colonel C. N. Thomson, the Chairman of the Territorial Army Association for the City of Dundee, Counties of Angus, Fife and Perth. After much lobbying of Parliamentary candidates, the introduction of a Home Defence Force was agreed early in 1966.

The New Reserve Army

In the local area the new Reserve Army units from the Black Watch are as follows:—

TERRITORIAL AND ARMY VOLUNTEER RESERVE IIA

"A" Company (Black Watch), 51st Highland Volunteers

Honorary Colonel—Brigadier J. A. Oliver, CB, CBE, DSO, TD, DL, ADC.

This Company is part of the new Battalion due to be formed on 1st April, 1967, and to be commanded by Lt-Col I. R. Critchley, BW, located in the old 6/7th Bn Headquarters in Tay Street, Perth. The Highland Volunteer Battalion is to consist of seven Companies formed from the following units:

Coy Title.	Coy HQ	Formed from TA Units
Bn HQ/HQ Coy	Perth	The Black Watch (6/7th Bn) TA
"A" Coy	Dundee	The Black Watch (4/5th Bn) TA
"B" Coy	Wick	The Seaforth Highlanders (11th Bn) TA and The Lovat Scouts
C" Coy	Inverness	The Cameron Highlanders (4/5th Bn) TA
"D" Coy	Aberdeen	The Gordon Highlanders (3rd Bn) TA
"E" Coy	Stirling	The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (7th and 8th Bns) TA
"V" Coy	Liverpool	The Liverpool Scottish (TA)
Coy	London	The London Scottish (TA)

"A" Company is to be commanded by Major R. A. Davidson (who recently commanded "A" Coy 4/5 BW) and will have as its base the TA Centre at Rodd Road (near Baxter Park), Dundee. Volunteers from 4/5th and 6/7th make up this Company.

"HQ" Company is to be commanded by Captain D. G. M. Mowatt, who until recently has been in "B" Company, 6/7 BW, in Perth. This Company is to be formed primarily from ex-6/7th volunteers, and will wear Black Watch uniform.

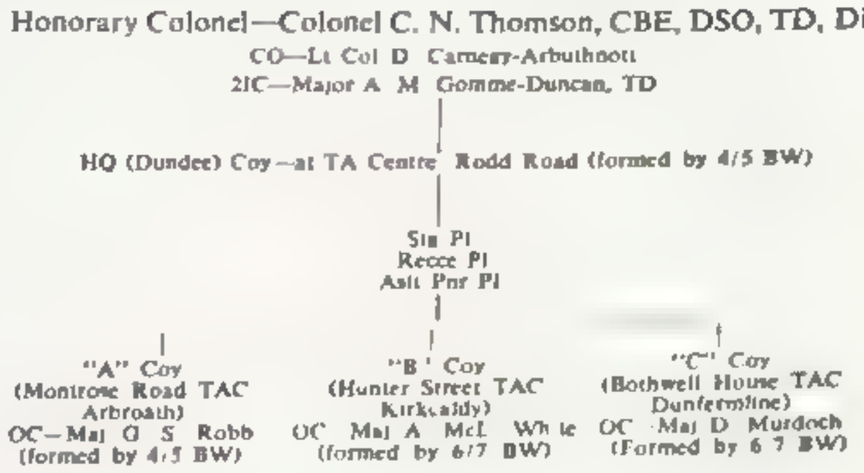
Both "A" and "HQ" Companies are well recruited, which is an encouraging start. The 51st Highland Volunteers are to be extremely well equipped with the latest weapons and vehicles. Volunteers are asked to complete more training than in the old TA, but in return they receive a £60 bounty for their liability to call-out by a Queen's Order for service at home or overseas when war-like operations are in preparation or progress.

All training is completed on Regular Army pay rates and this includes a 15-day Camp, 12 days out-of-Camp obligatory training, and 12 optional days out-of-Camp training. A tax-free training bounty of up to £25 is awarded to those who complete the training during the year. The 51st Highland Volunteers are part of a force of 37,600 men who are prepared to reinforce the Regular Army at short notice should the need arise

TERRITORIAL AND ARMY VOLUNTEER RESERVE III

3rd (Territorial) Bn The Black Watch

Honorary Colonel—Colonel C. N. Thomson, CBE, DSO, TD, DL



This force has the following task:

"To maintain a reserve of trained and disciplined soldiers for purposes of national emergency (including nuclear emergency) and for the re-inforcement of other sections of the T & AVR. Training for duties in aid of the Civil Power will become an automatic part of the role of these units."

Each TA Regiment now has a Home Defence Force (T & AVR III) unit as its successor in the regimental area. Artillery and Cavalry Units, whilst retaining their unit and sub-unit titles, in fact operate as Infantry.

The 3rd (Territorial) Battalion is the successor unit to the 4/5 and 6/7 BW, and whilst it has been rather difficult to recruit in the initial stages, it is hoped that by Camp in June 1967 the unit will be up to strength. The Battalion is armed with the No. 4 rifle and has a reduced scale of both equipment and vehicles. The Battalion is part of a force of 23,000 men organised into independent units on a Territorial basis for the purpose of assisting the Civil Ministries in Home Defence in the event of General War in the UK.

Depot

General

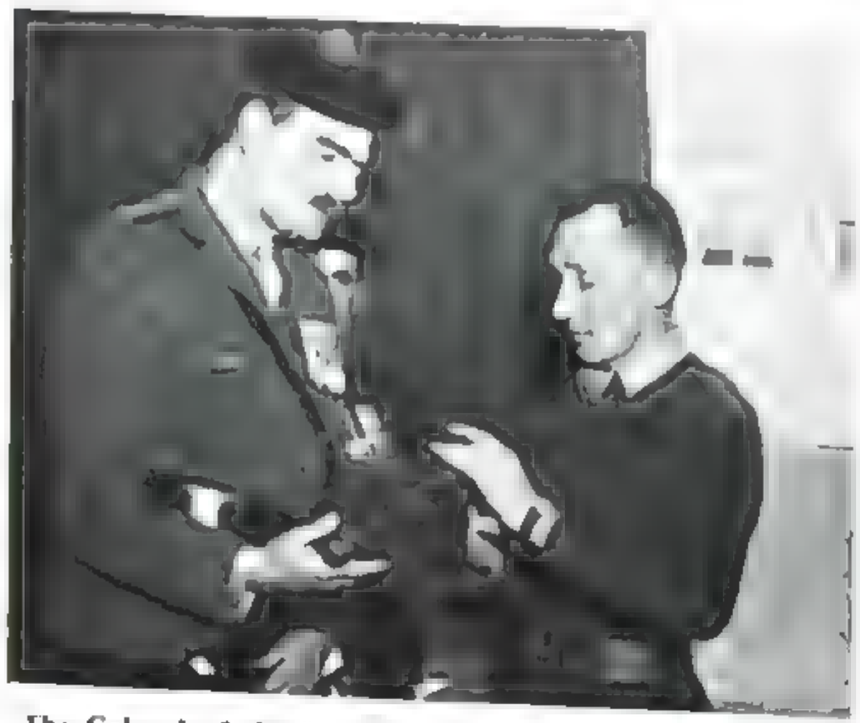
The tempo of training in the Regimental Depot continues at a fast rate, reflecting the result of capacity numbers of incoming recruits. Armoured Corps recruits outnumber Black Watch, although the squad being formed at present is completely Black Watch. This is a result of a temporary diversion of Armoured Corps recruits which was made to alleviate an accommodation crisis

Training was suspended over the Christmas and New Year period, but January saw the renewal of the process of moulding young citizens into soldiers. There were two highlights of this period, both reported on separately in these notes. First the visit of the Colonel of the Regiment and second, the change in Commanding Officers. In the latter event two former NCOs of the North Shore Regiment who served together during World War II were involved

Colonel of the Regiment Visits Depot

Colonel J W Knox, MBE, CD, Colonel of the Regiment, made his first official visit to the Depot, during Maj L. A Watling's Command, on 12 and 13 Jan. Col Knox took the opportunity of this visit to wish Maj Watling good luck and success in his new posting Maj Watling, who has commanded the Depot since 15 Jan '63, has been posted to NB and PEI District effective 18 Jan

Col Knox and Maj Watling were entertained by the Depot Officers and their wives at a dinner in the Black Watch Officers Mess on the evening of 12 Jan



The Colonel of the Regiment, Colonel Knox, discussing the protective mask with Cpl Dorey during his visit on 12 Jan 67.

Maj L. A. Watling (left), outgoing CO of the Black Watch Depot, looks on while Major B. E. Harper, incoming CO, signs the handover documents of the Depot.

On Friday, 13 Jan, a parade, commanded by Capt J. T. Golemiec, was held and Col Knox took the inspection and march past During his visit, Col Knox inspected the Depot quarters, observed Depot training, visited the recruits at the Mess during lunch, and attended an all-ranks party during which he spoke to members of the Depot staff. At this party Maj Morton, Chief Instructor of the Depot, commented briefly on the highlights of Maj Watling's command and presented him with a farewell gift

Postings and Promotions

Major L. A. Watling, the Commanding Officer of the Depot from 15 June 63 to 17 Jan 67, bid farewell on his posting to NB/PEI District. In that three and one-half year period Maj Watling was in his element as a trainer and this is reflected in the standard of the trained soldiers who have passed through the Depot. He has left his mark and the Depot will benefit from his dedication to his task.

All ranks of the Depot wish Maj Watling well on his new posting As a native New Brunswicker who is posted only as far afield as Fredericton, we hope that we will maintain close contact with him

Major B. E. Harper, CD, has been appointed Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot, effective 18 Jan 67.

Major Harper was born in Newcastle on the Miramichi. He served in Canada and the United Kingdom in 1940-42, as a private soldier and NCO with the North Shore Regiment. He was commissioned in Sep 43

In 1944-45 Maj Harper served as a "Canloan" Officer on loan to the British Army with 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment While serving with this Regiment in North-West Europe, he was awarded the French Croix-de-Guerre and the Commander in Chief's Certificate.

In 1949 Major Harper became affiliated with 1 PPCLI and served in Korea with this unit in 1951 and 1952 and on his return from Korea he served at HQ Western Command from Nov 52 to Nov 56

Major Harper was affiliated with The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in May 55 He was posted to 1 RHC in Nov 56 and was stationed with this unit in Werl, Germany, from 1959 to 1962 Between 1962 and Jan 67 he served as DAA & QMG at HQ 2 CIBG, Petawawa, and at CFHQ in Ottawa.

All members of The Black Watch Depot congratulate RSM Cain on his promotion to Captain and posting to HQ NB PEI District, Fredericton. We put out the welcome mat to RSM Beacon, who has been been posted to the Depot from 2 RHC

Sgt B. Marshall has been posted to 1 RHC and has been replaced by Sgt G. Gravelle from 2 RHC.

We congratulate L Sgts C. A. Campbell and W A. Clements on their promotion to Acting Sergeants Sgt Campbell has been posted to 1 RHC

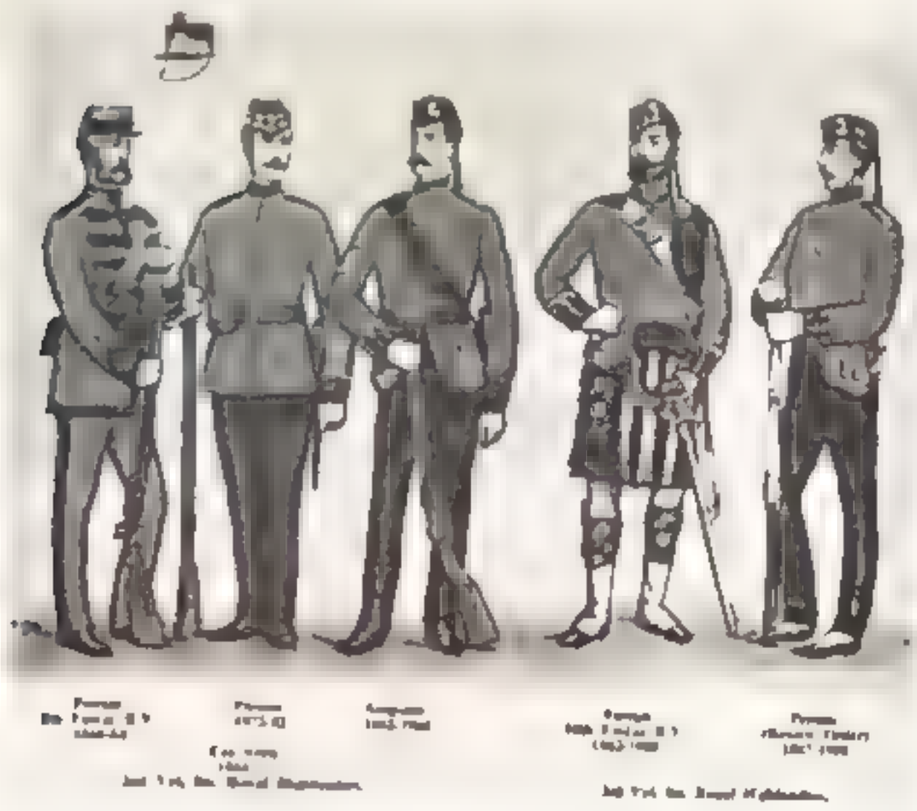
The Regimental Hockey Team with coach CSM MacIntyre in the centre: 1966-67 winners of Zone 7 NB/PEI District Hockey Championship.

A HISTORY OF THE 4/5TH BN THE BLACK WATCH (TA)

The 4/5th Battalion The Black Watch (TA) has existed in effect since 1922, when the 4th (City of Dundee) Battalion The Black Watch (RH) (T) amalgamated with the 5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) (T).

In 1939, on the doubling up of the TA at the outbreak of the Second World War, these two Battalions assumed their own designation, 4th and 5th Battalions respectively. They were amalgamated again in 1947 to re-form the 4/5th Battalion, and have continued as such until 1967.

Since 1859, when the Volunteer movement began, the Dundee and Angus area has always provided men in times of need to swell the ranks of the Regular and Territorial Army. Drill Halls have existed since 1859 in Dundee, Arbroath, Brechin, Carnoustie, Cortachy, Forfar, Friockheim, Glamis, Kirriemuir, Montrose, Newtyle and Tannadice. Men from these areas have had the spirit and local patriotism which is the basis of so much that is best in Scottish character and Scottish history.



The 4th Battalion

The 4th Battalion sprang primarily from the 1st Forfarshire Volunteers, which were formed in Dundee on 20 May, 1859. From 1860 to 1900 the Battalion consisted of ten companies spread over the county. The original uniform of the Corps was dark grey with five rows of black lace on the tunic and black stripes on the trousers, dark grey shakos with a plume of cocks' feathers. Later the uniform changed to scarlet tunics with blue facings and white Austrian knots on the sleeves. By 1881 helmets replaced the shakos and by 1902 a drab service dress with scarlet piping on the trousers, a field service cap and drab puttees were authorised. In 1889 the 1st Forfarshire Volunteers assumed the title of 1st (City of Dundee) Volunteer Battalion, The Black Watch. The Headquarters of the Battalion were at the Albany Quarters, Bell Street, Dundee, where the 4/5th Battalion have always been to this day. In 1908 the Battalion became the 4th (City of Dundee) Battalion The Black Watch (RH) (T), when Lord Haldane organised the Territorial Army as such, and it existed through the Great War until 1922 when it amalgamated with the 5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) (T).

In the history of the Regiment since its formation the old 4th Battalion holds a notable position since it has always represented a Scottish city at war. The 4th Battalion stood for the City of Dundee, from which alone it drew its recruits, and consequently, as the Battalion was successful or otherwise, so in great measure did the fortunes of war fluctuate in the opinion of the citizens of Dundee.

During the Great War the 4th Battalion lost a total of 106 Officers and 1032 men killed or wounded. In 1914 the Battalion was led to war by Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Walker, TD, and they moved immediately to France, where they joined the Bareilly Brigade of the 7th Indian (Meerut) Division. By the 4th of March the Battalion was in the front line and on 10th of March the Battle of Neuve Chapelle had begun. Later, at Aubers Ridge, Loos and Givenchy, the Battalion fought gallantly alongside the New Armies until by March 1916 it was so decimated by heavy casualties that it was ordered to amalgamate with the 5th Battalion, also in the area at La Belle Hotesse. The new 4/5th Battalion went on to take part in the battles of Festubert, The Somme, Ypres, Passchendaele, until by 1918 the Battalion merged with the 9th (Service) Battalion The Black Watch under Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Bulloch. Since 1916 the combined 4/5th Battalion had lost 21 Officers and 490 men killed.

The 5th Battalion

The 5th Battalion's lineage can be traced back to the 1st Forfarshire (Dundee) Rifles formed in 1859. By 1882 this unit wore Black Watch uniform but with plain glengarry and trews. In 1887 the Battalion changed its name to 2nd (Angus) Volunteer Battalion The Black Watch and had its headquarters in Arbroath. In the Boer War 149 members of the Battalion joined volunteer service companies of the Black Watch.

In 1908, when the Haldane reforms took place, the Battalion was absorbed into the 5th (Angus and Dundee) Battalion The Black Watch (RH) (T).

In the Great War the Battalion moved to France in October 1914, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, and moved immediately into the trenches. At the Battle of Aubers Ridge, the Battalion proved its tenacity in battle but by March 1916 such were its losses that it was ordered to merge with 4th Battalion at La Belle Hotesse. The history of this combined 4/5th Battalion for the remainder of the Great War has already been told in the 4th Battalion's history.

Bernard Fergusson in his "The Black Watch—a short history" refers to the Territorial Battalions:

> "Each of these Battalions was to carve out of history an individual page of its own, to be bound into the book of the History of The Black Watch as a whole. The men who joined those Battalions were men with ties of family and trade at home who were prepared at a moment's notice to drop them all, and to follow in the footsteps of their kinsfolk who, usually with fewer ties and usually younger, had raised the reputation of The Black Watch, at home and abroad, to a pitch rarely equalled and never surpassed by any other Regiment. These Regular soldiers had carried the name and reputation of Scotland into every part of the world, to the natives of many outlandish places, Scotland and The Black Watch were one and the same thing. The fact that back in Scotland many stalwart men in civil life were ready to surge forward in times of stress and carry the Red Hackle into places of danger has had its effect on world history."

The 4/5th Battalion

Between the two World Wars the 4/5th Battalion established its famous Territorial reputation in Dundee and Angus. Colours were presented to the Regiment in August 1935 by Her Royal Highness, The Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth and now Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother) at Glamis Castle. The previous colours had been lost in the fire which almost completely destroyed the Bell Street Drill Hall, then a wooden and glass structure on its present foundations. These colours, which were provided by subscriptions raised by the Trades and Guilds of Dundee and by the women of Angus, are still carried in 1967 and are to be transferred to the new 3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Black Watch on 1st April, 1967, on the formation of the new Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve.

1939-1945 War

In 1939, on the doubling up of the TA, the 4/5th Battalion split once more into its two original parts—the 4th and 5th Battalions. Each Battalion experienced a very different war and therefore once again we split the history of the 4/5th into

6/7th Battalion

THE FULL CIRCLE

A brief history of the 6th and 7th TA Battalions of The Black Watch

An Abiding Continuity

Histories are varied things. They range from full blown political treatise covering a whole era to mere chronological accounts such as one was made to learn at school. There are long histories and short ones, detailed accounts of events seen with an historical perspective and commentaries on social customs of a past age; and there are potted histories. These are perhaps the hardest as they have to take into account all the factors of history and yet remain concise and interesting. The history of a TA Battalion is for the most part lost as nobody is moved to tell of the stirring deeds that never happen when the nation is at peace. This is a pity as I feel that the real glory of the TA lies in its abiding continuity throughout the last one hundred years or so. There remain the accounts, official and personal, of the TA in war, it is from these that history potter will have to take most of his material.

Birth of Territorial Volunteer

In 1859 and '60, no less than eighteen independent companies of volunteers were raised in Perthshire and at the same time in Fife ten similar groups were formed. The latter quickly became the 1st Fifeshire Rifles. The former were embodied in two Administrative Battalions, the first, having its Headquarters in Perth, could fairly be described as the ancestor of the 6th BW. Both groups, in Perthshire and Fife, underwent further changes and became, respectively, the 4th and 6th Volunteer Battalions The Royal Highland Regiment in the 1880s, thus joining the Black Watch for the first time. Finally, in 1908 they were reorganised into the 6th and 7th Battalions (Territorial Army) of the Black Watch.

Plus ça Change

From a study of old nominal rolls and company orders that have appeared from time to time, the life of these early Volunteers and Territorials must have been very similar, in essence, to the life we lead today. There were periods of great activity, times for Officers' TEWTS, moments of peace during trades holidays or during the early part of the grouse shooting season and comparative quiet during the months of December and January when weather conditions did not favour marching or any other form of travel. I daresay that the changes of name and various reorganisations were accompanied by the same heartaches, the same problems of disposing of funds and equipment and the same infuriating piles of paper from higher formations that invariably arrived weeks too late to have any effect and seldom took into account the real needs of the people on the ground. If they did then I sympathise with my predecessors!

War

On the eve of the Great War the two battalions were disposed as follows the 6th, under Sir Robert Moncreiffe, were in Perth, Dunblane, Crieff, Blairgowrie, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, Pitlochry and Aberfeldy. The 7th, under Sir Ralph Anstruther, had companies in Dunfermline, Lochgelly, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Newburgh, Leven, St Andrews, Anstruther and Leslie. Both the commanding officers had been in command for some time and had done a great deal for their battalions. It was largely due to their hard work that, in mobilisation in 1914, they were in such good shape though neither CO was in the chair any longer. Sir Robert Moncreiffe was re-appointed to command a fortnight later. This was a very popular move and he was able to stay with them until shortly after they arrived in France.

51st Highland Division

Until May, 1915, both battlions stayed in Scotland and were employed on Coastal defence in Fife (the 7th) and on guarding the Forth and, later, the Tay bridges (the 6th). During this time recruits flocked to the standard and second line battalions were formed. This second line organisation ensured that a steady stream of 'pure blood' was pumped into the battalions while they were fighting. In May of 1915 the 6th and 7th Battalions joined the 51st Highland Division in Bedford and were placed alongside each other in the 153rd Brigade. They remained together like this throughout the war and fought all the same major battles in sight of each other. Despite this it is interesting to see that their fortunes fared very differently and their fame grew from opposite sources.

Always Fighting

The 6th found itself in the front line of every attack the brigade was given. That is to say that the battle always seemed to develop most thickly round them and they generally finished up on their objective with a few bloodstained survivors and clouds of glory all round. Their casualties were at least one-third higher than any of the other TA Battalions by the end of the war, and it stands as a memorial to the people of Perthshire that they managed to keep them supplied for so long. The effect on the virility of the county must have been particularly devastating. Early on the 6th relieved the French in the line at La Boiselle. The outgoing unit was the famous 19e Regiment d'Infanterie from Brittany. To this day the Old Comrades of this fine French unit keep in touch with us here in Perth. They must have been very pleased to see us, indeed to have remembered us for so long! In 1918 the Battalion won a great honour. At the time the commanding officer was Lt Col Rowland Tarleton, whose son was killed in Malaya after the Second World War and was in the Regiment. The Battalion was given the task of capturing the village of Chambrecy and they were to do it under the eyes of the French Army. It was a straightforward task for a Battalion but the opposition proved to be much greater than was expected. Through a veritable hailstorm of metal they pressed on to take their objective and some more ground further on. Much depleted they held off a counter-attack until relieved. For this single action the French awarded the Croix de Guerre to the Battalion. To this day the ribbon is worn on each shoulder as well as the appropriate 'Fourragere'.

Holders of the Line

The 7th fought in all the same battles but had a very different war. It was in defence that they won their greatest honour. The low grind of trench warfare, the continual digging and patrolling, the bringing up of stores and the grim hold on every inch of ground when attacked, these were tasks that tested the fine discipline of the 7th. Eighty per cent of the Battalion were miners, and this great profession made them particularly suited to the strains and terrors of living underground. The Battalion did particularly good work in gaining ascendancy over the Germans in the art of Mine Warfare wherever it was practised. It could be certain the 7th left an area of trenches in a better state of defence than when they arrived. Like the 6th they took part in the battle of Cambrai and had the satisfaction of seeing the devastating effects of the first mass attack by tanks. The 7th was also particularly successful in patrolling and raiding. On one, which wiped out a company of Germans for the loss of five killed, a DSO, one DCM and two MMs were won, as well as telegrams of congratulation being received from Corps HQ!

After the Armistice the 7th went home first and were shortly followed by the 6th, who had been detained in Germany and had paraded to receive their Croix de Guerre in Paris. They re-emerged into the uneasy peace of the twenties as the 6 7th Battalion The Black Watch for the first time.

Peace Again

Twenty years of peaceful activity followed. The pattern set by Volunteer ancestors was re-established and the months of the year promised set activities according to an age-old pattern. To illustrate this there is a small incident that happened to the present Adjutant shortly after he arrived. A well-known Elder of the Black Watch tribe came into his office one morning to order some drink from the Officers' Mess cellar. When this business had been arranged satisfactorily the Elder looked round the office and shook his head sadly at the maps, training programmes, lists of staff and, generally, the paper strewn appearance of a busy administrative centre.

"It was different in my day," he said, "I sat at that desk for four years from 1923 to 1927. We used to stop training in August for the shooting and didn't get going again until March

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1967

Staff Photo by Mac Juster

HONORED BY CITIZENSHIP COUNCIL: Recipients of Outstanding Citizen awards from Montreal Citizenship Council. From left: Col. Hugh M. Wallis, Alice Girard, Dr Stanley Skoryna. Event took place at Montreal Museum of Fine Arts

'Citizens' Honored For Work

By DON NEWNHAM

Three Montrealers were honored last night for their services to the community at the annual Citizenship Day celebration of the Montreal Citizenship Council.

The council also recognized the work of Mayor Jean Drapeau with the presentation of its Outstanding Citizen award, which was accepted in the mayor's name by Councillor P. Emile Robert

Some 500 members of 60 organizations representing 28 ethnic groups attended the event in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, where Outstanding Citizen awards were presented to Colonel Hugh M. Wallis, past president of the Canadian Citizenship Council; Alice Girard, dean of the University of Montreal's nursing faculty; and Dr. Stanley Skoryna, director of the gastro-intestinal research laboratory and associate professor of experimental surgery, McGill University.

Also during the evening, $40 awards were presented to the five winners of the Montreal Citizenship Council's essay contest, which was held among schools of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

Winners: Deborah Irene Dunn, Woodland School; Heidi Juul, Elizabeth Ballantyne School; Marcia Olmsted, Courtland Park School; Colleen Pyves, Elizabeth Ballantyne School; and Judy P. Rys, Courtland Park School.

From four essay topics, the most popular theme among the contestants was What Canada Means To Me, and T. G Sevigny, chairman of the essay contest, said: "It was gratifying and quite exhilirating to experience the regard with which these young writers held this country of ours One can only conclude that the future of Canada is in good hands, and that the young of today may truly be the leaders of the future.

"For all those of us too preoccupied with daily living, or too critical of life in Canada, these essays should be required reading to regain the vision of the future."

In its citation to Miss Girard, the Montreal Citizenship Council said she "has demonstrated in the field of her professional activities and in national and international organizations a rare administrative ability and a genuine dedication to the wellbeing of the community."

Black Watch Added To UN Unit Which Will Be Atom-Armed

By DAVE McINTOSH

OTTAWA — (CP) — Canada has taken on a new military task in the North Atlantic alliance which involves possible use of nuclear weapons, informed sources disclosed Tuesday.

However, the Canadian troops concerned will not themselves be armed with such weapons they added.

Canada has contributed a 1,000-man battalion group to the 5,000-man NATO special airborne force. Other participating NATO members are Britain, the United States, West Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Gen Lyman L. Lemnitzer, supreme allied commander in Europe has stated that the force now has a nuclear capability.

Informed sources here said the troops in the force are not equipped with nuclear arms but that they would operate under cover of air support which has the capability of delivering tactical nuclear weapons.

Officials maintained that Canadian participation in the force does not involve a new nuclear commitment for this country, especially in light of Prime Minister Pearson's statement that he could expect a "diminution" rather than an increase in Canada's nuclear roles.

The Canadian armed forces now have three weapons systems which can deliver nuclear warheads — the CF-104 jet bomber, Honest John artillery rocket and Bomarc anti-aircraft missile — and are about too get a fourth, the air-to-air Genie nuclear rocket for Voodoo jet interceptors.

The NATO special force is designed to block any Communist incursions on NATO's extreme flanks in Europe Norway in the north and Greece and Turkey in the southeast.

Canada does not contribute to the force's air support of six squadrons of jet fighter-bombers. It is the only participant whose contingent is stationed on this side of the Atlantic. RCAF planes would fly Canadian troops to Europe in an emergency.

RCAF transports have already flown Canadian Army equipment to Bardufooss in northern Norway for cold weather testing. A few Canadian soldiers took part in a small reconnaissance exercise there by the force.

The Canadian contingent in the airborne force is the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch Regiment, stationed at Camp Gagetown, N B.

This battalion, augmented by some artillery and other support, has been training in mountain and winter warfare and may fly to Norway late this year for a full-scale exercise.

Members of the Black Watch now are being referred to here as "the only kilted ski troops in the world."

Painting Presented

2 RHC Report — The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada last week was presented with an oil painting depicting the Regiment in action during the First World War. In presentation ceremonies last Friday, the donor, Mr Harry Freestone of the Bank of Nova Scotia, described his acquisition of the painting and his almost two years of research in determining its origin.

"Recapture of Sanctuary Wood by the Black Watch, June 1916" was painted shortly after that action by the celebrated English war artist WB Wollen. Relatives of the long-deceased painter and records left by him firmly established the identity of the troops involved as officers and men of the Canadian Black Watch, whose 13th and 42nd Battalions both fought at Sanctuary Wood. Mr Freestone announced that he felt that the appropriate place for the painting would be in the hands of the present day successors of those officers and men of the Regiment whose deeds are depicted in the painting, and that after nearly fifty years of wandering, the painting had at last come home.

Mr Freestone attended a luncheon given in his honour by the officers of 2 RHC following the presentation. The painting will be sent to the Regimental home in Montreal, where it will be on permanent display.

THE RECAPTURE OF SANCTUARY WOOD — Is portrayed vividly in this oil painting recently presented to the Black Watch by the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr H Freestone(left) representing the Bank, is shown unveiling the painting in the presence of Lt Col DA MacAlpine, CO of 2 RHC. (2RHC Photo)

Staff Photo by Peter Rindzevicz

INDUCTION CEREMONY: Reverend Kenneth L. Cleator, second from left, new rector of St. George's Anglican Church, Dominion Square, was inducted into his charge at a service this week. At left is Right Reverend R. Kenneth Maguire, Bishop of Montreal. Handing Mr. Cleator the key to his church is warden H. S. Bogert. Looking on is Russell Smith, also a church warden. Mr. Cleator, who comes from a parish in Toronto, succeeds Reverend Canon Dudley Kemp, retired

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December 3, 1964

Col. Paul Hutchison
34 Arlington Avenue
Montreal, Canada

Dear Mr. Hutchison:

You will recall sometime ago, I called you in connection with the Marching Song, "100 Pipers".

Since that time, we have developed an image for this item. We are attaching a photograph of same.

The Pipers at the base of the label would be in embossed gold. The symbol does not represent any particular regiment but is purely a design. We would be interested in hearing your comments on this.

Thanking you for your previous trouble, I remain

Yours very truly,

Gordon K. Odell
Consultant

c
Encl.


GENERAL
100
PIPERS
100% SCOTCH WHISKY

(Bren Fitzsimons Photo)

CENTENNIAL BALL. Members of the de orations and mess committee for the Cen nnial Ball being held by The Officers' Mess, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada on Saturday evening, May 27, at the Armory, 2067 Bleury St. From left to right: **Mrs. J. D. Nicholson, Maj. Nicholson, Capt. William Sewell** and **Mrs. J. C. D. Tree.** Among the specially invited guests will be members of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and members of the 111th Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, which has had an affiliation with The Black Watch since before the American Revolution.

FILE: 3 RHC/1110-1

3rd BN THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE

1967

1. DATE: Sunday, 28 May 1967.

2. DRESS:

a. OTHER RANKS: Green Coatee - Blue Balmoral - Medals - Kilt
White Gloves - White Waist Belt - Hair Sporran
Diced Hose Tops - Flashes - White Spats
Black Shoes

b. OFFICERS: Green Coatee, etc., White Cross Belt - Red Sash
RSM: Gold Cord - Claymore will be carried. Those who do not have a Claymore will contact Adjutant without delay.

3. FALL IN: 1400 Hrs.

4. MARCHING ON COLOURS:

Colour Party: See Para 13.

Bn at attention. Pipe and Drums play first eight bars of Highland Laddie. All Officers Salute, taking time from CO.

5. MOVE OFF:

ORDER OF MARCH: Massed Bands - 3 RHC Pipes and Drums
BW Cadets Pipes and Drums
3 RHC Military Band

Commanding Officer
Adjutant
RSM
HQ, Sup Coys
Colours
"A" Coy
"B" Coy
2IC
BCS Cadet Corps
BW Cadet Corps
BW Association

6. ROUTE:

From Armoury north on Bleury Street to Sherbrooke Street, West on Sherbrooke Street to St Andrew's and St Paul's Church.

7. ARRIVAL AT CHURCH:

Officers fall out to right and left on Church steps.
Salute the Colours, taking time from CO.
Right and Left turn taking time from CO.
RSM will station one Warrant Officer in Church Narthex throughout.

8. FALL IN AFTER SERVICE:

In line on Redpath Street - (RSM).
Officers take over Companies (on command of Adj).
March on the Colours - Pipes and Drums play first eight bars of Highland Laddie.
All Officers salute taking time from CO.

...2/

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. PAUL

MONTREAL

3 Bn. THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28TH, 1967

Once again, the Kirk Session and people of The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul extend a heartfelt welcome to the 3 Bn. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada on the occasion of its Annual Church Parade. We also offer a special welcome to the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, the Black Watch Cadet Corps, and The Black Watch Association who are parading with the Battalion.

ORDER OF SERVICE

The Organ Prelude

The Congregation will stand when the Choir enters the sanctuary.

The Procession of the Colours
A Hymn of Challenge: 545 . . . . . "St. Catherine"
God Save The Queen
The Prayers of Approach and the Lord's Prayer..(repeated by all)
The Reading of the Lesson: Romans 12 1-8 . . . . . .(J. B. Phillips' /translation)
A Greeting from the former Chaplain H/Major R.J. Berlis, C.D.
The Prayers of Remembrance and Intercession
A Soldier's Hymn: 587 . . . . . "St. Ethelwald"
The Address: "A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH"
H/Captain Stephen A. Hayes
The Ascription of Praise
The Lament

The Congregation will bow down

The Last Post and the Reveille

The Congregation will stand

A Hymn of the Nation: . . . . . ."O Canada!"(648)

O Canada, our home and native land
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true north, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

The Benediction
The Return of the Colours
The Organ Postlude

The Congregation will remain standing until the Choir and Chaplain have left the chancel.

The Flowers on the Communion Table are in proud and loving memory of Lt. Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie.

Gazette - May 31

PERSON TO PERSON: Sen. Keith Davey, the short-lived Canadian Football League commissioner, is joining Stephens and Towndrow, national radio reps, in an executive capacity . . . P.E.I. Secretary-Treasurer T. Earl Hickey and Education Minister Gordon L. Bennett due here this week for a look-see at Expo and particularly the Atlantic Provinces Pavilion . . . Guy LeChasseur, member of the Quebec Legislature for Vercheres, in Geneva on invitation for the "Pacem In Terris" conference by the encyclical of Pope John XXIII . . . Lorne Walls, who has worked with Boys' Club of Canada for many years; and Ian Roberts, Montreal Regional Commissioner, Boy Scouts of Canada, have been named vice presidents and directors of Cockfield, Brown . . . Myron G. Conn, Auburn, N.Y. businessman, a frequent Montreal visitor, wrote some good advice for fairgoers in that city's Citizen-Advertiser. Vic Baker, Domtar p.r. executive, speaks to the St. Laurent Progress Club's closing milk fund luncheon at Ruby Foo's today.

Black Watch Highland Pageantry

WERL (PR) — Military tournaments are as old as armies themselves. The equipment employed and the contests have assumed a modern touch, but the spirit remains.

This spirit was never more vividly displayed than by the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada at a tournament at Fort St. Louis last Friday evening.

On a floodlit parade square, before 5,000 spectators the Highlanders put on a display of precision drill, obstacle crossing and "Chuck Wagon" racing. Music was provided by 150 musicians from the massed military and Pipe bands of both the Canadian and Scottish Black Watch. The Scottish Pipe band played at the funeral of the late President John F. Kennedy.

At one end of the square a false fronted medieval fort was erected with towers in each corner. Through the giant gates the performers entered and left the arena. This was reminiscent of the days of old, when knights in armour sallied forth to test the skill of their opponents, and then withdrew within the safety of the castle walls.

The program opened with eight trumpeters led by pipers and drummers marching from within the castle walls to sound a fanfare and a drum cadence. They were immediately followed by the massed pipes and drum bands of the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada and the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) who are now stationed at Minden. To the tunc of "Highland Laddie" the pipes and drums counter-marched back to the gates which opened wide and out marched the military bands to join them. The Canadian Black Watch in scarlet tunics, the Scots in dark green, both wearing the Black Watch Kilt and Feather Bonnet.

Following the band demonstration, a physical education team put on a display of high horse vaulting which included pyramid building and front rolls through a blazing hoop which brought a cheering crowd to their feet.

Highland demonstrations would not be complete without the inclusion of Scottish military dancers. Dancers from both battalions of the Black Watch performed their intricate steps between the flashing blades of Highland Claymores lying crossed on the ground.

Canadiana was highlighted by a chuck wagon race, normally a highlight of the famous Calgary Stampede held annually in western Canada. Horses wagons and outriders were replaced by three-quarter ton military vehicles and Army cooks. The crew of each vehicle consisted of a driver, co-driver, an additional man who rode "shotgun" and a cook complete with a M37 burner in lieu of a range stove. Four rifle companies competed in this event. The vehicles had to drive around a series of obstacles, cross planking, open and close gates then rush to the finish line, where the stove was hastily dismounted and the cook fried an egg, which was given to a member of the audience. Mrs. M R. Dare, wife of Brigadier Dare, Commander of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group then presented an evergreen "Horseshoe" to the winning team which was draped about the bonnet of their mount.

Precision drill to the music of the pipes and drums followed the race. It is generally believed that this is the first time that a drill team has performed to highland music. In four lines of eight men each, the drill team marched and countermarched passing through each others lines, carrying out intricate rifle movements on the move, and firing volleys

THE ARGYLLSHIRE BROADSWORDS — A section of the highland dancing team display their skilled footwork in one of the highlights of the Military Tournament. (PR Photo)

D PIPES AND DRUMS — Playing to a capacity crowd during the Black Watch Military Tournament St. Louis last week, the pipes and drums of the First Battalion the Black Watch (RHR) and the Second the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada make history as they combine in their first public performance (PR Photo)

POSTED

MAJOR J. D. KINNEAR

Major J. D. Kinnear, second-in-command, 1st Battalion, the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, has been posted as Canadian Liason Officer with the UN Armistice Affairs Division UNC-MAC in Korea for 12 months.

Major Kinnear began his army career with the British Army in India where he graduated from the Indian Military Academy and received his commission. He served with the 8th Gurkha Rifles in the Burma campaign during World War Two.

He came to Canada in 1948 and received his commission in the Canadian Army in September 1951. He then served on the staff of the Royal Canadian School of Infantry until May 1953 when he moved to the Highland Depot at Camp Aldershot, N.S.

In January 1954 he joined 1RHC on its formation where he remained until May 1956. From 1956 to 1959 he served on staff of the 4th Canadian Division and 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade at Camp Petawawa, Ontario.

From 1959 to 1961 Major Kinnear was with the Director of Manning at Army Headquarters in Ottawa. He next attended the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

On completing his course in 1963 he was posted to 1RHC and took command of B Coy and was appointed second-in-command of the battalion in June 1965.

Major Kinnear is a noted sportsman in the Oromocto area. Salmon fishing on the Miramichi has been one of his favorite sports.

Mrs. Kinnear and their daughter, Jane, will continue to reside in Oromocto.

The 70-year-old premises of Burnett Co. on St. Sacrament St. offer a vivid contrast to the modern offices of MacDou

Dickens Era Comes to An End

By ROBERT WILSON

"Something out of Dickens". That is the way many clients of Burnett Co., local stock brokerage firm, have referred to the company's premises on St. Sacrament Street.

But history of sorts is about to be made. As of June 1, the company is being merged with MacDougall, MacDougall, & MacTier Ltd. whose ultra-modern offices are located in the Bank of Montreal building on Place d'Armes.

The MacDougall family has been closely associated with Montreal's financial life for more than 100 years. The oldest recorded transaction is a contract note dated Nov. 20, 1863 for the sale of 39 shares of Molson's Bank, under the firm name of MacDougall and Davidson.

The Burnett Co. was founded 99 years ago, in 1868, by James Burnett, six years before the incorporation of the Montreal Stock Exchange, which Mr. Burnett helped found, becoming an early president.

City directories of 80 or 90 years ago indicate the firm has always been on St. Sacrament St. It has been in the present location for nearly 70 years

Believed to be the oldest stock brokerage firm in Canada carrying on business under the same name, the firm's honorary chairman is Col. Arthur L. S. Mills, who has retired from an active role, but who will occupy office space in the new premises.

Mr. Mills hates to give up his "roll-top" desk, which he has used for 45 years and which has been in constant use almost since the company's founding. It will go with him to the new offices.

Currently, directors include Stephen D. Cantlie, president of Burnett, and Herbert S. Bogert, vice-president.

In 1873, Donald Lorne MacDougall formed a partnership with his brothers Hartland S. MacDougall and Campbell MacDougall, operating under the name MacDougall Brothers. It continued until the death of Hartland S. MacDougall in 1916.

After World War I, Hartland B. MacDougall, son of Campbell MacDougall, formed a partnership with Robert E. MacDougall (no relation), becoming MacDougall & MacDougall.

The firm operated until 1960, with the partners being H. C. Tommy MacDougall, son of Hartland B. MacDougall, Victor A. B. LeDain, Norman L. C. Mather, P. B. Reid and T. E. Price, grandson of H. B. MacDougall.

In 1960, "Mac and Mac," as the firm was affectionately known, amalgamated with MacTier & Co. Limited, carrying on business as MacDougall, MacDougall & MacTier Ltd. and its affiliate MacTier & Co. Limited.

W. S. M. MacTier, son of the late A. D. MacTier, vice-president of the CPR, formed the MacTier firm in 1933.

Partners at the time of the amalgamation with "Mac and Mac" were J. A. Leddy, A. M. Dobell, and J. M. Baird.

It will be quite a transition for those of the Burnett firm who will move into the new offices, some of whom have worked on St. Sacrament street for many years.

FINAL CHECK: With all the paraphernalia packed, Col. Arthur L. S. Mills makes last check on the "roll-top" he has used for 45 years.

Staff Photos by Peter Brosseau

...ougall, MacDougall & MacTier Ltd. on St. James St.

Eric Motzfeldt, Wife Killed In Car Crash

GANANOQUE, Ont. — CP — A retired army colonel, Eric Motzfeldt, 59, and his wife Louise, 68, of Innerkip, Ont., were killed Friday when their car collided with another on Highway 401 about 2 miles east of here.

Driver of the other car was Janet Gleason, 17, of Birmingham, N.Y.

The Motzfeldts, former residents of Montreal, were driving to Montreal.

Born in Denmark in 1908, Col. Motzfeldt was a graduate of the University of Copenhagen. He became a naturalized Canadian citizen in 1935 and had long been associated with the insurance business in Montreal.

Col. Motzfeldt was president of the Victorian Order of Nurses in 1954 where he advocated increased free or partly paid visits to patients' homes. Three years later he was elected president of the Canadian Club.

His service overseas with the Black Watch Regiment included four years unbroken duty during the Second World War. He was a Commanding Officer of the Black Watch overseas and was twice wounded seriously.

ERIC MOTZFELDT

MOTZFELDT, Lt.-Col. Eric. Acc... dentally near Gananoque, Ont. o... June 30th, 1967. Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeld... beloved husband of Louise Drynan Fraser of Innerkip, Ont., formerly o... Montreal. Resting at the Chapel o... Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountai... St. Funeral from the Church of S... Andrew and St. Paul, at 2 p.m. We... nesday, to Mount Royal Cemetery. I... lieu of flowers, donations may be se... to the Victorian Order of Nurses.

MOTZFELDT, Louise. Accidentall... near Gananoque, on June 30th, 19... Louise Drynan Fraser, beloved wife o... Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt of Innerki... Ont., formerly of Montreal. Resting a... the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro... 1234 Mountain St. Funeral from th... Church of Andrew and St. Paul a... 2 p.m. Wednesday, to Mount Roya... Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, dona... tions may be sent to the Victoria... Order of Nurses.

Thursday, June 8 1967

LT. COL. W. J. NEWLANDS, commanding officer of 1 RHC, speaks to Pte N. K. McNeil during the inspection of Squad 177 on its graduation parade recently. Sgt. A. B. C. Hamilton, the squad commander and Major B. E. Harper, commanding officer of the RHC Depot, look on from the left of the inspecting officer.

MR. AND MRS. E. MOTZFELDT

Funeral servies will be held Wednesday for Eric Motzfeldt, prominent Montreal insurance executive, and his wife, the former Louise Drynan Frazer, who were killed last Friday in a highway accident near Gananoque, Ont. They were 59 and 68 respectively.

Mr. Motzfeldt, who lived in Montreal until recently, was born in Denmark, and became a naturalized Canadian citizen in 1935. He founded Eric Motzfeldt and Co. Ltd., an insurance brokerage firm, in 1938, and was chairman of the board at the time of his death.

During the Second World War, he served with the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada (Black Watch), and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanding a battalion overseas. He was wounded three times.

In 1948, Mr. Motzfeldt became president of the Montreal branch of the Black Watch Association. He was elected president of the Victorian Order of Nurses in 1954, and president of the Canadian Club of Montreal in 1957.

Mr. Motzfeldt is survived by his sister, Mrs. Helle Glahn of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his brother, Yohan Motzfeldt of Karemos, B.C.

Mrs. Motzfeldt is survived by her nephew, Ian Frazer of North Vancouver, B.C. and her cousin, Mrs. Anne Mitchell of Westmount.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, at the corner of Sherbrooke and Redpath streets. After cremation, the remains will be buried in Summertown, Ont., near Cornwall.

Comment

Happy Visit

The Queen's visit to Canada has had the happy mood of a birthday party. This is a big occasion for Canada, and the coming of the Queen has given it a true holiday mood. The way the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have entered into the spirit of the celebrations, and have become the centre of the birthday enthusiasm, has given the Centennial a sense of completion.

The wisdom with which the authorities have allowed security regulations to be relaxed, the flexibility of the plans and schedules, have given an air of informality to the visit, while taking nothing away from the ceremonial dignity of its more solemn events.

Yesterday's visit by the Queen to Expo had this same mood of holiday buoyancy. Here again, security was eased and plans altered. For nearly an hour the Queen toured the whole of the Expo area by the monorail.

Those who thought they would have no chance to "see the Queen," had an excellent chance, everywhere. And she saw Expo as hundreds of thousands of others have seen it.

It is these unexpected features of the royal visit, the spontaneity of the Queen and the crowds alike, the prevailing sense that this is a time for celebration, for goodwill and for good sense—it is all these things that have made the tour such a success.

Col. Eric Motzfeldt

There is a great sadness in the fact that Col. Eric Motzfeldt, with the happy companionship of his wife, could not have enjoyed many more years of his well-planned retirement.

He had chosen the little community of Innerkip, near Stratford, Ontario, because it combined the sense of openness and freedom he admired in Canada, with something of the pastoral greenness and rich meadowlands he knew in his Danish birthplace on the island of Bornholm.

At Innerkip he had bought the old stone schoolhouse, and remodelled it to his taste and needs. Many of his friends from Montreal visited him there. They saw his cheerful contentment. He would tell them that he divided his day among four hours of physical work on his farm, four hours of reading in his library, and four hours of rest and contemplation.

These appropriate divisions of his time were typical of his whole life. He was never narrow, but had wide and carefully-ordered interests. He found great joy in life, but it was not a haphazard joy. It was well disciplined, so that everything had its place, and remained in due balance.

The result was that he touched life in so many ways. Coming to Canada from Denmark as a young man, and encountering the discouragement of the Great Depression, he still made his way in the world by industry and judgment and became a successful businessman in insurance. But this never limited his taste for reading and learning, or his appreciation of life's variety.

In the Second World War he rose to be the overseas commander of the Black Watch. He was through some of the war's worst fighting. He was twice wounded, and wounded severely.

His concern was not only in the machinery of war and its efficient operation, but in the men of his regiment, each of whom he felt to be essential to the success of any engagement.

He liked to meet "his lads" after the war. As he believed that the best soldiers are always the most disciplined soldiers, he was pleased when he found that they were doing well in civilian life, as he expected they would.

He was active in community work. As a man interested in ideas, he was a successful president of the Canadian Club. As president of the Greater Montreal Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses, he regularly visited each of the divisions and would at times go with the nurses to visit the sick himself.

His wife Louise was his constant and understanding companion. If tragic death had to come to them, at least they died as they would have wished — in an instant and together.

Ex-prisoners' helper: William M. Molson is appointed a director of St. Lawrence House, whose object is to help Montreal ex-prisoners. President of the St. John Council for Quebec and a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Mr. Molson has been associated for many years with welfare.

Staff Photos by John Dagnett

PAID TRIBUTE: Major Ian Fraser, producer-director of the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo which performed at Expo, is handed a book containing 650 signatures of students at Sir George Williams High School. The gesture was a "thank you" by the students for the "magnificent performance the military tattoo presented to the people of Montreal." From left: Paul Hazel, administrator of the SGWHS students' council; Leslie Hannen, president of the council; Major Fraser and David Blackman, centennial chairman of the council. Spitfire in background was used in the tattoo.

Queen Mother Will Review Regiment

SURROUNDED by his handiwork is Corporal Walter Malkauskas of the 2nd Battalion. The Base will be well decorated for the Queen Mother's visit on July 12.

On Parade Square

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Colonel in Chief of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, will review her Regiment at Base Gagetown on July 12

She is expected to arrive at the North parad square at about 3 45 p m. where she will be met by Brigadier William H Seamark CD, who is a former commanding officer of the First Battalion

The Regiment, which will be in highland dress and drawn up in line across the parade square will greet its Colonel in Chief with a Royal Salute, after which Her Majesty will take her place in a specially adapted jeep and, accompanied by the Colonel-of the Regiment, Lt Col J W Knox, MBE, ED, will carry out her inspection of the troops

In addition to the ceremonial guards of the Regiment's Depot, First, Second and Third Battalions a number of cadets will take part in the parade Appropriate martial music will be provided by the Regiment's Military Band, and by the Pipes and Drums of the Third Battalion

Of the more than passing interest is the fact that the Queen's and Regimental Colors of each battalion, which will be on parade for this review, were presented by Her Majesty in Montreal five years ago when the Regiment celebrated its 100th birthday

When the inspection has been completed the Regiment will march past in column in slow time, reform on the inspection line, advance in review order and give a Royal Salute The Colonel-of -the- Regiment will then come forward and present Her Majesty with a handsome, leather-bound copy of the parade programme as a souvenir of the occasion, and will invite her to address a few remarks to the parade

When Her Majesty has concluded her address bonnets will be doffed and three rousing cheers will be given for her before the final Royal Salute which precedes her departure.

A lady was mailing the old family Bible to her brother in a distant city. The postal clerk examined the heavy package carefully and inquired if it contained anything breakable. "Nothing but the Ten Commandments," was the quick reply.

"Anyone here know shorthand?" asked sergeant of the recruits.

Two men stepped forward

"Good," he said, "go help with the potato peeling. They're short handed in there."

Largest Area

Second only to Russia, Canada has the largest area of coniferous forest in the world

Y modified jeep in which the Queen Mother will inspect the Black Watch Canada at Base Gagetown, receives a final polishing at the hands of Private

SOLDIERS THREE

To Mr. and Mrs William L Keddie, of Mount Pleasant, Digby County, Nova Scotia, belongs the distinction of having three soldier sons all of whom are in The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada and stationed at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick

Youngest of the three is Calvin who, at age 17, is due to graduate from the Regimental Depot with No. 180 squad on August 23. Following this he will probably be posted to the Second Battalion, where his brother, Lester, is a member of B

Brother Ted is in A Company of the First Battalion which is now training for an upcoming peace keeping role in Cyprus. At the present time Ted is completing Part 2 of a career course at CFB Borden, Ontario, and so will not be on parade when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother inspects The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada at Base Gagetown. Both Lester and Calvin, however, will take part in the colorful Review of

LT. COL. H. J. HARKES

MAJ. R. E. HARPER

LT.-COL. W. J. NEWLANDS

Born in Listowel, Ontario Lt Col H J Harkes enlisted in 1941 as a private soldier He went overseas with 2nd Canadian Corps and was promoted to lieutenant in 1944 Lt Col Harkes, while serving in North West Europe was awarded the Military Cross

From 1946 to 1950 he served in Rivers, Manitoba, and there received his promotion to captain In 1953 he was with the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) and was promoted to major in 1954

Lt-Col Harkes attended Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston and was then posted to Ottawa. Later he attended USMC Staff College at Quantico Virginia and then served in Cyprus in 1966, taking over command of 2RHC as a Lt Col

Major R E Harper who took over command of the Black Watch Depot, is a native of Chelmsford, N B In June, 1940, he enlisted in the North Shore Regiment as an other rank He served in Canada and the U K until 1943 when he was commissioned as a Lieutenent

He saw active service in North West Europe where he won the French Croix de Guerre. He was returned to Canada in 1945 after being wounded and was released in 1946

Maj Harper reenlisted in 1949 and served in Korea with the PPCLI. In 1952 he returned to Canada as a captain and in 1956 joined the 1RHC After two years as a staff officer at CFHQ he was posted to the Depot as its CO

The Commanding Officer of 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, Lt Col W J Newlands first enlisted at Kingston, Ontario, as a second lieutenent in 1947 In 1949 he was posted to Rivers, Manitoba where he was promoted to captain

Lt Col Newlands served in Korea in 1953 and in 1954 was with the control commission in Indo-China Following a year at staff college in Kingston he held a staff position at Petawawa and was later promoted to major He served with 2RHC until 1960 and was then posted to UN Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine

In 1966 he attended the USAF Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia and on July 15, 1966 became commander of 1st Battalion The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

JULY 12, 1967
SUNNY WEATHER

3.40 p m. Arrives at Main Gate, Base Gagetown.
3.45 p.m. Arrives at The Black Watch parade square.
3·47 to
4:22 p.m. Inspection of Regiment.
5:15 p.m Arrives at Garden Party.

WET WEATHER

3.40 p m. Arrives at Main Gate, Base Gagetown.
3:45 p m Arrives RCHA Drill Hall
3:47 to
4·02 p.m. Inspection of Regiment. (D-15)
6 00 p m. Departs Garden Party

Limited Seating At Black Watch Review

The Review of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada by its Colonel - in - Chief, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown on Wednesday, July 12, is an event likely to be witnessed by some thousands of spectators

Many of these spectators will be relatives of the officers and men who are on parade while many more will be the servicemen of other units on the base and their families, for all of whom seating will have been reserved

The natural consequence of this is that seating for members of the public who do not have reserved seats will be in very short supply. A limited number of seat tickets, and car park stickers, will, however, be available on a "first come, first served" basis at the North and South entrances to the Base

Those who are too late to get tickets for seats may still see the parade if they don't mind standing in an area which will be reserved for them There will always be room somewhere on the Base for the family car too, even if it doesn't have a car park sticker

Do, please, remember if you are coming to the Review, that the Main Entrance to the Base will be closed to all traffic from 3 p m on

LIMITED SEATING

Civilian tradesmen delivery vehicles and service vehicles will not be permitted entry into Base Gagetown during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, on July 12

A military police spokesman said that the restriction takes effect at 1 p m on July 12

For those who cannot attend in person there is the consolation of television. The Review will be televised, live and in color, by the CBC starting at about 3 20 in the afternoon In addition the proceedings will be broadcast on radio.

Highland Regiment Has Colorful History

In the year 1758 the 42nd Regiment of Foot better known as the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), disembarked at New York on its arrival to take part in what was to become known as the "Seven Years' War". It played a particularly valiant part in the fighting at Fort Ticonderoga, and, indeed rendered distinguished service in various campaigns in North America until returning to the "auld country" in 1767

In 1776 the regiment again embarked for the Americas where it was to serve for 13 years Long Island, the Brandywine, Philadelphia and Charlestown knew the impetuous highlanders whose casualties when the long War of Independence was over totaled 369 all ranks

The regiment proceeded to Halifax in 1783 and the uniforms of that time will be portrayed in the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo during Centennial Year Major-General John Campbell presented new Colors to the 42nd in 1784 Two years later six companies were relocated to Cape Breton while the remaining two were dispatched to Prince Edward Island It was not until mid summer of 1789 that the regiment finally set sail for home

Quite a number of the original highlanders settled in Canada, and it is hardly surprising that when the 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry was formed at Montreal in 1862 such names as Campbell, Mackenzie and Allan to mention but a few, adorned the rolls This was the beginning of the regiment we know today as The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

On October 11, 1862, the Canadian Regiment received its first colors, these being presented by Lady Monck, wife of the then Governor - General, and two years later proceeded for the first time on active service at the time of the St. Alban's Raid It also saw active duty in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1879, and in later years was frequently called upon to aid the civil power

An interesting, if little known fact, is that, to the amazement and indignation of all ranks, the regiment was actually gazetted out of the service by a General Order dated June 2, 1871 Despite this order the men continued to parade weekly in the normal way, and the prompt and vigorous reaction of the officers, and indeed, the public, soon resulted in cancellation of the order

In 1899 a regimental detachment sailed for South America as part of the 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, and fought in the famous Battle of Pardeberg in February, 1900

In 1905 the Canadian regiment became officially allied with the parent regiment in the old country and in 1907, in the interests of conformity, its name was changed to the 5th Regiment The Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch). It is from this title that the regiment's official abbreviation, RHC, derives

New Colors were presented to the regiment at Montreal in June, 1912, by the Governor General, Field Marshal, H.R H the Duke of Connaught, in what the press of the day referred to as "the most memorable parade in the history of the Regiment" The old Colors, dating from 1862 were laid up in what is now the Church of Saint Andrew and St Paul where they hang to this day, over the chancel

On the outbreak of war in 1914 both battalions of the regiment volunteered for service as complete units, and it was not long before a third battalion was formed. All three battalions of Canada's Black Watch attacked simultaneously up the same slope in the taking of Vimy Ridge on April 9 1917 The Battalions were designated 13th, 42nd and 73rd RHC, and many pages would be required to recount the heroic action of each.

Similarly, to attempt, in a few words, to describe the activities and service rendered by the regiment in World War II would be quite futile Suffice it to say that it played its part in the costly Dieppe Raid in the summer of 1942, and later in a more successful operation — Operation Overlord

The Battle Honors constitute a summary of the Regiment's accomplishments in times of war

After World War II the Canadian Army was extensively reorganized to meet NATO and UN commitments For these purposed 1st and 2nd Canadian Highland Battalions were raised in 1951 and 1952 for service in Germany and Korea These battalions were redesignated 1RHC and 2 RHC respectively in 1953, and both have served as NATO troops in Germany In addition 2 RHC served in Korea and Cyprus under the UN flag The Regimental Depot, now at CFB Gagetown, dates from 1953, and the Military Band was activated at Windsor Park, Halifax in 1955

The Pipes and Drums of all battalions throughout the years have played an important and colorful role wherever they have served, and have, indeed, made special contributions at military tattoos in several countries, even as they will be doing in the centennial year with The Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo.

No account of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada would be complete without special reference to the Regiment's 100th Anniversary at the Percival Molson Stadium in Montreal on June 9th, 1962 The highlights of this parade were the presentations of new Colors to all three battalions by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother who is the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, and the retiring of the old Colors of 3 RHC which had been presented 50 years previously by Field Marshal R R H the Duke of Connaught The ceremony was televised from coast to coast

A congratulatory telegram from the Governor-General expressed the personal sentiments of millions of Canadians and read in part; "It was a magnificent sight and does infinite credit to the Regiment, to the Canadian Army and to Canada".

Three-Year Tour

The 2nd Battalion served in Korea with United Nations Forces in 1953-54, and recently completed a three-year tour of duty in Germany. In the summer of 1966 it served in Cyprus with United Nations peacekeeping troops.

BLACK WATCH PREPARES FOR VISIT

COMMANDING OFFICER of the Black Watch Depot, Major B. E. Harper (above left) discusses a problem with Sergeant -Major Ken Luttrell, regarding the Queen Mother's visit July 12. At right, Private "Bud" Marshall of 2 RHC Pioneer Platoon works on the core of the cairn which will commemorate the Queen Mother's Review of her regiment in St. Andrew's Barracks. In the photo below, Lt.-Col. W. J. Newlands, Commanding Officer of 1 RHC inspects one of the guards which will take part in the parade at Base Gagetown during the royal visit.

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 1, NO. 27 OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1967 PRICE

Queen Mother Here July 12

The Queen Mothe

To Review Troops

By NORM GOULD

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief will honor Canada's oldest and senior highland regiment when she reviews The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada during her visit to Base Gagetown July 12.

Queen Mother Elizabeth arrives in New Brunswick July 10 and her crowded itinerary includes visits to Saint John, Fredericton, Base Gagetown, St Andrews, Campobello Island Moncton, Shediac and Point-du Chene

The Royal tour opens Monday, July 10, when the Queen Mother is scheduled to arrive at the Saint John Municipal Airport

She will be in Saint John all day Thursday, July 11.

The following day, Wednesday, July 12, she visits Fredericton and Base Gagetown

At 3 05 p m., the Queen Mother leaves Fredericton for Base Gagetown where she is due to arrive at 3 40 p.m., Her Majesty will be greeted by Brigadier William H Seamark, who is a former commanding officer of 1RHC

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions and Depot and representatives of five cadet corps of the Black Watch (RHR), of Canada will be inspected by her Majesty

The regiment will be clad in highland dress and drawn up in line across the parade square

The Regiment will greet its Colonel-in-Chief with a Royal Salute, after which Her Majesty will take her place in a specially adapted jeep and, accompanied by the Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant - Colonel J. W. Knox, will carry out her inspection of the troops

When the inspection is completed there will be a march-past in column in slow time, and advance in review order and a Royal Salute

The Colonel of the Regiment, Lt.-Col. Knox, will then come forward and present Her Majesty with a leather-bound copy of the parade program as a souvenir of the occasion and will invite her to address a few remarks to the parade

When Her Majesty has concluded her address bonnets will be doffed and three rousing cheers will be given for her before the final Royal Salute which precedes her departure

At 5 15 p m, there will be a garden party attended by all ranks and their wives followed by the unveiling of a cairn to mark the Royal Visit to the base

The Queen Mother leaves at 5 50 p m for the Fredericton Airport, where she will board a plane and return to Saint John

There, she will board the Royal Yacht which is scheduled to sail at midnight for St. Andrews

Motorcade Route Announced

Her Majesty's route will be along Waasis Road from the by-pass, up Miramichi Road round the traffic circle and up St. Lawrence to the Main Entrance of the Base

Part of this route will be lined by Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs

The Royal Car should reach the Main Gate by 3 40 p m

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

17th April, 1967.

Confidential

To Members of The Regimental Advisory Board

You will have received the circular letter sent to Members of the Mess by the Colonel of the Regiment in connection with Regimental Centennial Celebrations, being held at the Regimental Home Station on July 12th next.

While plans are by no means complete, the Colonel of the Regiment wishes The Regimental Advisory Board to be informed concerning these Celebrations. To this end, enclosed are copies of letters to General Graham and Sir Martin Gilliat on this subject.

V. E. Traversy, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary,
The Regimental Advisory Board.

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J.W.Knox, MBE., ED.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

29th May 1967.

To Members of The Advisory Board.

Plans are proceeding with the Regimental Centennial Celebrations being held at St. Andrew's Barracks, Canadian Forces Base, Gagetown on July 12th. The purpose of this circular is to bring you up to date and to encourage your attendance.

This will be purely a Regimental affair. The only outside participation will be the Commanders of the Infantry Brigade Group and the Base at Gagetown, plus a number of guests who will be invited to attend the Ball being held in the Officers' Mess.

Very briefly outlined, Her Majesty will be received by Brigadier Seamark (Acting Chairman of the Advisory Board) at the Saluting Base.....there will follow a Regimental Review, which will last about 45 minutes.....Her Majesty will retire to a suite which is being provided for her, for a rest lasting about 20 minutes .....subsequently, she will meet the Commanding Officers, a period of 5 to 10 minutes.....she will then attend a Garden Party for all ranks and their wives.....finally, she will depart from the Garden Party enroute to Fredericton Airport, where the Commanding Officers representing the Regiment, will bid Her "adieu".

Particular arrangements have been made for the Regimental Advisory Board. They will be seated together with their wives, immediately beside the Saluting Base. Following the departure of Her Majesty from the Saluting Base, they will be conducted to the Regimental Depot Museum, where proper facilities will be available. Subsequently, Members of The Board and their wives, will be conducted to the Garden Party, where they will be located at Her Majesty's tea tent, situated at one end of

1ST BN THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

1 RHC/1111-1

CFB Gagetown
Oromocto, NB
16 Jun 67

Dear Colonel Hutchison,

We were pleased to learn that you are going to be able to attend the Regimental Review on the 12th of July 1967. Given below is an outline of the activities for that day.

Location. The Review will take place on the Saint Andrew's Barracks Parade Square commencing at 3:45 pm. It is requested that spectators be seated by 3:30 pm.

Dress. Parade Dress for all officers serving with the Regiment and ERE Officers. Parade Dress is number 5, Summer Service - Kilt. Dress for the ladies is short dress and short gloves. Morning clothes are appropriate for civilian gentlemen.

Seating. Blocks of seats have been reserved for ticket holders. Your seat is reserved in the area indicated on the enclosed ticket.

Parking. Enclosed is a coloured parking sticker if you intend to arrive by car. It is also your car pass to CFB Gagetown during the Centennial Celebrations. This is to be displayed on the front windshield of your car. You will be directed to the parking area corresponding to the colour of your sticker by the Military Police. A bus service will be available from remote parking areas.

Garden Party. A Garden Party will be held on the St Andrew's Barrack Green following the Review. Attendance to this function is by invitation only and is confined mainly to Black Watch personnel and their immediate families. Within the green, there are reserved areas where participants should gather. These areas have been signed designating the various participating groups, i.e., 3 RHC, Depot, ERE. Spectators should move directly to the Garden Party from the Parade Square as soon as the units on parade have been marched off. Your invitation is included with this letter. It is anticipated that the Queen Mother will arrive at the Garden Party at 5:15 and depart at 5:00 p.m.

.../2

From: Lieutenant-Colonel V.E.Traversy

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

4th July, 1967.

To Members of the Advisory Board
and Members of the Regimental Headquarters Party

For your information, the main points of the Regimental Review to be held on the 12th of July 1967 at St. Andrews Barracks, Gagetown as they affect this group are as follows.

The Members of the Regimental Headquarters Party and their wives will be grouped with the Advisory Board throughout the proceedings. They will be seated immediately beside the Saluting Base. Following the departure of Her Majesty from the Saluting Base, they will be conducted to the Regimental Depot Museum, where proper facilities will be available. Subsequently, they will be conducted to the Garden Party, where they will be located at Her Majesty's tea tent. When Her Majesty arrives at Her tent, members and wives will be presented to Her.

The Review will take place on the St. Andrews Barracks Parade Square commencing at 3.45 p.m. Members of this group should be seated at 3.30 p.m.

Dress for all officers in this group, other than those who will be in uniform, is morning clothes and medals. Dress for the ladies is short dress, short gloves and hats.

If you require any further information, please contact the undersigned (768-2571) or Mrs. McDonald at The Armoury (842-6542).

For V.E.Traversy, Lieut.-Col.

Gen.Sir Neil M. Ritchie
Col. Paul P. Hutchison
Col. H. M. Wallis
Lieut.-Col.J.G.Bourne
Lieut-Col.W.A.Wood
Lieut-Col.V.E.Traversy
Major D.F.Rennie

Major E.A.Whitehead
Major F.W.F.Whitehead
Major A.P.Boswell
Capt.J.Alasdair Fraser
David J. Coughey, Esq.,
Dr.C.H.Bonnycastle
F.Stewart Large, Esq.,
Capt.H.S.Everett, M.D.

The Black Watch Association

MONTREAL BRANCH

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Greetings! and sincere wishes for good health and prosperity, from your Executive, to all our members and please, accept this as our invitation to help make our family - "The Black Watch Association" - grow in strength and prosperity. Your co-operation can help make us a group which will be respected by all, if each and everyone of us will say to himself "What can I do for my old friends and comrades?". We shared hardships and good times together in the old days, and now is the time when we can SHARE again by our efforts - large or small - as far as our abilities will enable us; and, in addition, be of service to those who, due to circumstances, are more unfortunate that we are, and who need our help. The issue that now confronts us is a simple one:

Are we, as an Association, going to do something to help our Comrades, or are we going to give the old reply "To H... with you, I'm all right". We hope not, for if we do, we not only deprive those who need our help, but we demean and deprive ourselves.

An old quotation is "As we grow older, we do not change. We only become more the people we are". Ask yourselves what we were in the years from 1914-1918 and from 1939-1945, and to date.

Do not stand still! Do something, if you can, and keep on trying! You might say "What can I do?". Well, here are some suggestions:

1. Keep yourself in good standing in the family by keeping your dues up to date. If circumstances prevent this, let us know quickly and we will see what we can do to help.

2. Spread the word around among those Comrades whom you know, that we would appreciate your and their co-operation in taking part in our future activities and those of the Ladies Auxiliary, who give unstintingly of their services for the benefit of the Association, (that is, YOU).

3. We are out of touch with some of our members so, to enable us to re-form the ranks, let us know your present mailing address, and if you the know the address or addresses of any of your pals who have lost contact with us, let us know as soon as possible so we can again put them in the picture.

The Montreal Star

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1967

CP Wirephoto

THE CAMERAS CLICK IN HALIFAX: Stairs at the airport become a grandstand as the people of Halifax turn out to welcome the Queen Mother. Cameras and welcoming smiles await her as she walks with the Governor-General.

A Day to Remember

Queen Mother Begins Tour of Maritimes

Canadian Press

SAINT JOHN, July 11 — The first round of official engagements of the Queen Mother's 13-day Centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces was scheduled for today.

The Queen Mother arrived here yesterday and after an official welcome at the Saint John airport, was driven to the royal yacht Britannia, berthed in the harbor near the centre of the city.

The provincial government declared a public holiday July 20 in honor of the visit. All provincial government departments, banks and private businesses will be closed.

The accent of the visit is on Canada's Centennial and during the day she will meet descendants of New Brunswick's Fathers of Confederation and will unveil a plaque at Rockwood Centennial Park in the city.

There will be a civil luncheon and a visit to a veterans' hospital before the Queen Mother returns to the yacht, her home during the tour, for a cocktail and dinner party in the evening.

Saint John is set to give the Queen Mother a day to remember. Many residents have hung Union Jacks and Canadian flags outside their homes.

Even some of the bumps in the roads she will travel during her tour have been "ironed-out."

New Brunswick works department crews finished smoothing out the road from the airport to Pugsley Wharf, where the Britannia is berthed, only minutes before the Queen Mother arrived in Saint John.

Sun Breaks Through

Fog, which shrouded the city most of the day, lifted enough for her to get a sunny and warm welcome when she arrived at the airport from Halifax. She made a short stop at Halifax after a flight from London.

A crowd of several hundred, mostly women and children, cheered and waved flags, as the Queen Mother's plane touched down at 4.32 p.m. ADT.

The Queen Mother left no doubt over how she felt about the tour.

"Isn't it wonderful to be here," she said as the official welcoming party, headed by J. J. Robichaud, federal fisheries minister and New Brunswick's representative in the cabinet, moved forward to greet her.

Wearing a pale silk aquamarine dress and coat with matching flowered hat, she inspected a guard of 100 men of the Black Watch, lined up on the tarmac.

The Queen Mother, who is the regiment's colonel-in-chief, walked slowly along the lines of kilted soldiers, stopping to talk to some of the men.

Traditions Remain

As she reviewed the guard of honor, Saint John's Loyalist traditions were not forgotten. Men of the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, "the Loyal Company," wearing white breeches, blue cutaway coats and white cockades in their black tricorn hats fired a 21-gun salute.

The Queen Mother then drove 12-miles to the wharf where she boarded the Britannia.

Along the roadside, small groups of people gathered to wave and cheer. Flags were stuck on cars, rooftops and garden gates.

At the Silver Falls old age peoples' nursing home, the Queen Mother ordered her chauffeur to slow, almost to a halt, so patients, many of them in wheelchairs and on stretchers, could see her clearly.

There were shouts of "hello Queen Mum" and "It's good to see you" as her car drove past crowds gathered at the entrance to the wharf.

After a short chat with Lieutenant Governor J. B. McNair, Premier Robichaud and other officials, she boarded the yacht.

It is the Queen Mother's first visit to the Atlantic provinces since her 30-day, 10,000-mile tour of Canada, with the late King George VI, in 1939.

She will stay in New Brunswick until Thursday when she leaves aboard the Britannia for Nova Scotia and the second stage of her visit.

Children Get Thrill Of Lives

Canadian Press

HALIFAX, July 11 — Two children from the small Nova Scotia community of Lantz got the thrill of their lives yesterday when Queen Mother Elizabeth paused to chat with them on her arrival here.

She spent 35 minutes at Halifax International Airport where she changed planes and took off for Saint John, N B , at the start of a 13-day Centennial year tour of the Atlantic provinces.

The children — two-year-old Bobby Ingraham and his five-year-old sister Shelly — got a close-up view of the Queen Mother as she paused to greet part of a crowd of about 300 at the airport to welcome her.

The children's mother, Mrs. Robert Ingraham, said the Queen Mother told the children she was "glad to be in Canada and so happy to see the children."

Her plane, a Royal Air Force Andover, took off for Saint John at 3.55 p.m.

On her arrival here from London on a regular Air Canada DC-8 jetliner flight she was officially welcomed to Canada by Governor-General Roland Michener and his wife. Representing Prime Minister Pearson was Lionel Chevrier, federal commissioner for Centennial state visits.

Royalty Applauded By Economy Passengers

Canadian Press

HALIFAX, July 11 — During a five-hour-59 minute trans-Atlantic flight yesterday passengers in the economy-class section of an Air Canada DC-8 jet knew the Queen Mother was in the first class cabin.

But it wasn't until the plane landed here for the first stop on the Queen Mother's Atlantic provinces tour that the passengers saw her.

Shortly after the plane pulled to a halt in front of the terminal building, a partition between the main cabin and the first-class section was opened and the Queen Mother, waving and smiling, greeted her fellow passengers.

Most of the passengers were still in their seats with belts fastened when the partition opened. They burst into applause.

Special installations, including a full-length mirror, had been placed in the first-class cabin for the Queen Mother and her party. A meal was served during the flight, but Air Canada personnel declined to disclose the menu.

Flight Captain was W. R. Bell, Air Canada's flight operation manager, who said the crossing was blessed with perfect weather.

"The Queen Mother is a very lovely lady," Captain Bell said.

"She thanked us warmly for what she said was a very enjoyable flight."

(CP Wirephoto)

The Queen Mother with Governor-General Michener at Halifax.

12-Day Centennial Tour

Maritimes Greets Queen Mother

SAINT JOHN, N.B. —(CP) — Fog which had shrouded the city most of the day lifted enough for Queen Mother Elizabeth to get a sunny welcome when she arrived here yesterday to start her 12-day centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces.

As her plane, an Andover of the Queen's flight, touched down at Saint John Airport, a crowd of several hundred began to cheer.

Looking tired but smiling the Queen Mother, who wore a silk pale aquamarine dress and coat with matching flowered hat, was welcomed by H. J. Robichaud, federal fisheries minister and New Brunswick representative in the cabinet.

"Isn't it wonderful to be here," the Queen Mother exclaimed as she was greeted by Lt.-Gov. J. B. McNair. "It gives me great joy."

Men of 3rd Field Artillery Regiment "the loyal company" fired the 21 gun salute adding a traditional touch to the ceremonies in their traditional Loyalist uniforms with white knee breeches, dark blue cut away jackets and black tricorn hats with white cockades.

Saint John was determined to give the Queen Mother a warm welcome and along the 12-mile drive from the airport to Pugsley Wharf in the centre of the city, where the royal yacht Britannia is berthed, houses were decorated with flags and banners.

Groups of people stood at the roadside waving Union Jacks and cheering as the Queen Mother's car drove past.

When the motorcade passed the Silver Falls old age peoples' nursing home in the city, the Queen Mother ordered her chauffeur to drive slowly so patients, many of them in wheelchairs and on stretchers, could see her clearly.

The route from the airport to the wharf took the Queen Mother through some of the poorest parts of the city.

Only minutes before the Queen Mother was due to arrive at the airport a New Brunswick works department crew finished putting the finishing touches to two miles of road, which had been specially "ironed out" for her visit.

Crowds thronged the entrance to the wharf and motorists sounded their horns as the Queen Mother arrived to embark on the Britannia which had arrived earlier in the day from Montreal.

During her stay in Canada the Queen Mother will live aboard the yacht.

Governor-General Michener officially welcomed the Queen Mother when she arrived early in Halifax on a regular Air Canada flight from London.

As the band of the Black Watch played the national anthem the Queen Mother stood on a small dais in the centre of the tarmac.

Afterwards, she spent several minutes inspecting a guard of honor formed by 100 men of the Black Watch. The Queen Mother is colonel-in-chief of the regiment.

Walking along the two lines of kilted soldiers, she stopped to talk to several of the men, telling them how happy she was to be in New Brunswick

THE REGIMENTAL CENTENNIAL REVIEW

OROMOCTO HIGH SCHOOL Army Cadet Corps climaxed a highly successful year recently when it was announced the corps had won the Strathcona Trust Silver Shield for Highest Efficiency in N.B./P.E.I. The Corps amassed an efficiency percentage of 99.2. The Oromocto Corps was followed by Moncton and Fredericton in that order. There are 19 competing corps in the district. Front row, from left: Danny Burke, Ray Cook, Bruce Currie, 2 Lieut. R. C. Desmond, 2 Lieut. P. B. Butler, Capt. M. O. Nowlan—Commanding Officer, Lieut. H. M. Markey, Bill Goss, Paul Sidney, Fred Hackett. Middle row, from left: Jim Fraser, Rejean Gelinas, Clinton Sturgeon, Mike Verge, Robert MacDougall, Robert Maddigan, Blair Greene, Hans Donnelley, George Chiasson, John Strzechowski. Back row, from left: Mike MacAdams, Russell Gaudet, Robert Freeman, Mike Polyck, David Simpson, John Garnett, Don Cook, Mike Provan, Brian Hicks, Neil Dealhoy.

Queen Mother Happily Inspects Her Regiment - Black Watch

FREDERICTON — (CP) — To the skirl of bagpipes, Queen Mother Elizabeth inspected a Black Watch review at nearby Canadian Forces Base Gagetown during a colorful ceremony Wednesday.

Riding across the vast parade ground in an open car, the 66-year-old Queen Mother drove slowly along the lines of kilted soldiers as a regimental band played the traditional Scottish melody, Road to the Isles.

She is colonel-in-chief of the Black Watch—the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada —and presented the Queen's colors to the regiment five years ago in Montreal.

During the hour-long ceremony the Queen's colors and the regimental colors were paraded before the Queen Mother while about 1,100 soldiers performed a slow march

Wearing a multi-colored blue-and-green dress and coat with matching hat, the Queen Mother stood on dais under a flowered umbrella at the edge of the parade ground and told the men she was happy to be among "her Black Watch family."

During the few hours she spent in Fredericton earlier in the day, the Queen Mother was given a conservative but warm welcome by the people of New Brunswick's capital.

Thousands lined her route through the city under skies which were at first overcast, then partly cloudy. Temperatures were in the humid 70s and low 80s and the restraint of the crowds, in contrast to the Queen Mother's more boisterous welcome in Saint John Tuesday, may have been partly due to the high humidity. Fredericton declared a half-day civic holiday for the occasion.

Queen Mother On Yacht

Canadian Press

SAINT JOHN, July 13 — Crowds stood by cheering as the Queen Mother left here late yesterday aboard the royal yacht Britannia for the town of St. Andrews, near the southern tip of New Brunswick.

Hundreds of people pressed close to the edge of the wharf as the blue-hulled yacht pulled in her lines and moved slowly down the harbor.

The Queen Mother, ignoring a light rain, stood on the deck waving as the yacht departed.

As the Britannia moved into mid-stream, the Royal Marines band played Auld Lang Syne and the people on the wharf, many with tears in their eyes, began to sing along.

The yacht was expected to reach St. Andrews early this morning and anchor off-shore.

The Queen Mother, after coming ashore in the royal barge, will open the town's Centennial Park.

This afternoon, she will cross Passamaquoddy Bay aboard the Britannia to visit Campobello Island, where the late American president Franklin D. Roosevelt spent much of his childhood.

Before returning to Saint John by air yesterday, the Queen Mother spent six crowded hours in Fredericton and nearby Canadian Forces Base Gagetown.

15,000 Line Streets

Some 15,000 people lined the streets of the capital city. A half day civic holiday had been declared.

The Queen Mother was officially welcomed to the province in the 85-year-old Legislature building and from there she drove to the outskirts of the city where she officially opened the O'Dell Centennial Park.

About 1,100 kilted soldiers of the Black Watch — the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada — were inspected by the Queen Mother on the vast parade ground of CFB Gagetown. The Queen Mother, dressed in a blue and green silk coat and dress, with the regimental badge pinned to her dress, inspected the troops from an open jeep.

The regimental band played traditional Scottish airs as the Queen Mother drove slowly between the lines of soldiers.

Afterwards, she attended a garden party and stopped to talk with many of the guests in the 220-yard-long reception line.

During the day the Queen Mother was given a number of presents, ranging from a tartan stole to a 12-piece dessert service presented by the province of New Brunswick.

But the gift which obviously delighted her most was a fishing reel, trimmed with New Brunswick tartan, which Premier Robichaud gave her at a provincial luncheon. The Queen Mother is a keen angler.

THE MONTREAL STAR,

Busy day of engagements

P.E.I. greets smiling Queen Mother

Canadian Press

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 17 — The royal yacht Britannia docked here at 10 a m. today—and there was a glimpse of a smiling Queen Mother looking out of a porthole as the flag-bedecked ship tied up at the transport department wharf on the edge of the downtown business district.

The Royal Marine band played a bright tune from the deck as about 50 people gathered at the local yacht club wharf nearby to see the arrival.

The public was not admitted to the transport wharf but would have plenty of chances to see the Queen Mother, as she drove through the city later today

Aboard the yacht

Rain showers fell intermittently and the temperature was in the high 60s as the Queen Mother arrived in the Prince Edward Island capital, on the third stage of her 13-day centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces.

The Prince Edward Island Lieutenant - Governor, W. J. MacDonald, Premier Alex Campbell and Transport Minister J. W. Pickersgill, representing Prime Minister Pearson, and their wives went aboard the yacnt to be received by the Queen Mother.

Then she was to drive to the new provincial government administration building to unveil a plaque officially opening the $5,000,000 structure.

After a luncheon at Government House, the Queen Mother was to unveil a plaque at Queen Charlotte Armory in memory of Prince Edward Islanders who died in various wars.

In the afternoon she was to attend a garden party at Government House.

After a short rest the Queen Mother was then to visit the Confederation Centre to see the Centennial opening performance of the musical, 'Anne of Green Gables'.

It was her only public evening engagement.

Going by air

Her visit to Prince Edward Island ends tomorrow when, after spending two hours in Summerside, she will go by air to Moncton, N.B.

During the weekend the Queen Mother visited Antigonish, N.S., and Sydney.

She ends her tour next Saturday in St. John's, Nfld., returning to London by air.

At Antigonish, she officially opened the 104th annual Highland Games Saturday. She attended a church service and concert in Sydney Sunday.

Some 6,000 people packed Columbus field in Antigonish where the Queen Mother spent more than an hour watching track and field events and Scottish dancing.

With Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, she sat on a raised dais in the middle of the field. When hundreds of children broke through the police cordon and pressed up against the platform, the Queen Mother smiled and chatted with them before the children were moved back.

Fresh salmon

Local fishermen sent a freshly caught salmon to the Britannia as a present for the Queen Mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson spent the weekend aboard the yacht and Saturday evening together with the Queen Mother, watched a film of Queen Elizabeth's recent visit to Canada.

Wherever she has gone on her 13-day Centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces, which began July 10, the Queen Mother has made a special point of talking to children and elderly people.

Outside St. George's Anglican Church in Sydney yesterday where she attended morning service, she stopped to speak to Basil Braye, 94, a Boer War and World War I veteran.

After the service, the Queen Mother drove to Wentworth Park where some 5,000 people roared a welcome as she arrived to attend a local talent concert.

1-7 THE MONTREAL STAR, TU

Queen Mother enjoys P.E.I.

Canadian Press

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 18 — It was another triumphant night for "Anne of Green Gables."

With hte Queen Mother in the audience, the cast of the In the audience, the cast of the Don Harron-Norman Campbell musical gave a lively, heart-warming performance here last night, all but ensuring that 'Anne' will have a third successful summer season at the Charlottetown Festival of Music and Laughter.

The Queen Mother joined the near capacity audience in the 1,000-seat Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre to give the show a warm reception.

She applauded as the cast took five curtain calls and extended her personal congratulations when she received the cast following the performance.

Jamie Ray, who plays the title role of Anne, presented the Queen Mother with a copy of Lucy Maud Montgomery's classic children's story on which the musical is based. The copy was autographed by all the members of the cast.

The musical is to go on a cross-Canada tour in September. The tour will end at Expo 67.

The Queen Mother, who was wearing a pale pink evening gown and a dazzling diamond tiara, returned to the royal yacht Britannia following the show.

Earlier yesterday, the Queen Mother officially opened Prince Edward Island's $5,000,000 Provincial Administration Centre, unveiled a memorial to World War II dead and attended a luncheon and garden party at Government House.

Today, the Queen Mother sails on the Britannia to Summerside for a 1½ hour visit. From Summerside she will fly on an RAF Andover aircraft to Moncton, N.B.

She will visit Shediac, N.B., before boarding a royal barge at Point de Chêne which will take her to the Britannia anchored in Shediac bay.

The Queen Mother is scheduled to sail late today for St. John's, Nfld. She will visit there Thursday and Friday before departing for London by air from St. John's next Saturday at the conclusion of her 13-day Centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces.

Queen Mother Reviews Troops Of Black Watch

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother and Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch RHC) of Canada, left Base Gagetown late yesterday following a visit of the Fredericton and Oromocto area.

The Royal Tour, which began Monday, saw the Queen Mother review the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions and the Depot and representatives of five cadet corps of the Black Watch at Base Gagetown yesterday.

Her Majesty was welcomed to the Base yesterday by Brigadier W. H Seamark, a former commanding officer of 1 RHC.

Following the royal inspection of the Black Watch Battalions, there was a marchpast in slow time, an advance in review order and a Royal Salute.

Following a garden party in her honor which was attended by all ranks and their wives, the Queen Mother unveiled a cairn marking the Royal Visit to the Base.

Her Majesty boarded a plane at Lincoln airport early in the evening for a return trip to Saint John where she boarded the Royal yacht

Today the Queen Mother is visiting the St. Andrews area.

THE QUEEN MOTHER, spoke to servicemen and their wives during a garden party held in her honour, last Wednesday afternoon. Here the Queen Mother speaks to Recruit S. J. M. Larabie, Black Watch Depot, Recruit H. K. R. Townsend, Black Watch Depot, and Corporal and Mrs. L. B. Anderson. Cpl. Anderson is a member of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

HER MAJESTY. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother and Major A. W. Watt, Officer Commanding, Support Company, 2 RHC view a cairn erected to commemorate The Centennial Review of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

ARRIVAL AT GARDEN PARTY

Highlanders March For Queen Mother During Royal Visit

Photos By CFB Gagetown Information Services

THE BLACK WATCH DEPOT MARCH TO THE PARADE SQUARE

Queen Mother Ends A Tour She Found 'Very Enjoyable'

ST JOHN'S Nfld. — (CP) — Queen Mother Elizabeth left here on an RCAF Yukon aircraft for London Saturday morning at the conclusion of her 13-day centennial tour of the Atlantic provinces.

A brisk, 35-mile-an-hour wind whipped Union Jacks and Canadian flags lining the airport tarmac as the Queen Mother reviewed a farewell guard of honor of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

On hand to say goodbye to the Queen Mother was Lionel Chevrier, commissioner general for state visits during Centennial Year. Transport Minister Pickersgill representing Prime Minister Pearson Newfoundland Lt. Gov Fabian O Dea and Premier Joseph Smallwood.

A crowd of about 300, mostly children waving Union Jacks, was also on hand.

The Queen Mother has told many Canadians at her various official functions how much she has enjoyed her visit and how pleased she has been to see the progress made in the Atlantic area since she last visited here 22 years ago with her late husband King George VI.

Friday, she made these sentiments public in a speech to 300 people at a luncheon at Memorial University. The Queen Mother said: "My visit to Canada will soon be over, and before setting out to England I would like to thank all those people who have made my stay so enjoyable.

"Wherever I have been in the Atlantic provinces, I have been received with a kindness which has touched me most deeply, and which I shall always remember with gratitude."

Referring to the centennial celebrations, she said: "As Canada moves forward into its second century I have found all around me a spirit of courage and enterprise which I feel certain bodes well for the people of this great country in the years ahead."

The Queen Mother's tour, which started July 10 in Halifax, took her to communities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. She also visited the Roosevelt International Park, owned jointly by Canada and the United States, on Campobello Island, N B

Brigadier Baker Baker presenting the prize for the best shot with the SLR to Pte Adamson on the Passing-out Parade of Ypres Squad.

Black Watch Depot

The Black Watch Depot is the place to be,
Training young Lads for Liberty,
We mold the man, who takes his place
Defending the Rights of the Human Race.

We take a youth, and make his see,
All the secrets of the trade of soldiery,
We build his frame, and change his thought,
And fit him to the career he's bought.

With lessons firm, and drill that's hard,
We melt away the civvy lard.
We sharpen his eye, and quicken his stride,
And see him develop both spirit and pride.

We watch him grow, from boy to man,
And hear him say "yes, I understand".
He masters his weapons and the soldier's skill,
And faces each day, with a new found will.

So you see it's rewarding, and a worth while toil,
Teaching young soldiers to fight for their soil.
And finally in parting, as I draw to the end,
The Depot is the place, a factory for men.

The Pembroke Gazette
Aug 3, 1967

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1967 S191

Obituaries

Alexander Parnell

Alexander Parnell, 86, one of Canada's crack riflemen for many years, died yesterday in Ste. Anne's Military Hospital following a four-month illness.

Born and educated in Scotland, he came to Montreal in 1904. A cabinet maker by trade, he was employed first in the wood-working shop of Henry Morgan's Co. Ltd., later working for the Northern Electric Co. Ltd. Later he worked in the CNR cabinet shop, a position he held for 30 years, until his retirement 21 years ago.

Alexander Parnell

A crack shot all his life, he was a member of the Black Watch Rifle Team for years.

Following the outbreak of World War I, he enlisted with the Royal Montreal Regiment and while overseas, served as armory sergeant.

For many years, Mr. Parnell was a member of the Canadian Bisley Team. Always one of the leaders on the Canadian team, on one occasion he won the all-comers aggregate championship.

Mr. Parnell continued shooting until about a year ago, when faulty eye-sight compelled him to retire from the sport.

He is survived by his wife, the former Harriet Creswick; one son, John A. (Jack) Parnell of Toronto, and two daughters, Mrs. Jean Adams and Mrs. Nan Smillie, both of Montreal; five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The funeral service will be held in the chapel of J. W MacGillivray and Sons, 5644 Bannantyne avenue, Verdun, at 10 30 a m. tomorrow.

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THIRD (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION

General

Like some well known brands of whisky, the blending of the ex 4/5 Battalion and 6/7 Battalion into the now flourishing 3 (T) BW has been far easier than we could ever have expected. We hope now that it will continue to mature with age, and if our first year at Camp is anything to go by, there is little doubt that our future is absolutely secure.

The 1st of April saw many changes, the biggest question being the amount of pay we could expect from our limited allocation of training days. If we were to succeed at all, a big part of our time would have to be given in the voluntary spirit. This, I am glad to say, is just what has happened. Attendance on a voluntary basis has been quite remakable. Almost 100 per cent attendance has been gained from our Tuesday evening drill nights, and without any form of reimbursement for travelling expenses or pay. It may be that we have a greater attraction at Battalion HQ with our WRAC platoon. I can think of nothing else that could draw old stalwarts like Nobby Clark, Paddy Malone and many others in on a voluntary basis! Be that as it may, we are particularly pleased to have the services of the WRAC, who are extremely loyal and hard-working and have, without doubt, made Battalion HQ the flourishing force that it is.

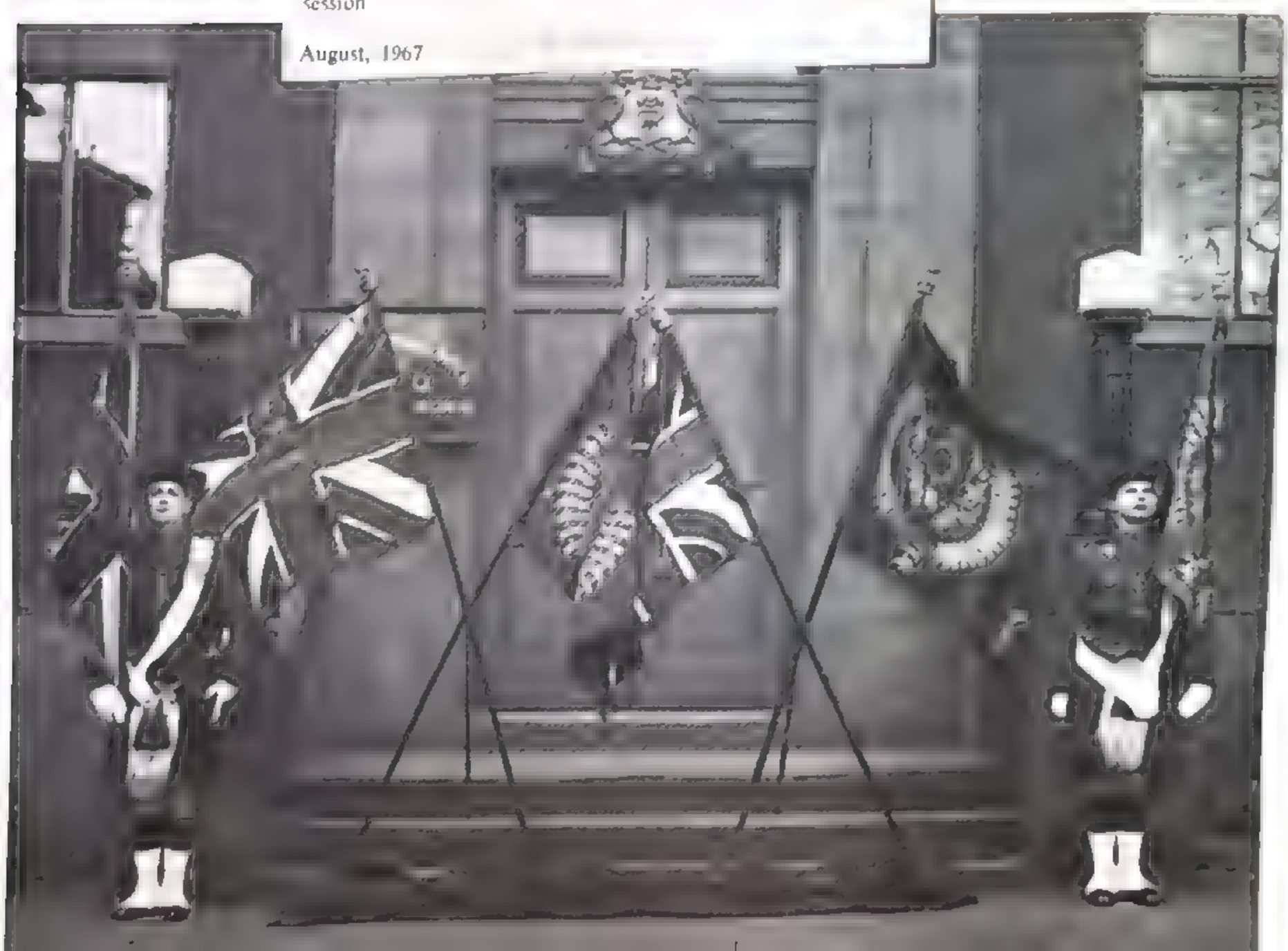
Our teething troubles have been many. This stems mainly from the lack of provisions made in the various regulations produced rather hurriedly to get the new force going. However most problems have now resolved themselves and our honorary Colonel and many others are fighting hard all the time to provide the better conditions we require to be a fully effective force.

We are much more widely dispersed than we were in the old 4/5 days. The result of this is that a great deal more must be left to Company Commanders by way of implementation of the Commanding Officer's instructions and policies. This has worked extremely well, no doubt due to Company Commanders anticipating the Commanding Officer's thoughts very well indeed. Regular Company Commanders' conferences are required to keep a careful balance but, by and large, it seems to work much better than in the days gone by when attempts were made to exercise full control, as with a Regular Battalion, over all aspects of Battalion life.

Our Annual Camp was, without doubt, a great success. Although our members were small compared to previous years, in fact the overall percentage of attendance at Camp was some 66 per cent of our strength. Reports from other units show that we were probably one of the strongest units of T & AVR III at Camp. We did not do all we would have liked but this was due to the restricted time available in an eight-day camp. We have hopes that in future years we may be given a fifteen-day camp, as in the past, when the pace of getting done all one would like to do would not be so great.

Our numbers are not as many as we would like. However, there has been a steady influx of recruits since 1st April, due to high pressure recruiting campaigns by Company Commanders. It was particularly encouraging to see the number of young men who now make up the bulk of the Rifle Company strengths. With little military training prior to camp, they showed up extremely well on the 24-hour exercise. We are now in the administrative post camp period and hope to launch a further high-powered recruiting drive in September.

I am sure that our success to date has been far better than we ever anticipated. We now look forward to a well-earned rest before embarking on our intensive Autumn and Winter training session.



The Legion's new Grand Patron, Governor-General Roland Michener, is seen above with Victoria Cross and George Cross winners following a dinner given in their honour by His Excellency at Government House in Ottawa on June 16. Front row (left to right), Frederick M. Harvey, Calgary, Raphael L. Zengel, Rocky Mountain House, Alta.; the Hon George R. Pearkes, Victoria, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Grand President of the Royal Canadian Legion, Governor-General Michener; Paul Triquet, Limoilou, P.Q.; E. A. ("Smoky") Smith, Vancouver, and B. Handley Geary, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ontario Legislature. Back row (left), Ernest R. Frost, Carrying Place, Ont.; D. V. Currie, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa; A. P. Brereton, Elnora, Alta.; Charles S. Rutherford, Keswick, Ont.; C. C. Merrill, Vancouver; John K. Mahony, London, Ont., Norman Mitchell, Beaurepaire, P.Q.; F. A. Tilston, Aurora, Ont., A. D. Ross, Kingston, Ont., Thomas Dinesen, Lerbeck Manor, Vejle, Jutland, Denmark; the Rev. John W. Foote, Cobourg, Ont., and J. M. Patton, Hamilton, Bermuda. Messrs. Frost, Ross and Patton are George Cross recipients. The others are Victoria Cross winners.

The V.C. and G.C. Reunion

A Memorable Event

ON June 16, 17 and 18 the first reunion to be held on Canadian soil of Canada's Victoria Cross and George Cross winners took place in Ottawa. Proposed by the Legion earlier this year and readily accepted by the Government, the reunion arrangements were carried out by the Department of Veterans Affairs with enthusiasm and efficiency as an important highlight in the National Veterans Week celebrations in the capital.

It was an historic occasion and a wonderful experience, both for the guests of honour and their wives as well as for those who were privileged to associate with them during the three events-filled days.

At a gala men's dinner at Government House on June 16 the Governor-General expressed the feelings of admiration and gratitude which all Canadians have for the wearers of the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. On June 18 they were again honoured guests of His Excellency at the annual garden party at Rideau Hall which this year was attended by more than 4,000 people.

On June 17 the Royal Canadian Legion gave a luncheon in honour of the V.C.'s and G.C.'s and their ladies in the board-room of Legion House, the national headquarters. The Dominion President, Ronald E. MacBeath, in a short address, extended warm greetings to them from all Legion members and said:

> *On behalf of all your comrades of the Royal Canadian Legion I salute you! May your valour and your patriotism always remain a shining example and inspiration to the youth of Canada.*

Other events included a dinner for the wives of the V.C.'s and G.C.'s given by Mrs. Roger Teillet, wife of the Minister of Veterans Affairs, and visits to the National War Museum, the National Art Gallery and the Centennial Centre, all of which had on display war paintings and other service memorabilia of specific interest to the distinguished guests.

It was a truly memorable event.

Dominion President R. E. MacBeath, centre, with, left, Frederick A. Tilston, V.C., of Aurora, Ont., and John K. Mahony, V.C., of London, Ont.

The Legion's Dominion 1st Vice-President, Bob Kohaly, Q.C., of Estevan, Sask., left, with his old C.O., Cecil C. Merrill, V.C., of Vancouver. Both fought at Dieppe—Kohaly as a Private, Merrill as Lt.-Col. commanding the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

CAPTIONS TO FACING PAGE:

1. The Canadian Tattoo has something to offer for all ages as is shown by these 2 RHC soldiers in the "Fantasy" scene.

2. Pte Murray McDonald (*right*) makes last-minute adjustments to costume of Pte Wayne Connors as they prepare for the British Garrison scene.

3. Pte Joe Lessard (*left*) of Montreal, a 42nd Highlander, has his bayonet sharpened by Pte Barry MacFachern, a blacksmith.

4. Battalion personnel in the "Highland" scene. The Pipes and Drums are from 1 and 2 RHC, 2 Cdn Gds and the RCAF.

First Battalion

BLACK WATCH WITHOUT THE RED HACKLE

SIX MONTHS IN CYPRUS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES

Lt-Col E. W. Nicoll, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion The Black Watch, writes of the Battalion's tour in Cyprus

"Last November the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, then stationed at Minden in Germany, left for a six-month tour of duty with UNFICYP (United Nations Force in Cyprus). Off came the well-known tam o'shanter bonnet and red hackle and on went the United Nations blue beret and badge. The Regiment was to serve as equal partners alongside Swedes, Danes, Canadians and Irish soldiers in the trouble-stricken island

On arrival the Battalion took over the Limassol Zone from the 1st Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers. Limassol Zone, as can be seen from the map, comprised the Limassol District, the Polis sub-district and the Ktima sub-district. Initially Battalion Headquarters was established at Polemidhia Camp, outside Limassol, and one rifle Company was sent to each area to deploy platoons and sections in likely trouble spots

Too seldom nowadays are Infantry Battalions given the chance to deploy over a wide area and to give Platoon and Section Commanders the chance to command entirely on their own. In Cyprus over the past few months every man in the Battalion has become very much more self-reliant. All men can cook for themselves and all can talk competently on the Unit radio sets

Everyone has developed a greater sense of responsibility, as they realise that they are left on their own with no one but themselves to rely on.

For the first three months very little happened within the Battalion area. The troubles between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots which have racked the small island in the past fifteen years seemed temporarily dormant. However, like a volcano, everyone knew that the slightest incident would cause the inflammable political situation to erupt. The quiet period proved ideal for the Jocks, who had time to learn their jobs and to establish their guard and sentry post duty sometime before the situation blew up. Reporting of all information was vital and the Jocks went around the island with a suspicious eye open for any sign of trouble.

In January, however, the first major incident occurred at a small town called Kophinou, which lay in the Swedish Army Control Area, adjacent to the Black Watch area around Limassol. Kophinou was an all-Turkish village and unfortunately the Turks regarded it as solely Turkish soil. When on 26th January a Greek bus was stopped on its way through the village and its passengers ordered to dismount and be searched, the Greek Cypriot majority in the island was furious and bent on revenge. The Greek National Guard, commanded in Nicosia by General Grevas, was deployed to Kophinou and the United Nations forces alerted for trouble.

The Swedish Force was not strongly deployed in the Kophinou area and the UN Headquarters in Nicosia ordered The Black Watch to reinforce the area with two platoons. At very short notice and in the middle of the night in pouring rain the Company in Limassol deployed its two reserve platoons to the Kophinou area. By 0600 hrs they were in position blocking any entry into the village. The situation was saved at that time, but Kophinou remained a potentially dangerous area and so our reinforcements continued at Kophinou until March. Then on 12th March UN HQ asked for a further three platoons to be moved to the area. Battalion Headquarters deployed two 'ad hoc' platoons for this task, including the Pipes and Drums Platoon, and arrangements were made for the deployment of platoons from the Paphos and Ktima sub-districts to the Kophinou area. At this time the overall command of the Kophinou area was Swedish, but the local command was exercised by The Black Watch. Working alongside us was a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards in armoured cars, and so we had a true United Nations Force with Swedes, Scots and Irish all working together. One of the platoons hastily formed by Battalion Headquarters was commanded by 2/Lt Charles Arbuthnott, who had arrived on the island some twenty-four hours before

Major Alec MacDonald-Gaunt, the Company Commander in Force K, received a bad 'black eye' in one scuffle with the Turks in Kophinou, but not to be outdone he designed himself a natty Black Watch tartan eye-patch which he sported round the area

This job was no easy task. The Jocks were sort of 'pig-in-the-middle' trying to stop the Greek and Turkish Cypriots from fighting one another. There were no tents to live in, only trenches and 'sangers' built on the bare ground on the hillsides Day after day in quite bad and cold weather, the Jocks sat out in their sentry posts. Clearly platoons and sections could not last very long in these exposed areas and so an intricate system of reliefs was set in motion and platoons and sections were moved about regularly by two Wessex 15-seater helicopters In some cases the aircraft were able to save as much as nine hours travelling time by road One other incident blew up in April in our last month in Cyprus. This was at Mari and in this case the Black Watch received publicity in the British Press Here the Greek Cypriot National Guard had been moving through the village when it was claimed to have been fired on by Turkish Freedom Fighters on the bluff heights around the village. The Turks took a great pounding in this incident and were heavily outnumbered and outgunned

The United Nations immediately stepped in, and troops from the Kophinou area were sent to block the roads leading to and from Mari village. This time the situation got very nasty and the National Guard fired many rounds of ammunition at the Turks, who for their part offered little resistance. Danish soldiers were called in to reinforce the Black Watch and gradually the Greek National Guard withdrew, leaving the UN forces commanding the situation but once again in a bare hillside observation post in very bad stormy weather.

The Battalion, however, has risen to these challenges. Morale is extremely high and Jocks are all very sunburnt, fit and well and, of course, longing to get back to Minden to the wives and families from whom they have been separated for the last six months. After ten days in barracks the whole Battalion is to be on Block leave until mid-June

On May 5th the Battalion hand over the Limassol Zone to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment who, like us, have come out from Germany for a six-month tour

For me the time has been very interesting. My job has, of course, been mainly supervising. I usually visit every company and outpost once every week with the Adjutant, Captain Garry Barnett. We move by helicopter most of the time because the roads on the island are not good and time of course is a vital factor. I try also and maintain close contact with the local Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders, so as to keep my 'ear to the ground' for any possible trouble and to avert it by negotiation before it occurs. I visit the UN Headquarters in Nicosia every week and liaise frequently with our Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Irish and Canadian allies in the UN Force.

To all of you at home I would like to send you a good report from the Regiment. The last six months have been quite a test for everyone and as it draws to a successful end, we are now just waiting to get back home on what I believe is a well-earned leave"

Lt-Gen Martola, UNFICYP Commander, presenting the Commanding Officer, 2/Lt Arbuthnott, and RSM Grant with their UN Medals at Polimedhia.

BLACK WATCH IN CYPRUS

Cpl Fergusson and Pte Borthwick, with CSM McNie, on Radio Hill.

The Padre and Party on a climb.

Pte Mostyn and friends at Polimedhia.

Ptes McArthur and Steven with L/Cpl Todd.

Ptes Penny, Barr and Moss, "C" Coy, at Skarinou Bridge.

Ptes Ramsay and Quinn, "D" Coy.

General

Less than two months have elapsed since our return from Cyprus, yet that turbulent island seems much farther away than mere mileage would account for. This is in no way due to loss of concern or forgetfulness, just the demands of a new challenge regaining the techniques in the different role of a mechanised battalion in Rhine Army.

Our last weeks in Cyprus saw us continue much stretched. A new name—Mari—took the limelight in early April when a platoon from Force 'K' (for Kophinou), together with Swedes, Danes and Inniskillings, was interposed between conflicting Greek and Turkish Cypriots following an outbreak of shooting. Prolonged negotiations succeeded in achieving a withdrawal of opposing forces and a marked cooling off of tension. UN maintained a presence in the area, including one of our Force 'K' platoons, and recent information from Cyprus indicates that UN are likely to stay there for some time to come.

By this time, however, our days in UNFICYP were fast running out and we were involved in all the preliminaries leading to our return to Germany. Lieutenant-General Martola, the Force Commander, presented UN medals to a representative party on parade at Polemidhia Camp and gave the following gratifying address:—

> I am very happy that I have been given the opportunity to see the First Battalion of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) before you leave the island early next month and to present you with the United Nations Medal. You have now almost ended your six months' stay here and I wish to take the opportunity of thanking you for the excellent work you have done in Cyprus during this time. You have one of the biggest zones in the island to take care of and in the the tradition of the British troops who were here before you, you have succeeded very well in keeping the peace in your zone. It is known in UNFICYP circles that you have run your zone so that there are no real quarrels between the Turkish and Greek elements and for example in Limassol, although there is quite a big Turkish quarter, there is no Green Line. Even the Turks and Greeks can 'alk together, which is not always the case in the other parts of the island. The other difficult area in your zone, Kiima, has remained quiet although at times tension has been high.
>
> Although your zone is great you have been able to take part effectively in the solving of the problems in the adjacent zone of Kophinou and in Mari, and were able to give assistance to your neighbours, the Swedes. Your contribution was most valuable and appreciated by those concerned. There you also met representatives of some of the other contingents so that you had the added experience of close collaboration with them in difficult and critical conditions. I hope that your stay has been interesting and that you have been happy to have been able to contribute to and uphold the ideals of the United Nations in keeping the peace here in this beautiful but unlucky island of Cyprus.
>
> In thanking you for all that you have done, I would also like to congratulate you on your fine military appearance and bearing. It has been an honour and a pleasure to take the parade of a first-class British Battalion.
>
> I wish you the best of luck in your future work when you return to your former duties.

The last week of April saw a series of farewell parties by all Messes in all parts of the Battalion's zone, the arrival of the advance party of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the departure of our advance party to Minden. The handover went well and very amicably for the "Dukes" are old friends from Korea days. Happily, it was a case of 'little to pay', which reflects great credit on the administrative team.

Although things continued tense and, as ever, fraught with possible incident, nothing untoward happened to disrupt the change-over. Throughout the first week of May, flights came and went, Polis changed hands, then Kophinou and Kiima in turn. On May 5th the Dukes were in full charge and Battalion Headquarters embussing for Akrotiri airport.

Brigadier Mike Harbottle, OBE, the Commander of the British contingent, came down to see the Battalion off. He spoke to the Jocks in extremely complimentary terms and received an entirely spontaneous round of applause and a presentation hackle.

By midnight 6/7th May the last planeload had reached Minden—in time for the All Ranks Dance. Block leave was starting on the 8th. The chapter was ended. It had been a demanding six months but a very worthwhile job. Who knows if The Black Watch will ever don the Blue Beret again. Suffice it to say it is an honourable role in which we have been proud to serve.

Now we must look ahead to our last months in Germany and the skills we must recapture as quickly as we can. The calendar is filling fast. Sennelager, Vogelsang, Soltau, and on to a testing series of Autumn Exercises. Luckily, we have a good foundation of experience on which to build. There is no lack of keenness among the Jocks if the past weeks are the guideline they seem. We have a lot to live up to. We will do our best.

Postscript:—The Battalion Athletics team, despite a mere three weeks in which to train—and most of that very much part-time only—have justified the bye they were given, as holders, straight into the BAOR Major Unit Championships. They finished runners-up to qualify for the Army Championships for the third year in succession.

Officers' Mess

The UN Beret and The Black Watch TOS.
Lt Watterson and Capt Brodie.

Sergeants' Mess

During our last few weeks in Cyprus we had a rather hectic time whilst handing over to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and organising our Farewell Social.

The various other Messes managed to attend the Social in spite of the heavy pressure of work. CSM Angus and his merry men came down from Kiima. CSM Bird brought along the Limni contingent, including Dave "Skull" Fairlie and CSM McNie managed a few hours away from controlling the Kophinou area. Jim Keating also arrived from Paphos District (after receiving permission, of course) from Dave (The Laird) Cowie, who was unable to come. 'Thereby hangs a tale"! A very enjoyable evening was had by all and our guests eventually left in the wee sma' oors!

Back to Minden and a very welcome leave. We all spent our leave either in UK, touring the continent or bringing back trade after a six months break to the "Quelle" and the "Sedan-Ecke". One member, no names mentioned but he is commonly known as "Your Uncle from Perth", left for Scotland in an old dilapidated car and returned with a high-powered Jaguar.

After the completion of leave, we were once more back into the old familiar routine of exercises and company training at Sennelager and Putlos.

Owing to the very full training programme we have been unable to entertain our fellow Jocks from the Gordon Highlanders but hope to have a night with them in the very near future.

Clarinets [illegible] by Colonel L. P. Evans VC (Mcr DSO) and engraved wi[illegible] RSMs names. The above silver and Clarinet presented by R Hq [illegible]

Water Colours: The Approach to the Reichswald 154 Hig[illegible] and Brigade Sector 8th February 1945. Presented to 154 Highland Brigade, TA, by Brigadier J. A. Oliver CBE, DSO TD Commanding 154 Highland Brigade, 1943-45 on relinquishing command, 1950. (Artist, Ian G. M. Lathe, 1945 Brigadier J. A. Oliver, CBE, DSO, TD very kindly agreed t the transfer of this water colour to the Regtl Museum. Water colours (a) Officer, BW (b) Drum Major, BW, (c) Pipe Major, BW Artist, A. L. Campebll, 1928-29 Presented by Mr P. G. Pompa, 9 Viewforth, Edinburgh, 10

Dress: Glengarry Cap, Badge and Two Buttons of 30th New South Wales Scottish, Australia Presented by Lieut R. Balfour Royal NSW Regt Sydney Australia Sporran – Atholl Highlanders (officers Plaid Brooch Dr[illegible] Dress Cords and Tassels Pipers Cords and Tassels Hose Tops diced Atholl Murray Hose Tops diced Tullibardine, Kilt Atholl Murray with Rosettes, Kilt Tullibardine Belted Plaid Atholl Murray Full Plaid Tullibardine Set of Rosettes for Sergts, Sgian Dhu, Regtl, Pr Socks, Atholl Murray Half-hose, KD Tunic, Other Ranks, Sporran Leather, Other Ranks, Sporran Leather, Officers and WOs Sporran Pipers Tufts Shoulder Red and Yellow, Trews Superfine Presented by the Regtl Council The Transvaal Scottish, South Africa Red Doublet as worn about 1881-1914, of the late Lieut (later Colonel) Hugh Rose of Kilravock Presented by Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Inverness-shire Mess Jacket of the late Lt-Col The Hon John Dewar, MC, 6th Bn The Black Watch (TA) Presented by Major The Lord Forteviot, MBE, TD, DL, JP, Dupplin Castle, Perth United Nations Beret, Badge, Shoulder Patch, Scarf and Identity Pass Presented by Lieut A. P. L. Halford McLeod, BA, 1st Bn The Black Watch (RHR).

Histories:—The Black Watch, by Cope Cornford and Walker, 4th (Perthshire) Bn The Black Watch, by Captain G. D Pullar. Presented by S. D. Thompson, ex-1 6th BW (Irish Section), Belfast A collection of 14 Regtl histories of various periods. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Inverness-shire

Medals:—Br War and Victory Medals, 1914-18, and Medallion 'He died for Feedom and Honour', of No 4183, James Nicoll, BW. Presented by Mrs Mary Nicoll, 4 Woodhaven Avenue, Wormit, Newport-on-Tay.

Documents:—Army Educational Certificates of ex-No 2745570 Sergt Thomas Kempshall, The Black Watch (RHR) (a) First Class, gained in Quetta, India, 1923, (b) Distinguished, Army School of Education, India, 1925, (c) Special, gained in Multan, India, 1926 Sergt Kempshall (now T. Kempshall, FSA (Scot)) was the only man in the Regt to gain five 'Distinguished' subjects to his Special Certificate. Presented

The following appeared in the "Perthshire Advertiser" of 26th July, 1967 —

THE GALLANT "FORTY-TWA"

Sir,—Thousands of men in Perthshire who served in The Black Watch will be saddened by the knowledge that Queen's Barracks is now reduced to a heap of rubble As I stood by the broken barrack wall I felt a little nostalgic for the glory that is gone, and my mind turned to music with:

Have they told ye, Hielan' laddie,
Since you ha'e been awa',
They've demolished a' the Barracks
O' the gallant Forty Twa.

That hallowed square is empty
Whar' ten thousand feet ha'e trod.
And the R S M is missing
That ye treated like a god.

There's many o' the "auld yins"
In time have passed awa'
Were spared this degradation
O' the gallant Forty Twa.

Ye ha'e won great battle honours
That are famed aroon' the earth,
But they've ta'en a bit o' glory
Frae the ancient toon o' Perth

Yours, etc.,

IAN TAINSH.

21 Kingswell Terrace,
Perth, 21st July, 1967

The Colonel of the Regiment and Mrs. Baker - Baker, with Major C. A. MacDonald-Gaunt, at the Black Watch cocktail party held at Balhousie Castle on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1967.

(Photo: Perthshire Advertiser)

OBITUARY

BRIGADIER KENNETH GALT BLACKADER,
CBE, DSO, MC, ED, CD, Chevalier, Legion of Honour,
Croix de Guerre with Palm,
Chairman of the Advisory Board,
The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada

Brigadier Kenneth G. Blackader died on 28th April 1967, at the Montreal General Hospital, at the age of 69. He is survived by Mrs. Blackader, a son and a daughter.

In addition to his association with the Regiment he was prominent in Canadian business circles and took an active part in philanthropic and community activities in Montreal.

Brigadier Blackader served the Regiment almost continuously in one capacity or another for a period of fifty-one years. He joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada in 1916 and subsequently served overseas with the 13th Battalion. He was awarded the Military Cross. On the reorganisation of the Militia in 1920, he retained the Regiment, becoming Regimental Commandant in 1938. In August 1939, when the first of the two Militia Battalions was mobilised for the Canadian Active Service Force, he reverted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and took command of the same. Under his command, it became part of the 2nd Canadian Division and proceeded to the United Kingdom in 1940.

Subsequently, Brigadier Blackader commanded the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade which formed part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, which took part in the D-Day landings in Normandy on June 6th, 1944. For a period of time, he was Acting Commander of the Division prior to returning to the United Kingdom to take command of the Canadian Reinforcement Group and subsequently the Canadian Repatriation Group. He returned to Canada in 1946 and took his discharge. He was awarded the CBE, DSO, MC, Chevalier of Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre with Palm, and was mentioned in despatches.

Brigadier Kenneth Galt Blackader

Following the World War, Brigadier Blackader became Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment and subsequently Honorary Colonel. In 1952 upon the raising of the present 1st and 2nd Battalions for the Regular Army, he became Acting Colonel of the Regiment., at which time he also served as Chairman of the Advisory Board. In 1955, when the Canadian Army adopted the appointment of Colonel of the Regiment, he became the Regiment's Colonel and retained this appointment until 1963.

With the exception of the late Colonel George S. Cantlie, DSO, VD, CD, Brigadier Blackader probably gave a longer period of service to the Regiment than any other officer.

Brigadier Blackader in various appointments which he held in the Regiment, had a particularly close association with the Regiment's Colonel-in-Chief. He was Regimental Commandant when Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth visited Canada in 1939, upon which occasion the Regiment provided a Guard of Honour in Montreal. He was privileged, as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion in the early years of World War II, to meet with Her Majesty upon several occasions, particularly one memorable visit when our Colonel-in-Chief upon her return to Buckingham Palace sent, by courier, a bowl of Canadian violets with a kindly long-hand letter explaining that she brought the plants back with her from Canada. As Colonel of the Regiment he received our Colonel-in-Chief, when she visited her Canadian Regiment and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen presented all three Battalions with new Colours in 1962, on the occasion of the Regiment's centenary.

In addition to his Regimental activities and those of his profession, of which he was a senior member, Brigadier Blackader was a great force for good in the community. One of his many activities was his active participation over a long period of time, in the affairs of the Montreal General Hospital.

The following appeared in the Canadian Press:

There is no title so time honoured or more rarely awarded than that of "Father of the Regiment". But that title was earned, in the fullest sense, by Brigadier Kenneth G. Blackader.

He had joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada when a youth, just out of Lower Canada College. He saw service with the Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Canal du Nord in 1918 and awarded the Military Cross.

But this was only the beginning of his long connection with the Black Watch. The years between the wars were a time when indifference to defence was widespread, and many failed or refused, to see the rising menace of facism, and thought that talk of peace would give protection from armed and aggressive evil.

Brigadier Blackader in these years was one of the dutiful few who kept the tradition of service alive, and did all in his power to nurture the training and spirit that would again be put to the test. By 1934 he was commanding the 1st Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

His aim was not merely to keep up the training in some form but to set standards of exacting proficiency. So efficient did his Battalion become that shortly before the Second World War, it three times won the trophy for efficiency in Military District 4.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he took his Battalion overseas to Britain. There again he proved his capacity for training his men. On D-Day he commanded the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the invasion of the Normandy beaches. For his part he won the DSO. And there is one sentence in the citation that summarised the very character of the man: "Without regard to his person, he visited all his units and by his word and deed was an inspiration to his command." A series of other important appointments followed, and he did not retire from the Active Force till 1946.

But long years of service to his Regiment still lay ahead. He was appointed Colonel of the Black Watch in 1951 and was charged with the responsibility of raising two Regimental Battalions for service with the Regular Army.

There is one day that will always stand out particularly in the history of the Regiment. It was the June day in 1962 when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, presented the Black Watch with its new colours. And in that brilliant, sunlit ceremony, "the Father of the Regiment" seemed to stand as the very symbol of what it had meant, and the service it had performed.

In his civilian life Brigadier Blackader had the same sense of duty. He served faithfully on a number of committees and boards, but played his greatest part as the honorary treasurer, through many years, of the Montreal General Hospital. There he gave freely of long hours to meeting the hospital's problems and advancing its growth.

There are not many men whose lives are an example to others. But the life of Brigadier Kenneth G. Blackader will remain as an example of what the life of service can mean, when carried out by a man whose values were clear and straight, and never wavered.

The Massed Pipes and Drums of the Scottish Regiments beat retreat before Her Majesty The Queen on Horse Guards Parade London, on Monday, 10 July, 1967.

August, 1967

Thursday, September 21, 1967

FIRST AID trophy is received by Private John Belyea on behalf of 181 Squad last weekend. Making the presentation is Air Vice Marshal R. C Stovel, Commander of Training Command Private Belyea's graduating squad received the trophy for an average mark of over 85 per cent in First Aid.

Dr. Hall Finishes History Of 'The Georgian Spirit'

After 40 years at Sir George Williams University, Dr. Henry F. Hall has completed his association by writing the history of the place.

Entitled "The Georgian Spirit" the 138-page volume goes from the school's earliest origin to the beautiful new Hall Building, opened in 1958 and named in Dr. Hall's honor.

"I don't suppose the book is objective," he smiled at a press conference yesterday.

The facts are objective but not the spirit. It was a means of recalling experiences, days and evenings, to the staff and the alumni."

The historic facts are from university records, minutes of meetings and annual reports.

The impressions are strictly personal, reflecting Dr. Hall's 40-year career as student counsellor, Dean, Principal and Vice-Chancellor and finally Principal and Governor Emeritus.

"I wonder whether Sir George is the youngest of the old universities, or the oldest of the young ones," he said yesterday.

Finally he opted for the youngest of the old colleges as SGWU's history is so similar to theirs — "the long period of tense struggle in the early days, no government support, the doubt that it wouldn't survive."

That it did survive these trials and the crippling Depression is due mainly to the Georgian spirit, he said.

"It's a spirit of co-operation, or friendliness and good will within the college community itself.

"You might be cynical and say we didn't have anything else."

He recalled the words of an early graduate: "we had only one fraternity, to which we all belonged."

Today, however, that spirit is threatened by the growth of the university and the impersonal atmosphere, he says.

But he is optimistic about the maturity of today's students, even compared with their parents' generation.

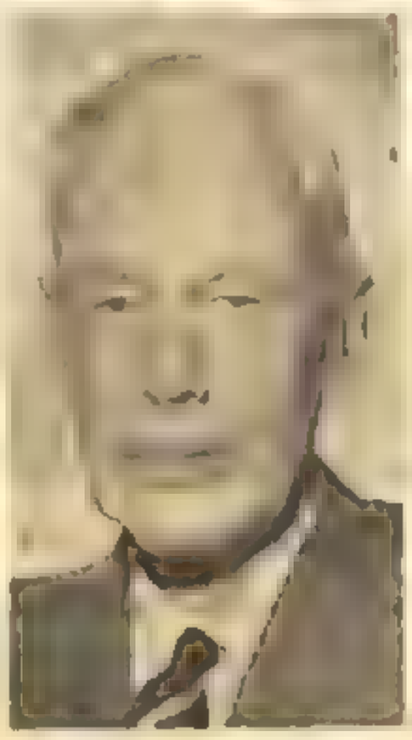
The Urgency Of Need

By Q. C. D. BOVEY,
President and Chairman, Board of Directors, United Red Feather Services.

SINCE accepting the invitation to write this "guest editorial" in support of the coming Red Feather campaign, as president and chairman of the Board of Directors, I have asked myself as to what I can say, and in what manner, to convey to the public the real sense of urgency which those of us feel who are close to human needs as met by our agencies.

As a former chairman of the budget committee for several years, I had ample opportunity to listen to the presentations of the 36 agencies as they appeared before the committee. My reaction, and I think I can say without exception the reaction of the other business men and women on the committee, was simply — "If the public could only see the work of the agencies—know by direct contact the good they are doing—any year's Red Feather campaign would be oversubscribed."

It is a pity that this immediacy of contact is not possible for everyone; it would not only inspire everyone to give more generously but would also bring home to them that their money was being used perhaps for the care of a neglected child, perhaps to provide a nurse for a sick, lonely, elderly person or to make it possible for children from one of the slum areas of the city to go to a summer camp. Our public relations people try to tell the public the story through the press, radio and TV — but there is no real substitute for first hand knowledge.



Q. C. D. BOVEY

By virtue of my own experience, therefore, I can vouch for the urgency of need—and at the same time I can assure the public that everything is done to see that the money is spent as wisely and as well as circumstances permit. The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, the major health and welfare planning body of the English-speaking community, is financed by Red Feather to ensure the co-ordination of programs and to prevent duplication of services; headquarters staff analyse budgets and examine financial statements; and all Red Feather agencies are required to have their books audited at least once a year, and in the larger agencies more frequently. As trustees of the public's money and also of funds given to the agencies as grants by governments we do our best to ensure "the wise and prudent expenditure of the funds."

Red Feather, which has been in existence for nearly 43 years (it was organized as Financial Federation in 1922, known for many years as "Federated Charities" and later as Welfare Federation), reaches a milestone in its development next year when it enters the first Federated Appeal of Greater Montreal as one of the six founding members. This means that this year's campaign is the last under the banner of the Red Feather. We are proud of our Red Feather record in raising over 48 millions of dollars in the 43 years of our existence; prouder still of the incalculable amount of good which has been done in the transmutation of the dollars subscribed by the public into health and welfare services. We naturally hope, therefore, that this last Red Feather campaign will prove a resounding success — that we shall wind up with flags flying and bugles blowing and our heads high.

But apart from this sentiment, it is imperative that the launching of Montreal's first overall appeal should be on the firm foundation of successful campaigns by each of the founding organizations. The transition from several campaigns to one great community campaign will naturally pose many problems. It would be most unfortunate if the services of our agencies through this difficult time with its great promise for consolidated campaigning in Greater Montreal have to be curtailed through any slackening of support.

PERSONNEL FROM 1 RHC BEGIN MOVE

An advance party of 125 officers and men from 1 RHC leave Fredericton airport on Saturday afternoon to begin a six-month tour of peacekeeping duties in Cyprus. The main party of 700 are scheduled to leave on flights from Oct. 10 to 15.

Commanded by Lt. Col. W. J. Newlands, 41, of Kingston, Ont., the unit will be joined by a reconnaissance squadron from the Fort Garry Horse commanded by Major I. M. Galbraith, 33, of Ottawa.

It was erroneously published in this paper last week that 1 RHC was commanded by Major Galbraith. The Gazette apologizes for the printing error which omitted reference to Lt. Col. Newlands.)

The troops will be relieving about 800 personnel of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada which will be returning to Calgary, and a squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons which returns to Base Ungava.

SERGEANTS Gerry and Willis Dew are shown here flanking their Regimental Colors which were paraded recently at Base Gagetown with a Guard of Honor from the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. Carrying the Color is Lt. F. F. O'Leary. The Guard of Honor welcomed General von Kellmansegg, commander Allied Forces, who ... Base last weekend.

MEMBERS of 1RHC Advance Party board an RCAF aircraft for U.N. duty in Cyprus. Brig. J. L. Drewry, commander 3CIBG and Lt. Col. W J Newlands, commanding officer 1RHC look on

Black Watch Begin Move To Cyprus

The Advance Party of the First Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) departed from Fredericton airport for Cyprus last Saturday. The party of 125 officers and men travelled to Nicosia via Lahr, Germany and are preparing for the main body to arrive between Oct. 10 and 15.

The Battalion, commanded by Lt.-Col. W. J. Newlands is rotating to Cyprus to relieve the Second Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada as part of Canada's contribution to the UN Peacekeeping Force on the Island.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

GUEST of HONOUR

GENERAL J. V. ALLARD, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., C.D.

CHIEF of the DEFENCE STAFF

SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF OCTOBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN

They Still Wear The Feather Bonnet

SIR,—This morning on opening today's issue of The Gazette I found a very fine picture of the Prince of Norway and one of the Canadian Armed Forces. However on reading the caption under the picture I was thunderstruck and astounded as it led me to believe that the Minister of Defence had taken away a very jealously guarded privilege of the Highland units of the Canadian Army

On checking with the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada I was informed that they still wore the feather bonnet and not a fur head dress as quoted in your paper I assure that the Bonnet is still very warm to wear but it does not excuse the glaring error on the part of the writer. I myself served many years with the Black Watch as well as other Highland Units of which I am proud and which I can assure you would at any time give your staff the correct information and not make enemies by erroneous statements

J. G. CLARKE

People make news

LT.-COL. MACFARLANE

NEW CO.: Lt.-Col. J. I. B. MacFarlane, CD, takes over command of the Third Battalion, RHC, from Lt.-Col. T. E. Price, CD, ADC, at a ceremony this evening. The new commanding officer is the son of Col. Walter MacFarlane who commanded the Battalion in the late Thirties

and be inspected by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch Regiment. Twenty nine all ranks under the command of Cadet Major Stewart McConnell of Africa, attended the parade

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The Cadet Corps has completed another very successful year under the aegis of Mr Finnie. The Corps won the Strathcona Trophy for the best band in the Maritimes for the third successive year and also the Strathcona Trophy for the most efficient Corps in the Eastern Command for the year 1966-67 with an efficiency rating of 98.9%.

We were honored in May by the presence of Colonel Newlands, who was gracious enough to consent to be our Inspecting Officer and who awarded the Regimental Skean Dhu to RSM T. McCurdy of Montreal.

This year there are 172 boys in the Cadet Corps and we are looking forward to another good year under the fatherly guidance of Mr. Finnie.

OROMOCTO CADETS

The 1966-67 Cadet year at Oromocto was a most successful one. By mid-year the Cadet Corps strength was 80. With several experienced personnel and some new cadets, who showed good leadership, the Corps went on to win the first place standing in N.B./P.E.I. District and the Strathcona Trust Silver Shield with an efficiency rating 99.2% This was a first for the Oromocto Corps.

Other highlights of the year were.

1) Three cadets wrote Master Cadet exams and placed in the top six in the District. One, Keith Wendorf, placed first and won the Base Gagetown Trophy and a trip to Jamaica National Cadet Camp.

2) Oromocto Cadets placed well in various shooting competitions with two cadets placing second and third at the NBRA Shoot in Sussex. One of these, John Garnett, went on to qualify for the Bisley team.

3) To conclude the year thirty-eight cadets attended Aldershot summer camp. Five of these distinguished themselves by being leaders in their various courses.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL CADET CORPS

The Corps completed a full course of training. The Inspection was carried out by Lt. Gen. W. A. B. Anderson, OBE, CD. - himself a former Commanding Officer of the Corps. The demonstration, which took the form of a guerrilla attack, featured the arrival of Cadet reinforcements by helicopter.

Cadet Captain (now Cadet Major) Hugh Scarth, was a member of the Canadian Cadet Bisley Team. Six boys earned Master Cadet Awards. Captain Scarth was awarded the Regimental Skean Dhu. There were two Church Parades. Altogether, it was a most successful year

TOWER HILL APTS.
330 SPADINA RD.
TORONTO

Nov 5

Dear Paul - Here it is - literally an old Sermon - preached in France 50 years ago. Since the occasion [illegible] an historic one for the 1st it might have a place in the records. I strongly suggest the Dinner - with the food but the fellowship. How the [illegible] now reduce. By no stretch of imagination could I call the Chief of Staff an Eloquent [illegible] but the close of his address assured us of the continuation of the Battalion to the Great Thing

From: Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Knox, MBE., ED.

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
Regimental Headquarters,
2067 Bleury Street,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

31st January 1968.

Commanding Officers,
ERE Officers,
Cadet Corps,
The Black Watch (R. H. R.) of Canada.

As in the past I write to all Officers of the Regiment at this particular time. My purpose being to remind each one of us that we have a role to play in, and are fortunate to be part of, the Black Watch family ..... a role over and above that which is involved in our individual careers as Officers in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Enclosed are some notes concerning the main activities of the Regiment throughout the year up until November. The year has been a most eventful one regimentally; particularly in regard to the visit with us of our Colonel-in-Chief this past Summer, and the part which the Regiment is to play in the future of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The highlight of our year regimentally was, of course, the visit at St. Andrews Barracks of Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother. While this is reported in the enclosed notes, being factual only they do not really intimate the wonderful spirit of the occasion. Our Colonel-in-Chief was delighted with the arrangements which had been made and took the opportunity of speaking to an usually large number of those who participated in the Review and the Garden Party. We received many complimentary remarks from other members of the Forces and the public who witnessed the ceremony. Added to the foregoing I received a very gracious letter from Clarence House which confirmed that Her Majesty had enjoyed her visit just as much as she appeared to be during the time she was with us.

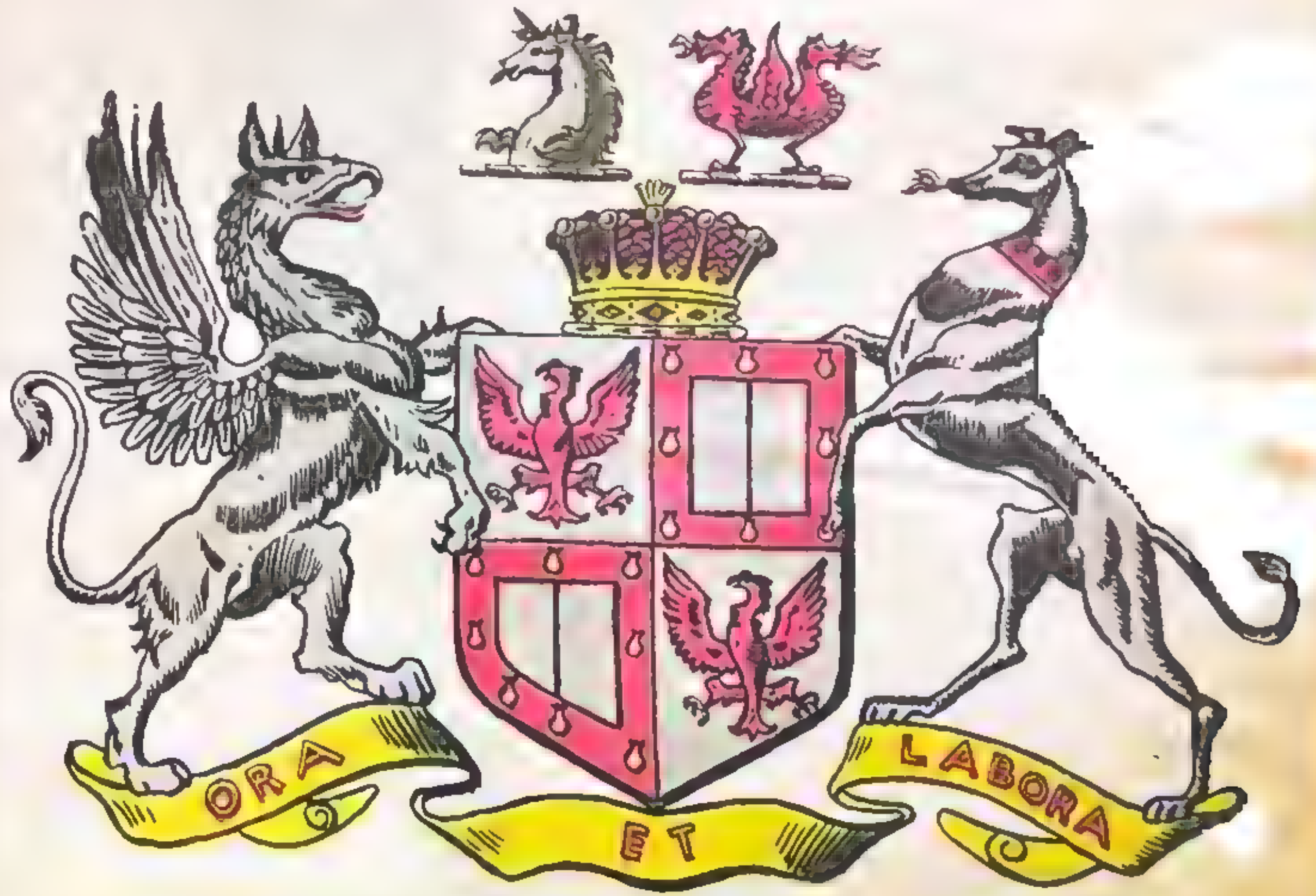
.....2

Colonel.

Social & Personal

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 2, 1967

133 Years Later —St. Andrew's Still THE Ball!



This is the coat of arms of the Earl of Dalhousie, who was the guest of honor at last night's St. Andrew's Ball.

Last night a tradition begun 133 years ago was celebrated anew at the St. Andrew's Ball when the guests of honor were the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, of Brechin Castle, Angus Scotland. Lord Dalhousie, who is the 16th Earl of Dalhousie, is Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Lord Lieutenant of Angus. The Queen Elizabeth Hotel resounded to the same Scottish gaiety that inspired 100 Scots to gather in the Albion Hotel for an evening of singing and dancing to honor their patron saint in 1834.

This group of Scots formed the St. Andrew's Society in the following year, and beginning in 1873 held an annual ball to raise money for charitable works. The ball has been held every year since except in times of war or national disaster.

Scottish Ceremonies

The Ball last night, charged with the excitement of the bagpipes, kilts, reels, tartans and stirring Scottish ceremonies, brought home to Montrealers the richness and splendour of the Scottish

Earl of Dalhousie hung above the dais, the central feature of the ballroom, which was bordered by sprays of mixed white flowers and blue-green foliage. A large painting of Brechin Castle, massed with white flowers was over the bandstand while the walls were hung with coats of arms of preceding guests of honor.

Highland Dinner

A ceremonial Highland dinner opened the festivities at a quarter-past eight o'clock. The guests of honor and the head table were piped into the dining room by the 3rd Battalion (R. H. R.) Black Watch Pipes and Drums, and

accompanied by Colonel J. Ralph Harper, O.B.E., and president of the St. Andrew's Society, and Mrs. Harper, Brigadier Duncan Campbell, chairman of the ball, Mrs. Keith Hutchison, O.B.E., honorary chairman, Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. D. Mactaggart, and the Rev. R. J. Berlis were piped to the dais by the Boys Pipes and Drums, four of the Compagnie Franche de la Marine and four Fraser Highlanders. They were followed by the other honored guests including the Chiefs of the Armed Forces and the presidents of the sister societies.

Pipes and Drums

Lady Dalhousie was in a gown of blue and silver brocade and wore a Ramsay tartan sash. Mrs. Harper wore a white satin and silver lamé gown and a sash of Old Buchanan tartan. Mrs. Hutchison wore a Norman Hartnell model of black silk with beading and a MacDonald tartan sash. Mrs. Knox was in a pink lace A-line gown re-embroidered in pearl grey ribbon. Mr. Mac

John Maclarlane to be presented to the guests of honour. The presentation was followed by the Debutante Waltz.

Those Presented

a frock of white pleated mousseline.

Miss Danielle-Anne David, in a frock of white silk moire, the fitted bodice fastened at the front with tiny buttons,

and wearing a Campbell of Argyll tartan sash, and a skirt caught with bows at the waist.

Miss Mary-Anne Fyfe, wearing a frock of white

bodice with a scoop neckline and an A-line skirt, and a Ronalds tartan sash.

Miss Elizabeth

silver brocade, the bodice

lame and wearing a sash of Ancient Fraser tartan.

Mrs. C. H. LaRose wearing an empire gown of white

traditions flourishing in their ... Ladies resplendent in their jewels and flowing tartans, accompanied by gentlemen in swinging kilts and ruffled shirts displayed grace and enthusiasm in the Scottish dances cherished for so many years. Blue and white, the colors of the St. Andrew's Society, were the focal point of the decorations. Colorful banners, crests and flags in the foyer highlighted the glorious past of the Society, while mixed white flowers with blue sprays accentuated the blue and white motif. Painted casques of previous guests of honor enhanced the walls leading into the Grand Ballroom.

The coat of arms of the ... ed by abob ... Hawes was ... cut with a sword ... Earl of Dalhousie. The ... was toasted, followed ... toast to the pipers in the "quaich", a ceremonial silver drinking cup.

Arrangements of white daisies and red roses decorated the head table and debutantes table, and a fountain of flowers was the centrepiece of the Cross table.

The grand Parade to the Ballroom took place at ... o'clock. The guests of honor, ... shirt and floating panel ... in back with amethyst ... and a sash of ... Stewart tartan.

When the official party had assembled on the dais, Lady Dalhousie was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Master David Stewart Patterson, son of Mr. Cleveland and Lady Alison Stewart Patterson, and grandson of the Earl and Countess of Elgin and Kincardine of Culross Abbey House, Fife, Scotland.

The stirring music of the 3rd Battalion (R.H.R.) Black Watch Pipes and Drums heralded the introduction to society of thirty-four debutantes of the season, led in by Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. ... a frock of white crepe, the bodice having a neckline embroidered with seed pearls.

Miss Carolyn ... wore ... regard in an ... frock of white cloque ... with a silver thread.

Miss Laure Bertrand wearing a frock of white corded silk, embroidered in beads.

Miss Marie Bouin in a white frock fashioned with a chiffon cape and having a collar of seed pearls and sequins.

Miss Elspeth Bourne wearing a sleeveless frock of white matelasse fashioned on princess lines and embroidered with crystal beads.

Miss Evelyn d'Avencourt in ... and a frock of white poult de soie embroidered with crystal beads.

Miss Suzanne Duffy, wearing a frock of white velvet ... having short fitted sleeves and the skirt fashioned with beading ... lines.

Miss Carlina Elie, in a Ferdinando of Rome model of white satin with a silver rose design, fanning into a slight train.

Miss Denise Elie wearing a Ferdinando of Rome of white lace, fashioned on princess lines.

Miss Deirdre Falkner, in a frock of white ottoman silk with a bodice having a bateau neckline cut low in the back, with crystal beads ... bodice and ... embroidered in seed pearls and crystal beads.

Miss Suzanne Duffy, wearing a frock of white velvet ... having short fitted sleeves and the skirt fashioned with beading across lines.

Miss Carlina Elie, in a Ferdinando of Rome model of white satin with a silver rose design, fanning into a slight train.

Miss Denise Elie wearing a Ferdinando of Rome of white lace, fashioned on princess lines.

Miss Deirdre Falkner, in a frock of white ottoman silk with a bodice having a bateau neckline cut low in the back, ... a sash of Nanaimo tartan.

Miss Marie Sylvie Forget in a frock of white silk fashioned on classical lines, the bodice having a beaded neckline.

Miss Eve Grenier wearing an A-line frock of white silk, the bodice having a beaded neckline.

Miss Anne Lucy Hamilton in an A-line frock of white poult de soie fashioned on empire lines, the bodice and sleeves embroidered in gold thread.

Miss Joan Johnston wearing a sleeveless semi-fitted frock of white and silver brocade, the bodice having a rouleau neckline.

Miss Lynn Lefebvre in a sleeveless frock of silk brocade, the empire bodice having a beaded neckline.

Miss Nicole Legault, wearing a frock of embossed candlelight brocade fashioned on semi-fitted lines at the front with a square decolletage at the back fanning into a panel.

Miss Emma Longaney of New York, in a gown of white satin, fashioned on classical lines.

Miss Heather Gordon McLeod, in a frock of ivory brocade, fashioned on empire lines, and wearing a sash of MacLeod tartan.

Miss Isabela Marrazza, in an A-line frock of white Chantilly lace with a bodice having a bateau neckline and long sleeves.

Miss Louise McLaughlin, wearing a frock of white poult de soie, the empire bodice embroidered with crystal beads having short sleeves, and a Hamilton tartan sash.

Miss Lucinda Morton in an empire frock of white supper satin caught at the back with small bows.

Miss Michelle Ouimet wearing an A-line frock of white silk, the bodice having a beaded yoke and an officer's collar.

Miss Lise Pilet, in an A-line frock of organza over poult de soie, embroidered with silver thread, the bodice having a high neck line.

Miss Andree Pizzagalli wearing a frock of white mousseline de soie with a bodice having a draped bias and powdered with beads.

Miss Helene Renaud, in a frock of white poult de soie, ... empire bodice embroidered ... and seed ...

Miss Cynthia Sharp wearing a frock of white silk ... the bodice having a beaded oval neckline.

Miss Tessy Smith in a frock of white ... with a silk ... tartan ...

Miss Christine ... wearing a frock of ... ribbed silk ... the bodice having a sabrina neckline and the skirt having back ... caught by a bow and a sash of MacNaughton tartan.

Miss Suzanne Vadboncoeur in a frock of white cloque de soie fashioned on oriental lines, the bodice having a beaded collar and the skirt having back panels with similar embroidery.

Attending

Among those attending were Mrs. Wesley N. Bradley, who wore a gown of rose chiffon having back panels falling from the shoulders.

Mrs. D. F. Kindellan, in a gown of smoke grey silk, embroidered in iridescent beads and wearing silver accessories.

Mrs. F. R. Stott gowned in midnight blue brocade, embroidered in gold and wearing a sash of Robertson tartan and gold accessories.

Mrs. Alex Archibald wearing a gown of turquoise brocade with a sash of rose tartan and silver accessories.

Mrs. Alan Gordon, in a gown of aqua Thai silk, having a bodice with a high neckline and low back.

Mrs. T. D. Pearce, gowned in crimson cut velvet, the skirt fashioned with back fullness.

Mrs. J. J. B. Macfarlane, wearing a gown of leaf green silk having a beaded bodice, and a sash of Ancient Hunting Macfarlane tartan.

Mrs. Alex Hutchison, gowned in garnet and gold brocade and wearing garnet ... and the skirt ... back panels ... of ... tartan.

... dered in colored pearls and wearing gold jewelry.

During the evening Scottish reels were interspersed with ballroom dancing to the music of Noel Tatarenko and his orchestra. A quartet from ... played while breakfast was being served from half past one to half past two o'clock.

Committee Members

Members of the committee were: the president of St. Andrew's Society, Col. J. Ralph Harper, O.B.E., T.D., vice president and chairman of the ball, Brig. Duncan C. Campbell, C.D.; honorary chairman, Mrs. Keith Hutchison, O.B.E.; menu committee chairman, Mr. Robert A. Speirs; vice-chairman, Mr. G. Alex Hutchison, and Mr. R. S. Aiken, and Mr. Donald MacLeod; debutante committee chairman, Mrs. George Gould, co-chairman; Mrs. J. J. B. Macfarlane and Mrs. Guy Mongenais, 3rd Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.C.); commanding officer, Lieut. Col. J. J. B. Macfarlane; ball liaison officer, Capt. T. Miller; ticket committee chairman, Mrs. Alex Archibald; members, Mrs. R. S. Aiken, Mrs. John Cochrane, Mrs. J. Alasdair Fraser, Mrs. N. Henderson, Mrs. J. P. Macfarlane, Mrs. Guy Mongenais, Mrs. N. D. C. Mactaggart, Mrs. J. J. Ross, and Mrs. W. A. Wood; public relations committee; co-chairman, Mrs. Mark Haslett, and Mrs. A. R. McKim, and Baroness F. E. Kubinsky; tables committee, chairman, Mr. George Gould; members, Mrs. James Evans, Mrs. Neil B. Ivory, and Mrs. T. E. Price; decorations committee, chairman, Mrs. A. D. D. Tree; Miss Danielle Moquette, Mr. Lawrence Moquette, Miss Pamela Brickenden, Mrs. Penelope J. Tree, and Mrs. Jennifer Whitehead; floor committee chairman, Maj. J. J. Ross, C.D.; vice-chairman, Mr. Kenneth C. Mackay; and Maj. Don Carter, Mr. Robert Aiken, Mr. T. A. Buchanan, Mr. Ian Hutchison, Mr. Mark Haslett, Mr. A. R. McKim, jr., Mr. Michel Taschereau, Cmdr. Guy St. A. Mongenais, C.D., Mr. T. R. Anthony Malcolm, and Mr. Peter E. Nobbs; reels committee, chairman, Capt. H. A. Darney; secretary, Mrs. C. J. G. Molson; instructor, Mrs. R. A. Speirs; finance committee; chairman, Lt. Col. W. B. Redpath, C.D.; patrons committee, chairman, Mr. T. R. Anthony Malcolm; ball committee secretary, Mrs. Alex ...

Lady Dalhousie, who with her husband will be guest of honor at the St Andrew's Ball

Lady Dalhousie's Life An Updated Fairy Tale

Once upon a time a young prince and princess, living in neighboring kingdoms, met each other. When they grew up they were married and lived happily ever after.

The fairy tale has a true life counterpart in the story of the Countess of Dalhousie, now visiting Montreal with her husband Lord Ramsay 16th Earl of Dalhousie.

"Our families were great friends, and my husband and I have known each other since we were about seven years old," said Lady Dalhousie in an interview yesterday.

She and her husband, who will be guests of honor at the St Andrew's Ball here Friday, now make their home in his family's castle, in Angus, Scotland.

"I don't know quite how many rooms there are in it but it's very old and quite large," Lady Dalhousie said.

The foundations of the castle, which overlooks the River Southerk, date back to the 11th century, but most of the house was built after the 18th century.

There's not even one family ghost in the castle, she said, but it does boast central heating, a luxury installed after the couple returned from Africa in 1963.

They spent six years there, while the Earl acted as Governor General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

She was very interested in the progress being made by the natives to improve their educational and hospital facilities.

"Unfortunately I was always much too busy to do any volunteer work while we were there."

This, however, has not always been the case.

A great part of her life, Lady Dalhousie has been spent as an active volunteer worker in Scotland.

At the beginning of the war I was working with the Red Cross as a volunteer — that is until I was married in 1940," she explained.

After her marriage, she moved around Scotland with her husband who had enlisted in the Black Watch Regiment.

But he was soon called overseas, and Lady Dalhousie continued her volunteer work, this time in a factory producing radar equipment.

In 1943, for two long months after her husband was listed as missing in action, Lady Dalhousie had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

"But finally, I received a post card form the Red Cross saying he was a prisoner in Italy."

He escaped the same year, and slowly made his way on foot with one other escaped prisoner to the south of Italy where he met the Allies.

The end of the war saw them both back home, dividing their time between London and their castle near Aberdeen.

"My husband was then in the House of Commons, so it meant that much of his time was spent in London," Lady Dalhousie said.

House in London

They still divide their time between their two homes, the castle, and a "tiny house in Chelsea" where their eldest daughter, a professional photographer lives.

Lord Ramsay is now Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and he makes two or three trips a month to London.

"I go along with him as often as I can. I must admit I buy most of my clothes in London, so these trips are enjoyable", Lady Dalhousie added.

At home on the River Southerk, Lady Dalhousie spends most of her time in her garden, where she grows flowering shrubs, and at the sport she most enjoys, fishing.

They go on lengthly hunting and fishing trips during their children's vacations, "with our friends family and our children's friends."

Lady Dalhousie is the mother of five, two daughters and three sons. Her youngest daughter is married, and two of her sons are still studying.

Pioneer Tank Man Worthington Dies

OTTAWA — CP — Maj.-Gen. F. F. (Fighting Frank) Worthington, 78, died of cancer Friday in the National Defence Medical Centre where he had been admitted July 30.

He will be buried at 3 p.m. Tuesday in Worthington Park at Camp Borden, Ont., where he commanded the first armored fighting vehicle training centre in 1919.

A funeral with full military honors for the father of the Canadian tank corps will be held at Christ Church Anglican Cathedral here at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

The initials F.F. originally stood for Franklin Frederick. But admiring soldiers began calling him Fighting Frank soon after he began his spectacular military career.

Born in Scotland, Sept. 17, 1889, Gen Worthington was orphaned at 11. At 12, he was working as a waterboy at a Mexican mine and was the lone survivor in a bloody massacre led by the bandit leader Pancho Villa.

Successively, he was a sailor, ship's engineer, gold miner, steward on a passenger steamer and soldier-of-fortune in several Central American revolutions.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, he hastened to Montreal to join the Black Watch as a private. From then on, he was a Canadian.

He went overseas in 1915 and came out of the war as a captain, after being decorated four times for bravery. He won the Military Cross and Bar and the Military Medal and Bar.

Gen. Worthington joined the permanent army in 1919 and became a dedicated exponent of armored warfare. At his death, he was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Armored Corps.

He had a hand in design and construction of the Ram tank, a near kin of the U.S. Sherman.

He commanded Canada's 1st Armored Brigade in 1940-41 and 1st Army Tank Brigade in 1941-42.

Promoted to major-general Feb. 2, 1942, he commanded the 4th Canadian Armored Division until February, 1944. Because of illness and his age — then 54 — he was unable to take the division to France and became commandant of Camp Borden.

GEN. WORTHINGTON

He was chief of Pacific Command in the last year of the war and was chief of Western Command when he retired in 1948.

Appointed civil defence coordinator for Canada, he held this post until his second retirement in 1957.

He is survived by his wife, the former Clara Ellen Larry Dignum, who wrote a biography, Worthy, about her husband in 1961, a son, Peter, and a daughter, Mrs. Robin Fawcett.

An army press release in 1948 said Gen. Worthington had taken a degree at the University of Southern California. The general was indignant. He had little or no formal schooling and made no bones about it.

He had years of peacetime frustration urging mechanization of the army before the Second World War. It appalled and maddened him that the Germans were making better use of the tank than any other country.

But he was not deterred from hammering away at his favorite theme. In later years, he said: "I was a crank . . . I hurt my career."

Production of his tank, the Ram, was ordered in 1939. But it was never used. Gen. Worthington claimed the wrong people were asked to build it and that they took too long.

A Ferret scout car leads the funeral procession of Maj. Gen. F. F. Worthington

General Worthington

Major General F. F. (Fighting Frank) Worthington, who died in Ottawa on Friday, was one of those rare, far-seeing soldiers who prophesied the immense role of tanks in modern warfare long before most of his superiors.

A fighting man from his youth, when he took part in several Latin American revolutions, he saw service through the First World War with the Canadian Black Watch Highlanders. By the end of the war, during which he won a commission in the field and several decorations, he was convinced that the tank was the ground weapon of the future.

As a member of Canada's permanent force, he argued so hard for the development of tank forces that he said later, "I was a crank . . . I hurt my career." It wasn't until the late Thirties that headquarters agreed with him. He was sent to England for special courses in tank warfare, then returned here to begin formation and training of Canada's first armored units.

The next few years were busy but enormously satisfying ones for General Worthington. Until early 1944. Then, only months before D-Day, "Worthy" was relieved of the command of the armored division, Canada's first, which he had organized and trained. It had been decided that he was too old — at 54 — and that his health was not good enough for the demands of the fighting ahead.

On retirement from the Army in 1948, General Worthington became head of Canada's civil defence organization, which he headed for almost 10 years.

Canada owes the general a great debt, both for his services in peacetime and in two world wars. Few, in the years between the wars, saw the shape the future conflict would take, as he did. When war came in 1939 he was not only willing; he was ready.

Military Burial For Founder Of Tank Corps

OTTAWA — (CP) — Funeral services with full military honors were held yesterday for Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, 78, father of the Canadian tank corps, who died Friday.

He was buried in Worthington Park at Camp Borden, Ont., where he commanded the first armored vehicle training centre in 1919.

Transport Minister Hellyer, a former defence minister, represented the Government at the funeral held in Christ Church Anglican Cathedral.

Gordon Churchill and Marcel Lambert, former defence ministers in the Diefenbaker administration, also attended.

A Ferret scout car headed the funeral procession and pulled a gun carriage bearing the coffin.

Col. Joseph Cardy, army chaplin, officiated at the service.

Pallbearers were provided by the 8th Canadian Hussars, Canadian forces base, Petawawa.

2331

GENERAL WORTHINGTON DIES

On Dec 9 a great Canadian soldier, Major General F F Worthington, CB, MC, MM, CD, acknowledged as founder of the Royal Canadian Armed Corps died at Ottawa, Ontario

Worthy was born in Scotland and spent his early years in the United States of America. Being adventurous he was in Mexico at the age of 12 where he witnessed his first battle when Pancho Villa, the notorious Mexican bandit raided the mine in which Worthy was working Worthy was one of the few survivors of the attack

From that time until 1916 Worthy was a sailor and adventurer, travelling in the South Pacific and Latin America

In 1916, attempting to find passage to Scotland from Montreal, he learned that the Canadian Black Watch was about to embark for Europe Since this seemed an appropriate method to cross the ocean he joined the Black Watch

One day during service in France with the Black Watch, Worthy found a Lewis gun on the battlefield As the gun was not working properly he modified it into an efficient weapon After some misunderstanding about tampering with weapons, the wisdom of the modification was realized

It was during his days in France that he witnessed tanks

GEN. WORTHINGTON

in battle for the first time The vision of these armoured vehicles remained with him In later years his untiring efforts and promotion led to the Canadian Armoured Corps and acknowledgement of him as the founder of the Corps

During the early period of the war Raymond Brutinel, a French Army Officer and Engineer, developed a machine gun carrier, a model of which is in the Armoured Corps Museum at Camp Borden The Canadian Motor Machine Guns Brigade using these carriers, was formed in 1915

After service with the Black Watch, Worthy joined this machine gun unit in the rank of Captain. General Worthington remained with that unit until the end of the war, returning to Canada with two military medals and two military crosses which he had won during the course of the war.

After World War One, Worthy remained in the permanent Army with the PPCLI During these post-war years the memory of British tanks in battle remained uppermost in his mind As a result, in 1938, he was named as Commandant of the Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicle School with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

At the time he had 12 cardia carriers, a nucleus of officers and some NCOs from the RCR and PPCLI and a cavalry squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons. World War Two was imminent and with his usual foresight he set out to procure more tanks for the Canadian Army

Hearing from his friend the American General Chaffee, that 265 World War One Reneault tanks were available at $20 a ton, Worthy arranged for these vehicles to be despatched as non-essential scrap iron to the

(See Worthington Page 2)

Camp Borden Iron Foundry, proprietor, F. F. Worthington. National Defence Headquarters were justifiably surprised to receive a bill of sale sent to them by Worthy.

It was apparent from the outset that the newly acquired tanks were completely obsolete, however, with his usual drive Worthy persuaded the Canadian Government to develop a purely Canadian tank. This tank was to combine the best features of the British and American designs and incorporate Worthy's own revolutionary ideas. The result of this endeavor was the Ram tank . . . twice depicted on Canadian postage stamps.

In 1941 the First Canadian Army Tank Brigade was formed and Worthy was named to command in the rank of Brigadier. During this period his theories of armoured warfare were put to practice.

In 1942, as a Major General, he commanded the 4th Canadian Armoured Division, remaining with the Division until 1944 when he was named General Officer Commanding Pacific Command where he remained until the end of hostilities in 1946

After World War Two General Worthington became concerned about the safety of the Canadian public with the advent of the atomic era. During this period he addressed many gatherings on the subject of Civil Defence and he travelled to Europe to study civil defence procedures and organizations

Modifying the European approach to Canadian needs he was placed in charge of Headquarters, Canadian Civil Defence Organization in Arnprior, Ontario in 1951.

General Worthington never retired He became Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps and each year attended the "Corps Weekend" at the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School in Camp Borden where, as Honorary Colonel Commandant, he took the salute, despite serious illness which plagued him during his last years

General Worthington was flown from his hospital bed in Ottawa to his beloved Armoured School in Camp Borden in August 1967 to take his last salute at the Corps Weekend A modern-day soldier he used as his saluting base the old machine gun carrier he had first used in 1916.

Isolated Canadian Troops Get Christmas Delivery

OTTAWA — (CP) — Seven Canadian soldiers on a lonely mountain in Cyprus had their traditional Christmas dinner delivered by Santa Claus Monday but instead of arriving by sled, Santa scaled the peak on foot accompanied by the skirl of bagpipes

The seven-man group with the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Mediterranean island were manning a station atop a 2,700-foot-high mountain peak, and for a while it looked as though they might miss the turkey dinner and plum pudding served by their officers

Their post normally is supplied by helicopter three times times a week but there was no helicopters available Monday to deliver dinner

A four man crew led by Maj Dave Ells, of Halifax, carried a large thermal container packed with food up the mountain to maintain the tradition of serving Christmas dinner, national defence headquarters announced here Monday night.

Earlier in the day, Maj. Ells and other officers in the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch served dinner to the 900 Canadians at other outposts on the island manned by Canadian servicemen

Painter Robert Wakeham Pilot Dies At 69

Robert Wakeham Pilot, M B E, D C L, R C A, one of Canada's best known contemporary artists, died here late Sunday night following a lengthy illness

Mr Pilot, who lived in Montreal for many years, died in the Montreal General Hospital at the age of 69

He was born Oct 9 1898 in St John's Newfoundland, the son of Edward Frederick Pilot and Barbara Merchant, and came to Montreal with his family at the age of nine.

He is most famous for his marine and landscape paintings, and spent much time working in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as Newfoundland, Spain and North Africa

Some of his best known works, which hang in galleries and museums all over the world, are of the Baie St. Paul and Charlevoix County regions

His art hangs in the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Montreal Museum of Fine Art, the Quebec Museum, and the Art Gallery of Hamilton. He also has works permanently on view in the national galleries of the U S, Italy, France and Spain.

Mr. Pilot painted a great number of Laurentian settings, as well, especially winter scenes

His works can be found in the private collections of many famous persons, including Queen Elizabeth, Sir Winston Churchill, and the Earl Alexander of Tunis

When he came to Montreal young Robert Pilot was educated in several local schools.

When he grew older he studied art at the Art Association of Montreal school, where he worked under his stepfather, the late famous Canadian painter Maurice Cullen R C.A., and the late William Brymer, R C A., and at the Monument National under Edmond Dyonnet.

He then went to Paris to work with Pierre Laurens at the Academy Julian., but not before the First World War interrupted and he served three years with the Fifth Division Artillery overseas, from 1916 to 1919

In 1922, after studying in Paris Mr Pilot exhibited at the Paris Salon, then returned to Montreal to open a studio.

In 1925 he was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy, and then became a full academian in 1935 He won the Jesse Dow Prize twice, in 1932 and 1934

Mr Pilot also served in the Second World War, attaining the rank of Captain with the Black Watch. In 1944 he received the M B E in Italy

A large proportion of his work was done in murals and decorative work, and two of his murals are exhibited in the High School of Montreal. Another hangs in the chalet atop Mt. Royal, and many more are prominently displayed across Canada

A memorial service will be held for Mr Pilot at 2 p m tomorrow afternoon in the Church of St. James the Apostle.

He is survived by his wife, the former Patricia Dawes, and a son, Wakeham.

Canadian painter Robert Pilot dies

Robert W. Pilot, RCA, MBE, DCL, 69, one of Canada's most distinguished painters, died last night in the Montreal General Hospital after a long illness

A memorial service will be held at 2 p m, Wednesday in the Church of St James the Apostle

A native of St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Pilot achieved fame for his marines and landscapes, which are hung in the national galleries of France, Spain, the United States and Italy—as well as in the National Gallery of Canada and the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Province of Quebec Museum in Quebec and the Art Gallery of Hamilton.

His works were also obtained for the private collections of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Winston Churchill, Earl Alexander of Tunis and the Canadian Club of New York

Although he painted notable marines along the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coastline, as well as landscapes in Newfoundland, Spain and North Africa, he is perhaps best known for his paintings of the Baie St. Paul and Charlevoix County areas.

He also painted a great number of winter scenes in the Laurentians which many consider among his finest work.

Born Oct. 9, 1898, the son of Edward Frederick Pilot and Barbara Merchant, he was brought to Montreal at the age of nine and received his early education at local schools

Robert W. Pilot

In 1915 he left the Montreal High School to devote his full time to the study of art

He entered the Art Association of Montreal school, where he studied under his stepfather, the late Maurice Cullen, RCA, and the late William Brymner, RCA, and at the Monument National under Edmond Dyennet, RCA, secretary of the Royal Canadian Academy.

His studies were interrupted, however, when he joined the Fifth Division Artillery, with which he served overseas from 1916 to 1918.

After demobilization, he turned once more to his chosen career, and studied for three years in Paris at the Julian Academy under Pierre Laurens.

In 1922 he exhibited at the Paris Salon before returning to Montreal, where he opened a studio.

He was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1925, and in 1935 became a full academian. He has twice won the Jessie Dow Prize, in 1932 and 1934

Brilliant

In 1927 he went to Europe, and after visiting France, worked his way through Spain to northern Africa, spending time in Toledo, Madrid, Tangiers, Tetuan and parts of the Riffian country.

The brilliant colors of northern Africa proved of particular interest to him, and he brought back successful and striking canvases.

He is survived by his wife, the former Patricia Dawes, and a son, Wakeham.

Staff Photo by Gerry Davidson

PRESIDENT AT THE CENTER: A. H. Marden, president of the Mackay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children, stands yesterday between J. G. Bourne, left, chairman of the executive committee, and H. Minto, executive director

Mackay Center president's plea for children

Help handicapped, government urged

By WOUTER DE WET

A. H. Marden, president of the Mackay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children, yesterday made an urgent plea for greater government support for the education and rehabilitation of disabled children.

Delivering his annual presidential report at the centre, Mr. Marden said: "For as long as anyone can remember our work has been largely dependent upon charity. When one does not know from month to month how much money will be available, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to plan ahead or to efficiently operate any enterprise, especially such an organization as the Mackay Center.

"Our main objective for too many years has been to convince our government that handicapped children are entitled to the same rights of education as normal children, instead of being treated as second-class citizens.

"Despite continuous and agressive contacts with the government and with local school boards we sincerely regret that we cannot report any noticeable progress."

Mr. Marden said that the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal had partially accepted their responsibility by allowing the centre, for each Protestant child in the school, the average cost of educating a normal child in one of the regular Protestant schools.

He said that such support was greatly appreciated but was at the same time totally inadequate. Special education such as handicapped children needed, necessitated smaller classes and many other services not required in regular schools, which triple and quadruple the educational cost.

"Despite every effort over a period of many years we have not received any help from the Montreal Catholic School Commission although over half of our pupils are Roman Catholic. We feel that the commission is most sympathetic to our request and we fervently hope that this regrettable lack of assistance will be shortly rectified."

Mr. Marden said that one of the major faults in administering government funds was the outstanding neglect of essential projects such as the education and rehabilitation of handicapped children.

"Handicapped children, because of their disabilities cannot attend regular schools, and if it were not for centres such as ours they would not receive any education or the opportunity of living useful and happy lives. They are anxious to overcome their handicaps and to be able to support themselves, and there is not any logical reason for denying them that opportunity.

"Let us repeat, this is a public service of first priority and of the utmost importance. A large majority of handicapped children, when educated and given manual skills, can become taxpayers — thus making a contribution towards the economy of our country."

H. Minto, executive director of the centre reported that during the year 1966-1967 total enrolment was 233 pupils, of whom 177 were in the crippled section and 56 in the deaf department of the school. A total of 50 pupils were boarders in residence and 183 were day pupils. Mr. Marden noted that the centre welcomed students of all nationalities, colors or creeds. About a third were French-speaking, some 50 per cent Roman Catholic, 40 per cent Protestant and 10 per cent Jewish. No fees were charged either at the centre or the centre's summer camp.

Financially, Mr. Marden noted, there was considerable anxiety because income was inadequate to cover operating costs. He said that it was becoming increasingly expensive to educate and rehabilitate students to face today's rapidly changing, frustrating and complicated world. The annual operating deficit for the year 1965-1966 had been $55,047. For 1966-67 it had increased to $90,-131. At the end of August the accumulated deficit had been $193,282. This deficit Mr. Marden attributed mainly to inadequate financing by governments.

At yesterday's meeting the following officers of the board of governors were elected: A. H. Marden, president; G. N. M. Currie, vice-president; J. G. Bourne vice-president; H. Goodwin, honorary secretary; R. C. Paterson, honorary treasurer; D. B. S. Mackenzie, honorary solicitor; and H. Minto, executive director and secretary.

The following were elected to the board of governors for various terms: G. N. M. Currie, L. Franceschini, H. Goodwin, Miss R. Lowe, R. C. Paterson and Dr. E. C. Webster.

Elected as chairmen of standing committees were: J. G. Bourne, executive committee, R. C. Paterson, finance committee; J. P. Fisher, camp committee; Dr. D. G. Mackay, medical committee; G. N. M. Currie, education committee; J. G. Bourne, building committee; J. deB. Payne, public relations committee; L. N. Buzzell, government relations committee; and L. H. Walls, member-at-large.

Princes Street in Edinburgh. Gordon Highlanders in foreground, Edinburgh Castle in the background

Scotsmen are irresistible

Fargour Sam. Black watch soldier 1743

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Motzfeldt.

[illegible] Motzfeldt was one of the o[illegible] quickly learned the rudiments [illegible] our outstanding students and [illegible] forward as a reinforcing [illegible]

[illegible] was one of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] which went forward preliminary [illegible] ement at St André sur Orne during [illegible] was practically wiped out. The Colonel was [illegible] Motzfeldt severely wounded. As soon as possible [illegible] returned to his unit. After many engagements and very [illegible] ties, 1 RHC fought speedily across Northern Holland in ICVs and carriers, Eric Motzfeldt in command of the Battalion. Its great success in assisting in the liberation of the Netherlands, with comparatively few casualties, was not a little due to the fact that its C.O. spoke several European languages and was, accordingly, able to make full use of information from and the assistance of the local population during this advance. But during it in April 1945, Motzfeldt was again severely wounded.

When the fighting ended, Eric was in hospital just outside London, his wounded arm still in a cast. He obtained weekend leave, went to Canadian Military HQ in London, and wangled, through a staff-officer friend, a lift by air out to Canadian Army HQ on the Continent. There, a senior regimental comrade on the Staff had him lifted by the RCAF up to Copenhagen where he suddenly appeared at his mother's home as a British commanding officer—they had not been in touch with each other for several years. News spread through the City and soon Motzfeldt was escorted by one of the Danish Royal Princes to an audience with the King of Denmark. He was probably the first British officer to enter Copenhagen.

Colonel Motzfeldt, after the War, had a very successful insurance brokerage business at Montreal. A short time before his tragic death, he retired from active business and went to live in Ontario, working on his farm and spending much time reading in his library. While living in Montreal, he was active in community work, as president of the Greater Montreal Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses; as a very successful president of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Club; and as president of the Montreal Branch of The Black Watch Association. The Regiment in Canada is very proud of the gallant services of its two Danes, Eric Motzfeldt and Tom Dinesen, V.C."

APPRECIATION

BRIGADIER K. G. BLACKADER

General Sir Neil Ritchie writes —

"May I have the courtesy of your columns to express some of my feelings about the late Brigadier Kenneth Blackader?

I met Ken Blackader first in January, 1937, and have seen a great deal of him since settling in Canada 16 years ago. During the 1939-1945 war we met on several occasions and he certainly deserved his great reputation as a commander and leader in war.

There are few who have displayed a greater degree of dedication and devotion than he to the interests of our Regiment, both in war and in peace.

It was my privilege to be consulted by him in regard to the formation of the regular force element of The Black Watch in Canada some 15 years ago. This regular element today represents the largest full-time member of The Black Watch family anywhere in the world, and it is the only regular element within the Commonwealth carrying the same name as its affiliated regiment in the United Kingdom.

Wherever one goes in Canada one hears nothing but praise for The Black Watch of Canada. That this is so is in no small measure due to Kenneth Blackader and the extremely efficient, far-seeing and understanding policy that he adopted during the formation of the regular part of the Regiment in Canada. Kenneth Blackader overcame many difficulties and as a result we have today in Canada a Regiment all segments of which are closely intertwined as one great family.

It was sad that he could not have been present at the magnificent parade held at Gagetown last July when the Queen Mother inspected three battalions and the depot on parade. It would have gladdened his heart. Those of us who were there saw demonstrated before us the great memorial to Ken Blackader that exists in the form and spirit of the whole Regiment in this country."

Regimental Reunion Dinner, 28th October, 1967.

MAN BEHIND UNIVERSITY PAGEANTRY

Extract from "Edinburgh Weekly" dated July 13 1967

Captain Ernest H. G. Elder (59) completed his 21st year as the Bedellus and Mace Bearer of the University of Edinburgh at the end of the present term. During that period he estimates he has met some 100,000 students and attended many high dignatories in the capacity of his official position. His organising ability, with his fine sense of detail, ensures the success of the many ceremonial occasions within the university buildings including the annual graduation occasions, which on average "caps" some 1000 students into graduates.

One of the proudest moments during his career was to witness his daughter Patricia, receive an honours degree in architecture and his son, James, a degree in hotel management. James is now Manager of Newcastle Airport.

Captain Elder.

Captain Elder has attended a host of dignatories during his 21 years, among them Queen Elizabeth, before she became Queen, Prince Philip, General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York, Sir Sydney Smith, James Robertson Justice, King Olav of Norway, Sir Robert Menzies, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Alastair Sim and every Lord Provost of Edinburgh since 1946!

He is responsible for the non professional staff of the university and he recalls his early days, when he had 20 men and 250 women under his supervision. The present figures are 180 men and 650 women, which may surprise some, but with the wide field the university now covers in the city, these figures are understandable.

The Bedellus founded The New Scottish Country Dancing Society 20 years ago, is now the President. A Strathspey was composed in his honour and is named "Captain Elder, Black Watch". Not to be outdone, other members of the Society composed a jig as a tribute to his faithful friend, his Pug dog, Jeep.

Before arriving at the university, Captain Elder was a regular soldier with The Black Watch, serving for 24 years—20 years abroad in India, Palestine, Egypt and Aden. He and his brother share a distinction that must be unique in the history of the British Army, for they were at the same time the Drum Majors of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Black Watch. Their father, grandfather, two brothers and Captain Elder's son all served in The Black Watch, and that association is known to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, who is Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch and acknowledges Captain Elder as a kent face.

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND ARMOURED CORPS

Since our last letter we have undergone drastic reorganisational changes and now the 1 Armoured Car Regiment (NZ Scottish) consists of only two Squadrons, namely 1 Recce Sqn (NZ Scots) and 2 Recce Sqn (NZ Scots). The Regiment itself is disbanded and these Squadrons are independent.

Both these Sqns still exist as light armoured reconnaissance units and are equipped with Ferret scout cars and ¼ and ¾ ton FFR Landrovers. Each of these vehicles is armed with 30 Browning MG, while comms are provided by C13 for HF and C42 B47 for VHF.

Because of the variety of arms and equipment and the diversity of roles, training programmes have to be devised to cater to the requirements of both the Regular Force and the Territorials that comprise the 12" men of each Sqn.

Much of the training over the past two years has been conducted in the North Island of NZ and this has meant much travelling to and from Annual Camps. The moves themselves have been of great training value, as the main body of troops have flown by RNZAF C130F aircraft, while a smaller body has moved by sea and road with the units vehicles and bulkier stores. As can be imagined Sqn HQ is becoming very proficient in the emplaning of troops and other, often amusing incidents associated with such moves.

Of the training programme itself it can be said that never before has the unit reached this peak in peacetime, and the eagerness of the junior NCOs to improve their own knowledge and impart this knowledge to the junior troops is most gratifying. Where possible, inter-troops competition has been encouraged and in the recently completed shooting competition this rivalry reached a keen edge and after a very closely fought contest the eventual winners of the "Leuchars Trophy" for 1967 was No One Troop.

With the esprit de-corps being developed by minor unit functions and "get togethers" on training weekends has arisen a demand for a suitable celebration to mark the 50th anniversary of Cambrai. This is being done by mounting a quarter-guard and catafalque party in the Square, Christchurch (to include the laying of wreaths on the cenotaph) followed by a Buffet in King Edward Barracks, with the evenings festivities extending to a Cabaret for the unit personnel.

The OC, Major Harris, recently had the pleasure of meeting Capt James Osborne, Aide to the Governor-General, on the occasion of the Governor-General's farewell visit to Christchurch.

CENTENNIAL REVIEW OF THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA BY THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, reviewed the Canadian regiment in a colourful parade at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown on 12th July, 1967 The event was, indeed, the highlight of Her Majesty's Centennial Tour of Canada's Maritime Provinces.

Naturally, such a momentous occasion requires a great deal of detailed planning and preparation by a very large number of people, and this particular one was no exception Once the plans were firmed up at the top level the lower echelons, mobilized into committees, went to work on the details of implementation The vagaries of the weather dictated a programme for wet, as well as for fine weather, and this caused endless complications. Parade details were worked out by the Parade RSM, WO 1 'Tiny' Beason, at a cost, we understand, of two pace-sticks, four pairs of leather boot soles, one gross of lead pencils, countless reams of foolscap and 363 aspirin tablets! Others had their problems too, but, as usual, the greater the challenge the greater the response, and the accomplishment of near miracles latterly came to be accepted as routine

3 RHC and the representative cadet corps had only two or three days for rehearsal on the Base before the review took place, and senior militiamen and young cadets alike toiled cheerfully and without complaint through the hot, humid days of high summer to perfect their drill The regular units, including recruits from the Regimental Depot, were on the spot to give the huge parade square a real working over in lots of time for the great event The full dress rehearsal, as was to be expected showed up areas where improvements could be made, and made they were

By the night of the 11th the Base was transformed with gay bunting, flags and decorations on the Centennial and Regimental themes. Television camera towers, some reaching to forty feet in height, and elevated press boxes dominated the shallow amphitheatre of the parade square, bordered on its grassy verge by row upon row of chairs for spectators. A decorative archway, bearing the battle honours which are emblazoned on the Regimental Colour, was in position hard by the square, and the memorial cairn, to be unveiled by Her Majesty at the Garden Party on the morrow, was ready, shrouded by Regimental flags All that could be done had been done

Meanwhile the Pipes and Drums and the Military Band of the 3rd Battalion played the Retreat Ceremony at the Officers' Mess, where the officers were entertaining some regimental visitors and their wives who had come from far and near for the parade, and gentlemen of the fourth estate, including internationally known radio and television commentators of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Having in mind that the Review was to be broadcast, live and in colour, on television from coast to coast it is hardly surprising that the TV producer shared the anxiety of many officers over a decidedly doubtful weather forecast Further anxiety, not to say alarm, was occasioned when it was learned during the course of the evening that the Parade Commander, Lt-Col J W Knox, MBE, ED Colonel of the Regiment, had lost his voice and been ordered to bed by a Medical Officer!

The morning of the 12th found an anxious group of senior officers on the parade square discussing microphones with the Parade RSM and the CBC's sound expert, glancing from time to time at the heavens wondering if the overcast portended rain, and watching for the arrival of Lt-Col Knox. In due course the latter arrived and it became at once apparent that, although somewhat hoarse, he had recovered his voice, a matter of especial relief for the senior battalion commander, Lt-Col H J Harkes, MC CD of 2 RHC

Brigadier W H Seamark, CD, a former commanding Officer of 1 RHC, personally checked the arrangements for the Colonel-in-Chief and honoured guests at the reviewing stand In the latter group were included General Sir Neil Ritchie, GBE, KCB, DSO, MC, and Colonel H M Wallace, DSO, OBE, MC, VD, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment's 3rd Battalion Some final details were decided upon, and the stage appeared to be set for the most outstanding event in the Regiment's Centennial Year programme

Fate, however, had one exasperating trick still to play! At noon the sharp steel blade of a bulldozer being operated on a construction site in Fredericton sliced neatly through a buried high tension cable and cut off the power supply for the micro-wave re-broadcast tower which was to transmit the television signals from coast to coast This almost prompted an 'ulcer explosion' amongst the CBC personnel but, fortunately, by 2 p m emergency repairs had been made and service restored

Following lunch the troops, dressed in summer weight service dress with blue bonnet, hair sporran and white spats began to form up for the march on. "Markers" was sounded by the drummer, and they marched smartly on to the parade square Simultaneously the ground keepers (some dressed in uniform of 1867, and returned hurriedly to the Base for the occasion by the Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo) took up their positions On the sounding of the "Advance" the Pipes and Drums and the Military Band of 3rd Battalion struck up the familiar "Scotland The Brave" and the troops, in fifty man guards, marched smartly on to the square to form up on the inspection line and fix bayonets. "Officers Call" alerted the officers, and they fell in on the order of Lt-Col Harkes

The colour parties of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, proudly carrying the Queen's and Regimental Colours presented to the Battalions on that unforgettable 100th Birthday parade in Montreal on 9th June, 1962, by the Colonel-in-Chief, fell in, and the Colours were uncased At this time the Colonel of the Regiment, who had taken over the parade, ordered the Colours marched on, and the traditional compliments were paid The parade then stood at ease to await Her Majesty's arrival

It was but a few minutes before the Colonel-in-Chief, riding in an open, powder-blue convertible, arrived, and was met at the reviewing stand by Brigadier Seamark who introduced her to General Sir Neil Ritchie and Colonel Wallace, after which she turned to face the parade and receive the Royal Salute

TV and news cameras swung into action, and the Press, under the escort of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, invaded the vicinity of the saluting base with cameras "at the high port"

Lt-Col Knox, having reported the parade, accompanied Her Majesty in the specially modified chariot-style jeep for the inspection to the accompaniment of such familiar tunes as "The Road To The Isles" and "The Regimental Colour" The fifteen guards—one from Depot (on the right), six from 1st Battalion, four from 2nd, two from 3rd and one each from The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada Cadet Corps of Montreal, and Bishop's College School Cadet Corps of Lennoxville, Quebec—stood immovable in their ranks across a parade square which could easily accommodate three football fields placed end to end

Following the inspection the parade marched past in column in slow time the men giving the "eyes right" with precision, the officers giving the graceful salute with the sword and the Colours being dipped as the reviewing stand was passed. After reforming on the inspection line the Regiment advanced in review order and gave the Royal Salute. Lt-Col Knox then presented the Colonel-in-Chief with a copy of the parade programme which had a hand-carved wooden cover. Her Majesty spoke briefly to the Regiment and then left the parade square as the cheers of her officers and men yet echoed back from the surrounding buildings.

At the Officers' Mess Her Majesty enjoyed a short rest then met and talked with some of the officers and their wives. While at the Mess she was photographed with the Commanding Officers, Lt-Col W J Newlands, CD, 1 RHC, Lt-Col H J Harkes, MC, CD, 2 RHC, Lt-Col T E Price, CD, 3 RHC, Major B E Harper, CD, RHC Depot, and the Colonel of the Regiment

Meanwhile the officers and men, with their families, were gathering for the Garden Party in the huge, grassy quadrangle around which St Andrew's Barracks is built. This area, normally devoted to sports, was transformed by the rows of gaily decorated marquees where tea, sandwiches and pastries were served. Presently Her Majesty arrived and mingled freely with the soldiers and their wives, stopping frequently to chat informally with them. Arriving in front of The Red Hackle Club (the men's canteen) she paused to unveil a memorial cairn in commemoration of her visit to the Regiment during Canada's Centennial Year. On front of the cairn, above the inscribed plaque, is an outline figure of St Andrew executed in bronze, on the right hand side a maple leaf, and, on the left, the Canadian Centennial symbol. Following this ceremony Her Majesty moved on to greet the members of the Regimental Advisory Board and, at the pavilion where she enjoyed some light refreshment, the Regimental Sergeant Majors and their wives. A short while later Her Majesty left for the airport where her aircraft was waiting to fly her to Saint John.

Her Majesty after unveiling the Memorial Cairn.

The Commanding Officers were at the airport to bid farewell to the Colonel-in-Chief, and the Pipes and Drums were in attendance to provide a fitting send-off.

Thus was concluded the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, to The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, on the 12th of July in Canada's Centennial Year 1967. It is safe to say that by her grace and charm she won the heart of many a new soldier, and increased in the older ones those feelings of pride in the Regiment and devotion to her person which are the hallmarks of the Black Watch soldier in every part of the world.

Depot

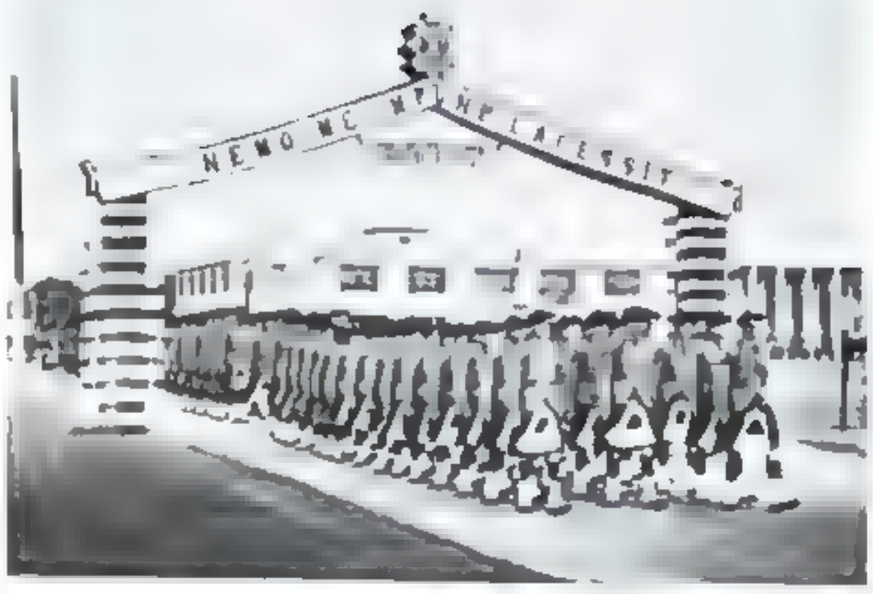
General

The RHC Depot has taken on a change of role since the last edition of the *Red Hackle*. On 20th December, 1967, 184 Squad will graduate. With the graduation of this squad the Depot will have no recruits on its establishment and no new recruit arrivals are expected in the near future. As of the 10th January, 1968 the Depot begins its new role of training Senior NCOs. For how long the Depot will continue this role is not known at present. On 10th January, 1968, the first Senior NCO course will begin with approximately 72 candidates, divided into two platoons.

The recruits which would normally have been trained at the RHC Depot will be diverted to other depots.

Commander of Training Command Visits Depot

On the 14th and 15th September, 1967 Air Vice Marshal Stovell, Commander of Training Command visited the RHC Depot. During Air Vice Marshal Stovell's visit he had dinner with officers and wives of the Depot in the Black Watch Officers' Mess on the evening of Thursday, 14th September. On Friday, 15th September, the Air Vice Marshal was the reviewing officer at 181 Squad's graduation parade. Following the graduation he



Recruits from Regimental Depot.

had tea with the recruits and mingled and chatted with them. The Air Vice Marshal observed the following training take place: Quick Kill demonstration (Instant shooting) by Capt J T Golemiec and Sgt Ross, Grenade Training and Drill instruction performed by 183 Squad commanded by Lt O'Brien and Sgt Rector, and Target Detection training at the Target Detection Range performed by 182 Squad commanded by Lt Harris and Sgt Ross. At 1700 hrs 15th September, 1967 the Air Vice Marshal spoke to the permanent establishment personnel of the Depot at a gathering in the Beaver Club. He also presented Cpl Murray with an award on behalf of the Commandant Combat Arms School, Borden, Ont, for achieving outstanding results on a recent NCO course.

The New Salute ??

Museum Notes

The following exhibits have been received in the Museum since the last issue

Medals:—Volunteer Long Service Medals of the late 2868 Piper J. Shepherd, 2 VBRH presented by his son, Mr R. Shepherd, 18 Weavers Green, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals of the late No S 2354 Pte R. Forrester, R Hrs, also medallion "He died for freedom and honour", presented by Mrs R S Colville Reid, "An Raineach Mhor", 3 Branziert Road, North Killearn by Glasgow British War and Victory Medals of the late No 441096 Pte F. R Vale, 42 Canadian Infantry, presented by his widow, Mrs C. Vale, 97 Lake Road, Henleaze, Bristol, Glos Queen's South Africa and Bars for Orange Free State, and South Africa 1902, 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals of the late No 8122 Pte D Caird, R Hrs presented by his son Pipe Sgt Caird, 1st Battalion The Royal Highland Fusiliers, Fort George, Inverness-shire Military Medal, 1914-15 Star, of the late No 2965 Sgt D Ogilvie, 4/5th Battalion The Black Watch, presented by his son Mr E. A. Ogilvie, 90 Leopold Avenue, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham. Queen's South Africa and four Bars, 1914-15 British War and Victory Medals; also the following Shooting medal, replica shooting shield, pair of binoculars, carved wooden table and stand, all belonging to the late No S 3218 Sgt A. Patterson, R Hrs: presented by his niece, Mrs E. Honeyman, 59 Scott Street, Perth. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal donated by No. 8588 WO II G. Anderson, R Hrs. Military Medal, British War and Victory Medals 1914-18, medallion "He died for freedom and honour" of the late No. 4294 Pte L. Matheson, 8th Battalion The Black Watch: presented by Mr William Trotter, 135 Probert Road, Oxley, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Victoria Cross, British Crimean and Three Bars, Indian Mutiny Medal and Turkish Crimean Medal of the late No. 1559 Sgt A. Thomson, 42 Highlanders: presented by his grandson, Mr A. R. Thompson, Bridgend Hotel, Kinross.

Acquired by purchase:—Replica of Breadalbane Rifle Volunteer Challenge Shield 1867, won by John Douglas, November, 1868.

Programme Stand:—Metal programme stand, moulded with badge and battle honours and thistles: presented by Lt-Col A. D. J. Stewart, Pentlow House, Pyrford Heath, Woking, Surrey.

Wooden Cross:—Originally erected in France in 1916, was restored and placed in Comrie Parish Church on February 6, 1927, by Mrs Stewart of Ardvorlich, and now permanently placed in the museum. This cross was in memory of Capt W. D Macl. Stewart, 2/Lt P. R. Husband and 44 NCOs and Men of the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, who fell in action 25th September, 1916: presented by Major J. A. M Stewart, of Ardvorlich, Lochearnhead, Perthshire

Album:—Sketches of Regimental Officers by "Sam Ray", artist: presented by Mr J. Cairncross (son of the late Major Cairncross, 6th BW), St. John's Street, Perth

Prints:—Semi-coloured; Castle Guard, Dublin—42nd R Hrs 1838: presented by Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Inverness-shire
C/Sgt Clark, 4/5th Battalion The Black Watch (TA), presented by Major C. B. Innes, The Black Watch (RHR). Coloured, Officer 42nd R Hrs, c.1830: presented by John Mackintosh & Sons Ltd, Ealing, London

Histories:—42nd R Hrs by Lt-Col Percy Groves, illustrated by Harry Payne, also two copies of "Legend of The Black Watch", by James Grant: presented by Miss Elizabeth Rose, of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Inverness-shire "El Alamein to the River Sangro", and "Normandy to the Baltic" by F. M. The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein presented by F.M. The Viscount of Alamein

Topography:—Military Topography by J. Rose, Gen. Cadet, Capt. Broomfield's Class, presented by Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Gollanfield, Inverness-shire

Sketch:—Black and White, various types of training—4 5th Battalion The Black Watch (TA): presented by Major C. B Innes, The Black Watch (RHR)

Photograph:—Brigadier K. G. Blackader, CBE, DSO, MC, LD, CD, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. Captain Lord George Stewart-Murray, Adjutant, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (RHR): presented by Major J. A. M. Stewart of Ardvorlich, Lochearnhead, Perthshire

Army Lists:—1803 Presented by Mr T. Kempshall, FSA (Scot), (ex Sergeant BW), 36 Glendower Avenue, Coventry, Warwickshire

The "STIRLING" exhibits:—The following exhibits, all of the late Major-General James Stirling, 42nd, have been presented by Mrs D. Stirling Gribble (Great, Great Granddaughter of General Stirling), 12 Mary Rose Crescent, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia.

(a) Silver mounted sword and scabbard, engraved with Coat-of-Arms and initials J S., and below, "From His Excellency Tenge Hamaud Bejaa".

(b) Gold mounted cane engraved J S. 42nd.

(c) Long Telescope.

(d) Gilted Gorget engraved with Royal Coat-of-Arms and 42nd on front, and Regimental Insignia and Motto on both points.

(e) Two Turkish Gold Medals (one large and one small) 1801

(f) Small Silver match box engraved "Lt. McNiven, 26th Regt to General Stirling, 42nd Regt."

(g) Coloured photograph of portrait of General Stirling

(h) Photograph of portrait of John Home (Stirling), son-in-law of General Stirling.

(j) A number of original letters and photostat copies of letter written to General Stirling, including some from The Duke of Wellington, Colonel Sir Robert Dick, 42nd, The Duke of Gordon and the Secretary of The Highland Society, covering a period 1810 to 1834. One of these is the draft from Stirling to Dick explaining the wearing of the RED FEATHER (Hackle). This is to be the subject of a separate article in the magazine.

Plaque:—51st Highland Volunteers, incorporated into the "Family" of our regiment, 1st April, 1967: presented by Lt.-Col. I. R. Critchley, The Black Watch (RHR), Commanding 51st Highland Volunteers, Perth.

Pictures:—Coloured—(a) Angleterre 1757. The Highland Regiment (42nd) Ticonderoga. (b) The Black Watch at Ticonderoga, 1758: presented by Colonel G. A. Rusk, DSO, MC, Director of the Museum.

Visitors

A large number of visitors have passed through the museum since the last notes. This includes recruits from the Depot, and two classes from local schools.

We were delighted to have a visit from F.M. The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein who was in Perth to attend the 51st Divisional Re-union held on the North Inch to Commemorate ALAMEIN.

Addendum to Museum Notes

The following prints have recently been purchased from Major General J. E. C. McCandlish, CB, CBE of Larbert, Stirlingshire:—

Title	*Date*
a. Four prints of Indian Mutiny Period	1857-58
(1) The charge of the Highlanders before Cawnpore under General Havelock.	
(2) Outlying picquet of the Highland Brigade.	
(3) General Havelock's attack on Nana Sahib at Futtypore.	
(4) The conflict with the Ghazees before Bareilly.	
b. Four Highlanders	1807
c. Famille Ecossais	1815
d. Musicien des Ecossais	1815
e. Two Highlanders	1784
f. The Victory of the Alma	1854-55
g. Officer—42nd Highlanders	1815
h. Officer—42nd Regiment	1830

General McCandlish kindly presented a duplicate of "Officer—42nd Highlanders" to the Museum.

REGIMENTAL BROOCHES

Two Regimental brooches of gold, diamonds and enamel have been offered for sale within the Regiment. One is priced at £140, the other at £118. Anyone interested please contact the Assistant Regimental Secretary at RHQ.

VISIT TO BALHOUSIE CASTLE OF FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN

On Friday, October 6, 1967, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein paid a short visit to Balhousie Castle He was met by the Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier H C. Baker-Baker, to whom he presented his two books "Alamein to the River Sangro" and "Normandy to the Baltic".

At Balhousie Castle he was introduced to the staff of Regimental Headquarters and Colonel Rusk He also spoke to some recruits down for the day from the Highland Brigade Depot.

The Field Marshal signing the Visitors' Book.

The Field Marshal talking to Colonel Rusk.

51st HIGHLAND DIVISION REUNION

Extract from the "Perthshire Advertiser" of October 11, 1967

'The North Inch, immortalised in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth", as the scene of the Battle of the Clans six centuries ago, provided the setting on Saturday for yet another historic event when Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein was guest-of-honour at the 51st Highland Division reunion, the second to take place on this classic sward in the present decade.

It was officially estimated that between twenty and twenty-five thousand people were there, the vast majority being veterans of the Division frae a' the airts who fought in two World Wars, joined by a considerable concourse of town and country folk

The crowds were still rolling up to the tented colony surrounding the arena on the Perthshire cricket pitch when "Monty", who was undoubtedly the star attraction during a five-hour visit, arrived to inaugurate the big day commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein He had motored from the West Perthshire home of his hosts, Sir Charles and Lady Connell

Meets Former Commander

Lord Montgomery, wearing full ceremonial uniform, was welcomed at the saluting dais by Major-General E. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, GOC before the "51st" ceased operations in April of this year and now commander of the Army's Highland District; Mrs Makgill-Crichton; the Lord and Lady Provost of Perth, Mr D. K. Thomson and Mrs. J. A. C. Grant, and Major-General Douglas N. Wimberley, who led the Highland Division at Alamein and in Sicily.

"Monty" later met five other former commanders of the "51st"—General Sir Gordon Macmillan, Major-General J. Scott-Elliot, Major-General F. C. C. Graham, Lieutenant-General Sir Derek B. Lang, and Major-General I. A. Robertson

During the afternoon the guest-of-honour reviewed a parade of veterans, the 51st Highland Volunteers, and detachments of other units. Parachute drops, massed parades of military and pipe bands, and a mock battle rescue demonstration involving a helicopter, also figured on the programme. There were, too, static displays illustrating the work of the modern army, and "Monty" found a special interest in the tent housing a model reconstruction of the Alamein battle.

On his way to and from his Press conference in a marquee close by the arena, Lord Montgomery was frequently hemmed in by the crush of spectators eager to shake his hand and exchange greetings

One such was heard to ask: "How are you, you old rascal?" to which the Field Marshal replied. "I'm fine, but we're all not getting any younger" "Monty" will be 80 next month.

During the Press reception, the Field Marshal's speech was held up for a few minutes while a broadcast announcement in a nearby tent was being silenced "Who is this guy talking outside?—have him removed," said Lord Montgomery, before one of the PROs hurried outside to get the relay stopped

After a further delay, "Monty" quipped: "Where are the chuckers-out?" Then, just as the broadcast ceased, a military band struck up on the edge of the arena. Their notes died away a matter of seconds later

The Pressmen had been informed that there would be an opportunity for putting questions to the Field Marshal after his address, but "Monty" politely—albeit firmly—dispensed with this by saying: "What I have said must have made everything quite clear. Therefore, no questions arise," and with that he stepped down from the platform to begin his round of visits

However, in a television interview later, he was asked what he thought of the axing of the Highland Division under the new Army set-up. His reply was: "I agree that it is all very sad, but their spirit will live on "

Struck by the 51st Morale

In his introductory remarks at the Press reception, Major-General Makgill-Crichton said that everyone in Scotland, and particularly those in Perth that day, were acutely aware of the honour done them by having amongst them a great commander of the last war and the commander of the Highland Division from Alamein to the final battleground in Hamburg No occasion of the Highland Division could ever be complete without the presence also of Major-General Wimberley, who trained and inspired them and commanded them from North Africa through the Sicilian campaign.

General Wimberley, whose home is at Foxhall, Coupar Angus, recalled that when he first joined the Division in 1917, close to Ypres, the first thing that struck him about the Division was the tremendous divisional **esprit de corps** and morale he saw everywhere.

"I came from a Regular division to a Territorial division," he went on, "but there was no shadow of doubt then that the morale of the '51st' was something I had never noticed before

"That factor is one which the Field Marshal has always emphasised as being of the first importance for war and for victory. I may say I was a soldier for 30 years, but I never served under an Army commander in peace or war who understood that factor of morale better than did the Field Marshal

"When I had the honour of commanding the Division before Alamein I wrote my own personal message to my own soldiers, and when I drafted it out, thinking of long ago and Waterloo, I made my message: 'Scotland for ever. Be second to none Then I thought a bit, and I thought with the magnificent soldiers we had—most of them volunteers and Territorials—there was no need whatever to use the prefix 'Be' for them to do anything. Realisation came to me that it would be foolish to do so because they would probably, if anything, be too eager in battle. And so I cut out that word 'Be' and just left the message, 'Scotland for ever and second to none,' because to remind such men of our native land was all that was required, and so it proved."

Third Battalion

In October, 1967, Lieutenant Colonel J. I. B. Macfarlane, assumed command of the Third Battalion from Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Price, CD, ADC. Major H. G. Mitchell, CD, has been appointed Second in Command.

The battalion has had a difficult year due to the increasing difficulty of recruiting and keeping young men. The emphasis has been on qualifications and while all ranks who were tested during the year attained their qualifications, the number was limited.

The highlight of the year was the battalion's participation in The Regimental Parade and inspection by our Colonel-in-Chief at Camp Gagetown. The preparation for this parade and the twenty four hour field training laid on for the battalion by elements of both the First and Second Battalions were most instructive and worthwhile. We are indebted to Major MacPherson and all ranks of the Regular battalions who participated. It is regrettable that more of this training is not possible as it not only builds tremendous spirit but the publicity arising from it is a great help for our recruiting programme.

Our Pipes and Drums and Military Band flourished during the year. The battalion is sorry to record the retirement of Pipe Major William Hannah, CD, who has served as Pipe Major for seventeen years and who on 1st December of this year will have completed thirty years service with The Black Watch. Pipe Major George Greig, CD, has been appointed to replace him.

The Pipes and Drums visited New Orleans for the third time and were enthusiastically received.

The coming year will see many more changes in the Militia. New tasks in support of Mobile Command or as Regional Reserve have been allotted. No longer will we have Recruit Training and Trained Militiaman Training, they have been superseded by a new programme called "GMT" or General Military Training. All these changes are to take effect on 1st January, 1968 and we look forward to a very active year.

The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Cadet Corps Montreal

After an eventful summer, we have resumed training in the Regimental Armoury on Bleury Street. Recruiting is picking up after a slow start due, in part, to a month long transit strike. Our strength is now 160.

At our Annual Inspection in June, the Corps was inspected by Lt-Col C. G. Forrest, MC, CD, Secretary of HQ Mobile Command. The boys were well turned out and acquitted themselves well during the training demonstrations. Climaxing the inspection, the following awards were presented—The Lord Strathcona Trust Medal for Efficiency to C/Maj Richard Kavanagh, the award for enthusiasm to C/Cpl Kim Smith, Shooting Trophy to Cadet Jamie Booth, Regimental Skean Dhu to C/CSM Ken Dingwall as the outstanding NCO, the Outstanding Recruit Cadet David Paull and the Williamson Trophy for excellence on the Great Highland Bagpipe to C/Pipe Major Ian MacIntosh. The Inter-Platoon competition was won by the Pipes and Drums and thus they became the first holders of the trophy donated by RSM Ivor Watkins, CD, of 3 RHC.

Following the Annual Inspection, the boys buckled down in earnest preparation for the Regimental Centennial Review at Camp Gagetown. It was with great pride that young lads paraded on the same square with their Big Brothers before their Colonel-in-Chief. As all of the regular army Pipes and Drums were involved in the Centennial Tattoo, it fell to the lot of the 3 RHC Pipes and Drums and the Black Watch Pipes and Drums to provide Highland music on the Review. All ranks in the Corps thoroughly enjoyed their stay with the regulars and were grateful for the hospitality extended.

Cadet Summer Camp is of seven weeks duration and in the Province of Québec is held at Farnham, approximately 35 miles from Montreal. This year's camp was designated as Centennial Camp and a cadet exchange was effected with cadet camps throughout Canada. The Black Watch contingent comprised twelve members of the Pipes and Drums and fourteen riflemen. Three riflemen took part in the exchange and went to Camp Ipperwash in Ontario.

Cadet Major Kavanagh represented the Corps at the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta and Cadet CSM Ken Dingwall won a place on this year's Canadian Cadet Bisley team. All in all, we had a good share of the spoils available to cadets in Canada. As in past years, each successful cadet received a bonus of $100.

The Pipes and Drums now number thirty two members and between Cadet Camp, Gagetown, and two appearances playing for Royal Scottish Country dancers from various parts of Canada at Expo '67, had a very busy summer. In addition to their Regimental duties, six pipers, three drummers and five riflemen were employed at the Old Fort on Ile St Heléne. They wore the uniform of the 78th Fraser Highlanders, circa 1759, and played daily at the Fort, the British Pavilion and the Bulldog Pub (an adult watering place run by Whitbreads) at Expo. As part of their Expo duties, they played before Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, President Johnson and many other Heads of States. Truly a rewarding summer for a group of lads not yet eighteen.

The Band was brought together on several occasions, notably the annual Highland Games at Maxville, Ontario, where they competed and although acquitting themselves well, failed to place in stiff competion with adult bands.

All good things had to end and so the lads packed away their fancy duds and headed back to school in September, but there was yet another plum for some of them. Twelve boys were selected to accompany 3 RHC Pipes and Drums for one week in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. The group travelled by air with Lt-Col T. E. Price, ADC, CD and Major MacFarlane, CD in the party and showed off the Red Hackle in the Deep South, to the delight of many, judging by the mail arriving at the Armoury bearing the Louisiana postmark.

On 17th October last, the entire Corps paraded for the change of command of 3 RHC from Lt-Col T. E. Price, ADC, CD, to Lt-Col J. B. MacFarlane, CD. This parade had a special significance to the Cadet Corps because as CO of 3 RHC, Lt-Col MacFarlane becomes our official sponsor.

This brings up to the present. Upcoming is the Armistice Parade with 3 RHC and St Andrews Ball for the Cadet Pipes and Drums. Our band is supported financially by the St Andrews Society of Montreal and a feature of the Ball is when the Band plays in the debutantes for presentation to the Guest of Honour. Prior to this, they entertain in the ballroom to a very appreciative audience.

This coming winter we hope to launch cross country ski-ing as one of our activities, in preparation for the formation of a more ambitious Biathlon team next year. Training will be conducted in the Laurentian mountains outside Montreal.

This Corps, founded in 1953, has supplied many recruits to the Canadian Armed Forces, both Regular and Militia. Several are now serving Officers and Warrant Officers and we are looking forward to the day when one of our ex-cadets commands one of our three Battalions.

REGIMENTAL NEWS

THE BLACK WATCH WITH THE ARGYLLS IN ADEN

Readers of the "Red Hackle" may remember that earlier this year the 1st Battalion sent an officer and thirty men to the 1st Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for their tour of duty in Aden. They have sent us a very interesting article on their activities which is printed below.

On the 7th of June, 1967, an air of expectancy could be felt at Seaton Barracks, Plymouth as two bus loads of Black Watch/Argylls stopped at the guardroom—we were met by the Second in Command, and as both parties suspiciously inspected one another, someone was heard to say that the platoon was no longer Black Watch but Argyll. This was put down to rumour, and any differences were quickley sorted out in the beer bar in the nights that were to follow.

Within half an hour of arriving, we were in fact split up—a section to each company The Argylls had done a tremendous amount of training and in the next ten days, we had some catching up to do The gymnasium seemed to be the centre of most activities. Training was done in heavy clothing and the central heating was turned on full to try to get every man perspiring –this wasn't hard after four weeks leave!

Ten days later, a little more knowledgeable and considerably fitter, the main body left for Aden The shocking news of the massacre of the 28th of June reached Plymouth just as the first flight was leaving. An air of confusion and shock came over the camp, as the news got round.

We arrived in Aden to a very turbulent situation. It was a sad end to the tour of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and a tragic start for the Argylls in which three men were lost.

We quickly became acclimatised, and within forty eight hours, platoons were taking over observation posts established by the Fusiliers on the Al Mansura ridge overlooking Crater, now deserted by British troops.

Crater, the heart and commercial centre of Aden State, has for the past eighteen months been a trouble spot which came to a head on the 20th June. It is an area of only one square mile and is dominated on either side by ridges of slippery volcanic rock. Along these ridges our observation posts were sited. Two roads lead into Crater, both of which were sealed off allowing only pedestrians through after thorough searching

Between the 20th June and 3rd July fighting continued with fury. The observation posts were continually sniped at throughout the day, reaching a peak at dusk. Royal Marines from 45 Commando manned the road block at Main Pass and their snipers took a heavy toll of terrorists. At night, patrols probed into the town with the future intention of moving back into Crater. From these patrols, a plan was drawn up and approved for the re-occupation of Crater.

At dusk on the 3rd July the Battalion moved back into Crater. It was a brilliant operation with no casualities to the Argylls. The Adenies were stunned, and even more amazed the following morning to hear the Pipes and Drums playing Long Reveille. There is a small group who feel that the operation would not have been such a success without the small backing of Black Watch!

With the Battalion firmly established in Crater, the next job was to set up Company bases. Companies were allotted areas, and houses, hotels and roof tops were taken over as patrol bases and observation posts. The standard of these positions varied from luxury air conditioned flats to smelly rooms without water. Platoons were kept busy patrolling by day and night, and searching people, cars, and buildings in an effort to flush out the terrorists. Once the terrorists overcame their initial surprise at being surrounded by soldiers, the grenades began to fly, and the shooting started—we were in business.

A typical day in Crater starts at five o'clock when the first clearance patrols go out and comb the area for any booby traps that may have been set during the night. The day is at its coolest with a temperature of around 75° Farenheit. The sun rises higher, cars begin to move, children come out to play on the streets, and the wail from the Mosques heralds another day. The streets are littered with rubbish which the goats churn up. By eight o'clock, the town is alive, the market is noisy and the Battalion net begins to crackle with information. Foot patrols filter through the alleys, checking shops and cars. An observation post reports that leaflets are being distributed in the street. When the patrol arrives, the person has gone, but the leaflets are still there. A Mercedes is parked at the street side, giving an impression of the wealth of some of the inhabitants. The smell gets more pungent as the day grows hotter. Elegant Somali women glide past in their bright coloured robes Children crowd around and the men, step aside. The patrol returns to its base.

Another patrol of eight men begins at 1030. All of a sudden there is a deafening explosion which shakes the ground. People scatter in all directions, shops close within seconds, and our patrol races in the direction of the explosion. A combat report is rushed through to Battalion Headquarters—"Grenade, one casualty". The area is cordoned off, and everyone is brought from their houses. As usual no one saw anything. Two suspects are taken away for questioning.

By 1130 the heat is unbearable and the smell from the market the same. At 1230 the shops close and Crater is quiet until they open again at 3 o'clock. Most of the men sit in the shade chewing a green leaf which is supposed to increase manliness. At 5 o'clock the wailing from the Mosques starts again and the heat subsides a little, by 6 30 everyone is inside their house as it is not safe to go outside. The streets become quiet except for the occasional clatter of goats. Another tiring day ends.

September has been a quiet month as there have been no incidents since the end of August. We have had a chance to do some swimming and climbing, and a few lucky ones have had a week off to explore the delights of East Africa.

To personalities—Pte Caber Feidh Edwards is now a Lance Corporal. Lcpl Wattie Card is a Corporal and Pte Low spent two weeks in hospital with a grenade wound—if no one will believe him, he is willing, at a price, to show everyone his scars. Pte Gibb found himself featured on the front page of the *Thin Red Line* and Pte Donaldson's Glengarry still doesn't look right on him.

Aden is a strange place when one doesn't know what the Civil Police or the Army are going to do next. So far we have been sniped at, mortared, more mortars, and had grenades thrown at us. However, life is not as hard as all that as most of us own either a transistor or a new watch. Morale is very high even though some of us haven't met since Plymouth. No one knows when we are coming back, but when we do, there will be some good stories to tell.

VICTORIA CROSS

A Victoria Cross has been acquired and presented to the Museum by a most generous donor, who wishes to remain anonymous.

This Victoria Cross was awarded to Private Edward Spence, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment, for his conduct during the battle of Fort Ruhya on 15th April, 1858 The extract in the Black Watch Medal Roll 1801-1911 describing the award of the decoration reads.—

"Private Edward Spence would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the decoration of 'The Victoria Cross' had he survived. He and Lance-Corporal Thompson volunteered, at the attack of the fort of Ruhya on the 15th April, 1858, to assist Captain Cafe, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby from the top of the glacis. Private Spence dauntlessly placed himself in an exposed position, so as to cover the party bearing away the body. He died on the 17th of the same month from the effects of wounds which he received on the occasion"

The decoration earned by Private Spence was awarded to his relatives by His Majesty King Edward, the notification appearing in the Gazette dated 15th January, 1907.

The Regiment is very grateful to the donor for rescuing this Victoria Cross for display in the Regimental Museum

VC HANDED OVER TO THE BLACK WATCH

The Victoria Cross and other campaign medals won over 100 years ago by Lance-Corporal (later Sergeant) Alexander Thompson, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, were handed into Regimental Headquarters by his grandson, Mr A A. Thompson, Bridgend Hotel, Kinross, on Thursday, October 5, 1967.

Lance-Corporal Thompson won his VC for gallantry on April 15, 1858, when "at the attack of the Fort Ruhya, in having volunteered to assist Captain Cafe, commanding the 4th Punjab Rifles, in bringing in the body of Lieutenant Willoughby of that Corps from the top of the glacis in a most exposed situation under heavy fire"

Lincoln, Ely and Norwich. Looking for a lazy holiday? Then hire a cosy cabin cruiser and explore the 200-mile maze of lakes and rivers known as the Norfolk Broads. Windmills, colleges, cathedrals and cabin cruisers—you'll find them all squeezed into 80 miles north and east of London

Moors and dales

Travel to the North of England and the mood changes yet again. Here are the brooding hills and border castles of Northumberland, the lakes and mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland, the moors and dales of Yorkshire. Here, too, is the city of York. "Winchester was, London is, York shall be, the finest of the three." So says an old Yorkshire proverb. If you visit York you can judge for yourself how true this is. Walk along the top of its city walls. Wander through medieval streets (one of them is called Whip-ma-Whop-ma-Gate) and marvel at the glory of the stained glass windows in medieval York Minster

Return south, if you wish, by way of the Derbyshire Dales, Shropshire and the Wye Valley. Then idle back to London through the Cotswolds, whose gentle valleys hide a treasury of lovely old towns and villages. Places like Bibury and Bourton-on-the-Water, with their churches, cottages and inns all built of honey-hued Cotswold stone, are the very essence of England.

Placid rivers and proud cathedrals are very much a part of the English scene. Durham Cathedral, bottom left, *on its steep bank above the River Wear, was begun by the Normans in 1093. Don't let the cathedral cities take up all your time in England. Spare a few days to explore the countryside. Then maybe you'll find a little village with thatched cottages like those at Shottery, Warwickshire,* top right. *Shakespeare used to come here to woo Ann Hathaway. England treasures its old buildings. It also treasures old customs and traditions. That's why the ceremonial dress of the Yeomen Warders at the Tower of London,* above, *has hardly changed since the 16th century.*

Scotland, once a battleground for warring Scottish and English armies, is now a peaceful place. The cannons at Edinburgh Castle, top left, *haven't fired a shot in anger for centuries. Farther north, among the lochs and hills of the Highland shore, Eilean Donan Castle stands on its rocky islet,* opposite page, *dreaming of the days when it was a stronghold of the Clan Mackenzie*

OBITUARIES

HOWARD HUTCHISON

A funeral service will be held at 2 p m today from the chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro. for Matthew Howard Hutchison, who died Saturday in hospital. He was 70

Mr. Hutchison was born in Goderich, Ont., the son of William Watson and Maude Phelps Hutchison

He was educated at Wykeham House School, McGill University, and the University of London, England, and was a resident of Montreal for almost all of his life.

In 1916 he joined the Black Watch of Canada as a junior officer attached to its Second Reinforcing Company but, in 1917, gave up his commission to join the ranks of the McGill Siege Battery, with which he served in France in 1918 and 1919

On demobilization, Mr. Hutchison entered the services of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd., with which he served at Winnipeg, Keewatin and Montreal, eventually becoming secretary of the company, a post he held for several years

Later, he was associated for many years with Lukis, Stewart, and Co., in the insurance business, and with Dale and Company, Ltd., from which he retired recently.

He was a member of the University Club of Montreal.

He is survived by his wife, the former Eleanor Masters, a daughter, Eleanor Ann (Mrs. Geoffrey Davies) of Oakville, Ont., a sister, Mrs. G. R. Forneret, of Coronado, California, and a brother, Paul P. Hutchison, QC, of Montreal.

HUTCHISON, Matthew Howard. At the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday, February 3, 1968, in his 71st year, husband of Eleanor Masters, and father of Ann Hutchison Davies. Funeral from the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountain Street, 2 p.m. Tuesday, to Mt Royal Cemetery. Contributions may be sent to the Montreal General Hospital

The Special Service Force

Sir, — In The Star of Feb 8, there is an article with the caption "Canadian Lives War Over". I was at the reception for General Frederick yesterday and cannot understand how this article could have been written There are a number of errors

Major-General Robert T Frederick who commanded the First Special Service Force is an American In fact, he was a graduate of West Point Military Academy — definitely not a Canadian. He was a brilliant commander.

The First Special Service Force was never known as the Devil's Brigade during or after World War II. A German officer who was captured in Italy had a diary which referred to the men of the Special Service Force as "Black Devil's" because of their faces being blackened for night operations The author of the book chose the name "Devil's Brigade"

The expression — "conglomeration of GI misfits, many of whom came out of stockades" — is completely erroneous. American soldiers were asked to volunteer for a force where they were prepared to undergo extreme hardship under Arctic conditions Canadians were asked to volunteer for the 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion and to be prepared for the same hardships. These men were put together as the First Special Service Force

The calibre of men who volunteered from the American army was every bit as good as that of those who volunteered from the Canadian army. There was immediate mutual respect between the men of each country — friendly competition, yes—but rivalry, no. It did not take barroom fights with civilians involved to cement the men of the force together

There were not any American or Canadian units as such in the force. It was homogeneous. A unit or subunit commander could be either American or Canadian. This system went right through all ranks. For example, No. 1 on a machine gun could be an American and No 2 a Canadian, or vice versa.

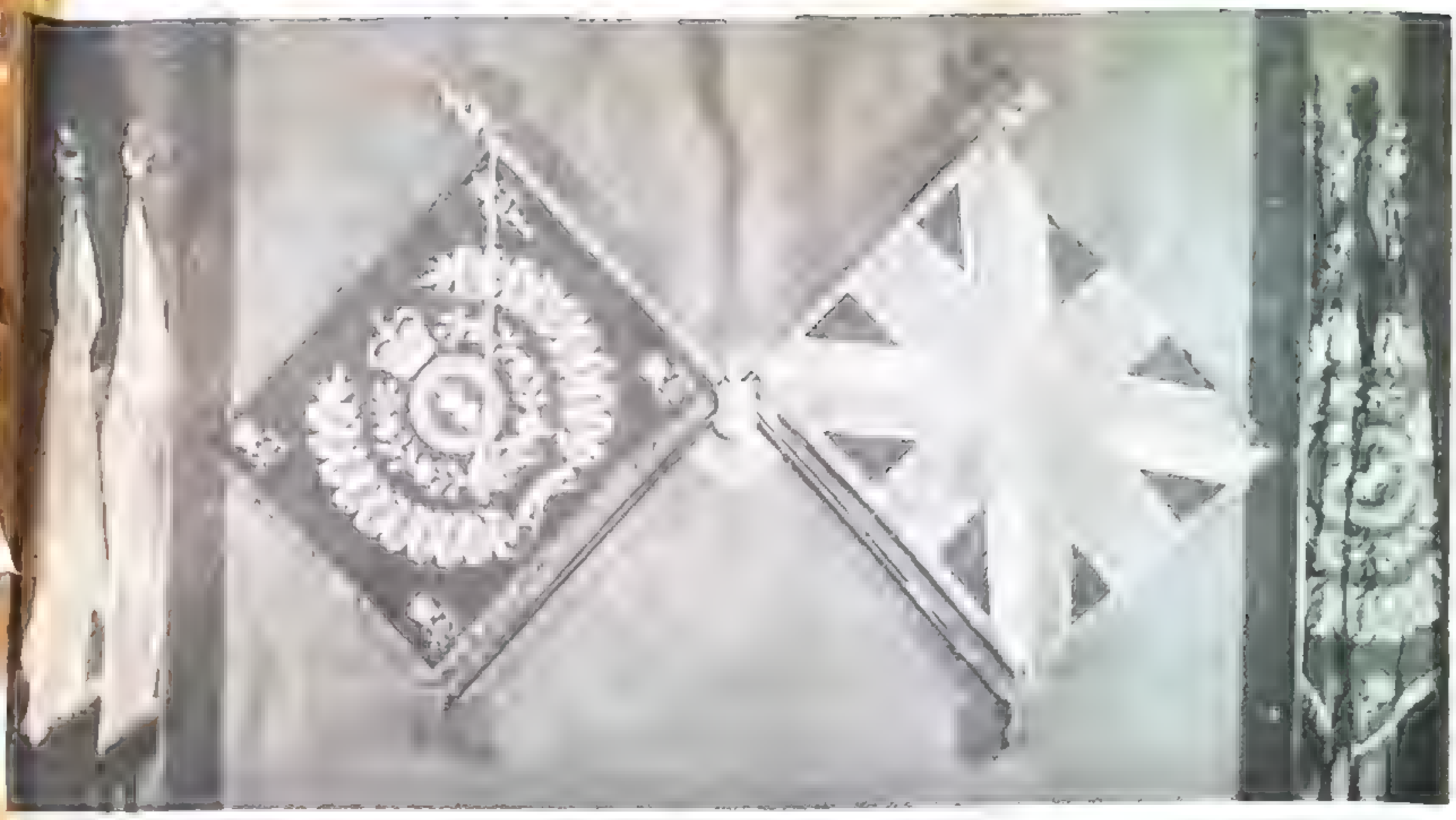
The movie that has been produced is based on the book, and there are bound to be many inaccuracies.

This letter is written with some feeling as I was an original officer with the force and served with it from July, 1942, until its disbandment in southern France in December, 1944

John G. Bourne,
Lieutenant-Colonel
(Retired).

This article was based on information provided by Major General Frederick during a personal interview. Unfortunately, through a misunderstanding, the headline referred to the general as being Canadian when he is in fact an American citizen. — Ed.

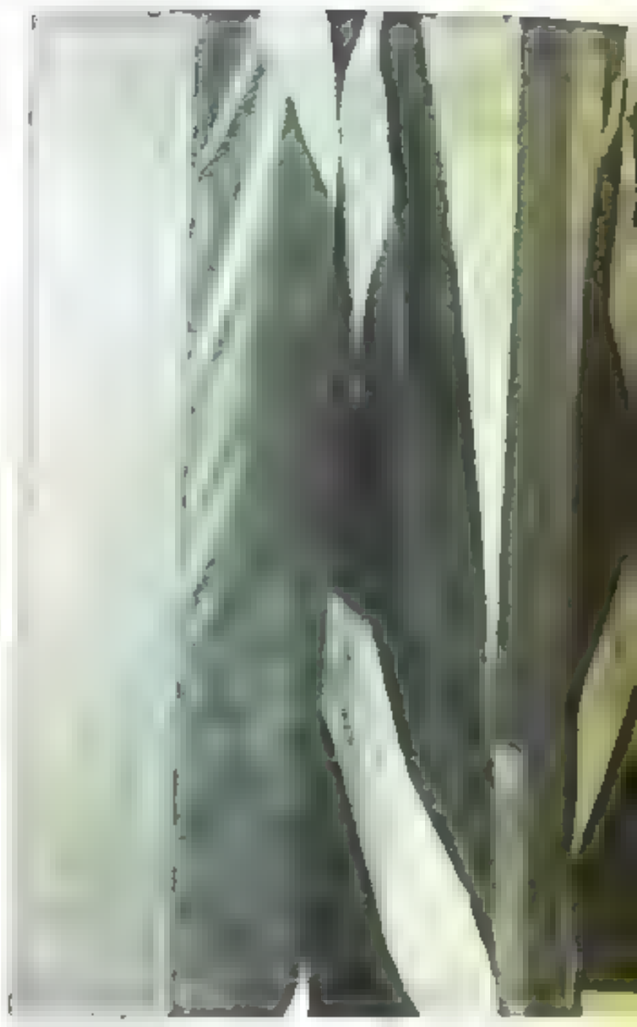
NEW UNIFORM: Cpl. Steve McDonald, a member of 2 RHC is shown here examining the new trial uniform belonging to Sgt. "Chuck" White of 3 Bde Svc Bn. Though his new uniform is still a few years away many members of the unit are anxiously awaiting its issue



CASED TOGETHER: Regimental Colors of all Three Battalions rarely are cased together. However, this event took place when the Colonel in Chief of the Regiment visited Canada during 1967.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE TATTOO: The Battalion made every effort to participate and in fact played a very [illegible]e part in Canada's Centennial Tattoo. In connection with this work many static [illegible]ys were put on by this Unit throughout N.B. Shown here with the manager of [illegible] of Canada in Moncton is Lt. I. E. Patten explaining our Arctic equipment static [illegible].



QUEEN MOTHER: The highlight [illegible] of the Queen Mother to Her R[illegible] party, left to right, are Mrs. [illegible] Lt.-Col. Harkes.

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Highlights Of Black Watch During 1967 ...

INSPECTION: Minister of National Defence inspects Quarter Guard upon his visit to Ba
Gagetown. Guard Commander is Capt. V. McKeen.

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ght of the year's events was the visit
Regiment. Shown here at the garden
rs. H. J. Harkes, Capt. P. J. Loverock,

NEW ROLE: The Battalion received a new role upon return from Cyprus. It becam
Mechanized Battalion. Shown here are members of "B" Coy, 2RHC, during familiari
tion training.

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THE MONTREAL STAR.

ANIMAL WELFARE: The possibility of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals taking over animal care duties now performed by the police was discussed at last night's annual general meeting of the society. Left to right are Alex MacLaurin, re-elected president of the Canadian SPCA; Dr. Harry C. Rowsell, D.V.M., executive director of the Canadian Council on Animal Care, who was guest speaker; and Colonel H. Wyatt Johnston.

Veterans to recall expedition

Veterans of the 73rd CEF battalion (The Black Watch) will celebrate the 52nd anniversary of their departure overseas for duty in World War I, with a wreath laying ceremony and reunion on Saturday, April 8.

Led by a bugler and piper from the present regiment, the veterans will gather in Dominion Square at 5 p.m. when president George Sykes will lay a wreath. An anniversary dinner will follow in the Queen's Hotel.

The battalion was raised mainly in Montreal, the Ottawa Valley, and the Eastern Townships. It served with the Fourth Division at Ypres, the Somme, and at Vimy before being broken up because of lack of reinforcements from the home area. Drafts from parts of Ontario and the Maritimes replaced the heavy casualties

The veterans' association was conceived in a snow filled trench on the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge, a few months before the Canadians carried the heights. The veterans made a compact to the effect that the survivors should hold a dinner annually until there is only one man left to hold a glass in a silent toast.

Any former member of the association, who wished to reestablish contact, is urged to write or telephone Douglas Campbell, secretary, 1958 de Maisonneuve boulevard west, Montreal, WE. 7-2682

THE MONTREAL STAR, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1968

RECEIVING: Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. B. Macfarlane, CD, and Mrs. Macfarlane will receive at the Officers' Ball of The Black Watch (RHR) tomorrow at the armory.

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Centennial Medals Presented To 1 RHC Members In Cyprus

At an impressive parade held Onelsha Farm in the shad of the Kyrenia Mountains Col. W. J. Newlands, CD sented Centennial Medals to following members of 1 RC serving in Cyprus

WO 1 G. R. Pyatt, WO 2 K R uttrell, WO 2 J F MacIntyre, WO 2 M. Stuppiello, WO 2 E C. all

S Sgt. V. L. Fitzgerald, S. L. I. Clarke, S Sgt. J. S. ger

Sgt V. L. Kavanagh, Sgt R. MacDonald, Sgt W C Scho- ld, Sgt. G. D. Sears, Sgt. R. O Donnell, Sgt D S Paquet, A. D MacLean, Sgt J E cott Sgt. D. B DesBrisay, K. J Mitchell, Sgt E. C. Laughlin, Sgt T W Kil- ck, Sgt H Christopher, Sgt Patterson

J F G Dusbalon Cpl R. uffatto, Cpl J R Beadro, T McIntyre Cpl A J. pton Cpl J A Dort, Cpl Manuel, Cpl D J Grant, M W Meritt, Pte R G rson, Cpl. R H. Woodard, V. B Perry, Pte A D ck

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS: Lt. Col. W. J. Newlands, CD, presents RSM G. W. Pyatt, CD, and WO2 E. C. Wall with their Centennial Medals

scoreless first period, cut loose with three goals in the middle frame and never looked back as they downed the Outposters 8-4 Marty Mockler, Bob Bobbett and John Yates started the downfall of the Outposters and the Petes led 3-0 going into the third period

DEATHS

ASHBY, Reginald Beale. In Montreal on March 0th 1968, Reginald Beale Ashby in his 86th year, dearly beloved husband of Beatrice Muriel Roper, dear father of Joan Mrs W H MacLean) of Toronto Michael and Jerald Resting at the Chapel of Jos C Shea & Bro 234 Mountain St where from St Matthias Church 2 30 on Tues to Mount Royal Cemetery

VON Reports Reorganization Tightens Budget And Helps Patients

...reorganiza- ...nursing study ...cost con ...decreased ...highlights of ...delivered at ...meeting of ...Order of ...Montreal

...district VON ...last Apr ...district offices ...and the ...sub-districts ...into west ...east districts, re- ...Small, dis- ...

...to meet the ...needs of the patients ...the demands of ...she said ...project, ...the national office ...the west district ...the east ...

...admin... ...the team ...of staff ...of different ...preparation

work together in taking responsibility for a group of patients," Mrs. Small explained. "In this way, the care of a patient can be assigned to the most appropriate staff person."

Study of the project began in January, 1968, and will last through the year

The plan is that all new cases will be visited first by the team leader or a senior public health nurse who will draw up a plan of care, Mrs. Small said, and team conferences will be held periodically.

The VON also established its fifth liaison program last year. It began in September with Jewish General Hospital. The liaison program with St. Mary's Hospital became full time in November.

Other hospitals in the program, through which hospitals refer patients to VON for continuing medical care after discharge, are Montreal General, Royal Victoria and Montreal Children's. Altogether, 3,628 patients were referred through the liaison programs in 1967, Mrs. Small said.

A home care program for Metropolitan Montreal, VON's twelfth, was begun last July in response to a request from the provincial government and is supported by funds from the provincial department of health.

Hospitals participating in the home care program are Royal Victoria, Montreal General, St. Mary's, Jewish General, Queen Elizabeth and Jewish Convalescent.

FRED T. REA

Since last July, 350 patients have used the program's services. About 55 per cent have required nursing service, about 40 per cent the services of a physio- or occupational therapist, and about 55 per cent some form of homemaking service, Mrs. Small said.

Homemakers' services were instituted in the south and north districts late last year in conjunction with the home care program. Other districts had already offered the service.

"Home Helps gave over 5,000 hours of service in 56 homes during 1967," Mrs. Small said. "We also know that if the necessary funds were available, there would be little difficulty in recruiting sufficient workers."

The total of homes the VON visited in 1967 was 9,516, Mrs Small said, almost half of whom were referred to VON by hospitals.

Last year the VON continued to give pre- and post-natal service to mothers and babies and to hold prenatal evening instructions.

However, the VON decided not to promote the service in the area of health supervision for physically and mentally healthy mothers and babies, Mrs. Small said

The rate of turnover in the VON staff last year was 56.7 per cent, Mrs. Small said, commenting "apparently short term employment is common to nurses."

The gross cost of VON service in 1967 was $520,000, an increase of $26,000 from 1966, reported J. B. Wight, C.A. honorary treasurer.

Of the increase in cost, $22,500 was due to a raise in nursing salaries to keep pace with hospital nurses' salaries in the province, he said.

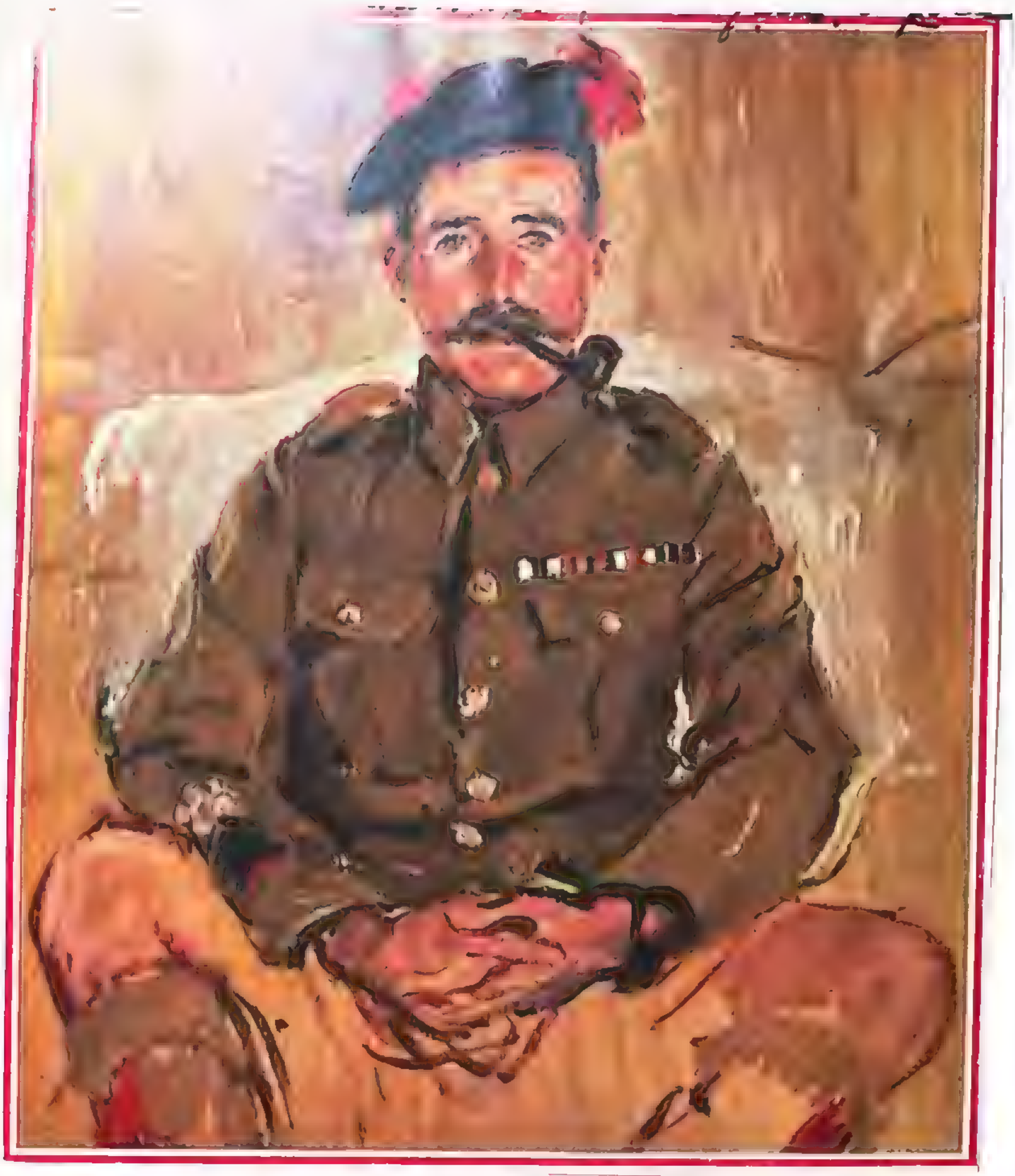
The province did not repeat its annual grant of $20,000 to VON in 1967, Mr. Wight said, although the province has supported the home care program

VON finished the year with a $287,000 deficit, an increase of $16,000 from 1966. Red Feather covered $275,000 of the deficit leaving a balance of $11,500 deficit for VON.

"Looking ahead, our 1968 budget shows an estimated deficit of $50,500 before taking into account any increase there may be in nursing salaries during the year," Mr. Wight said.

"It may well be that the salaries of hospital nurses will be increased significantly this year and, if so, VON will have to follow suit, in which case we foresee an extremely critical financial picture ahead unless additional help is received."

At the meeting, Fred. T. Rea was re-elected president for the coming year. Other officers include John G. Stevens and Mrs. R. P. Vaughan, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. A. Fuller, honorary secretary; J. B. Wight, C.A., honorary treasurer. George P. Keeping is honorary president.



Joyce Dunford

" You've written about the kilt and the bagpipes as symbols of Scotland. Why don't you write about that other symbol—the Jock? " General Frank Richardson asked. It sounded a subject of wonderful possibilities. But was it a bit impertinent for a woman with only tenuous wartime associations with the Army to attempt? Thinking it over I decided that, since the Army is one of the last bastions of chivalry, being a woman might prove an advantage. As usual, the Army was ready to co-operate, and off I went, with its blessings, to visit the remaining strongholds in Scotland, in search of

THE JOCK

Is there such a person as The Jock? What, then, are his special virtues, his failings? What is his history? His future? — particularly with all the talk of amalgamation of regments and cuts in defence expenditure. These were the sort of questions I wanted to ask.

The answer to the first proved a blazing affirmative, a 100 per cent agreement from the topmost officer to the newest recruit that the Jock was a soldier distinct from his comrade-at arms. One Regimental-Sergeant-Major said firmly "the best in the world," though I wondered if it was always what he said on the parade ground. His virtues — toughness, fierce loyalty to his regiment, a free and easiness with authority (normally, I was assured this didn't go too far) absolute reliability in an emergency. His faults — no officer much cared to admit he had any. Their attitude was summed up by a Black Watch Major, who said "Jolly few, but I suppose the pros and cons of the Jock are identical with the pros and cons of Scotland itself."

There are eight Scots infantry regiments — The Royal Scots, The Royal Highland Fusiliers, The King's Own Scottish Borderers and The Cameronians, which make up the Lowland Brigade; The Black Watch, The Queen's Own Highlanders, The Gordon Highlanders and The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of the Highland Brigade. The Royal Scots Greys, part of The Royal Armoured Corps, have their official headquarters at Edinburgh Castle, recently narrowly escaped a proposed merger with an English armoured regiment, but as a mechanised unit are mostly away from Scotland. I found some controversy as to whether The Scots Guards, presently stationed in Scotland for the first time for 260 years, should be regarded as Jocks or Guardsmen.

All the infantry officers I met attached tremendous importance to the Scottishness of their regiments. Kilts, trews, bonnets, pipe bands and their past history, have helped enormously to make the Jock the man he is Whitehall warriors try to play this down, foreseeing a much pruned, regimentally merged army, stripped of such colourful distinctions. There is even talk in some quarters of forming all infantrymen into one Infantry Brigade. It is clear that in Scotland this would meet with very stiff resistance

A Scottish regiment coming under the Army axe in May is The Cameronians, though their name is to live on through a territorial unit and a regimental museum. Their Commanding Officer, Lt-Colonel Leslie Dow, was the first on my visiting list. Founded by Richard Cameron in 1689 to fight for the Covenanters, they are at present stationed at Redford Barracks, Edinburgh

Tall, good-looking, the colonel was limping when we met, but he explained this was the result of a hockey accident, and not of the regiment's active service in Aden earlier last year

He described "My Jocks" — most of the officers thing of their soldiers in these friendly terms — as "Jaunty, rather like sparrows with plenty of come-back. But they know where to draw the line. Jocks are tougher, more used to hardship. They take great pride in their job, but only if they think it's worth being proud about. When it comes to the push they never let you down, even if you've been tearing your hair beforehand. Weaknesses? Well, I suppose he's a bit temperamental. If you let him go down he'll stay down, but a good regimental officer will always see trouble before it comes, and act!"

Why did the Army pick on The Cameronians? "I suppose they went for those Brigades where recruiting had been more difficult, and took the junior regiments in them. Cameronians like their job in wartime—not quite so keen in peacetime."

After their Aden stint the Chief of General Staff sent Sir George Collingwood, Colonel of the regiment, a letter from the G.O.C. in Aden highly praising the work of The Cameronians there. "Not just a normal procedure letter," Colonel Dow commented. "It's never happened before."

He was busy trying to arrange transfers for those in his regiment when the time came, where possible to the regiment of their choice, but when I spoke to the men in the Orderly Room there were some who preferred to leave the Army rather than serve elsewhere. The n.c.o.'s summed up the Jock as "liking to live fast, to do things all the time. It's the Jock's prerogative to grin and grumble," they said "Watch him when he stops."

Colour Sergeant Thurlow, an Englishman with The Cameronians for 20 years, reckons he can now be considered a Jock. "A regiment is like a family," he said, "only we have even stronger ties. We can all say what we like about it amongst ourselves, but heaven help anyone else who does!"

A famous action in which Cameronians took part was at Neuve Chapelle in 1915, when about 800 men went over the top and 150 emerged six days later, still a disciplined unit This action was made the subject of a Study of Men and Courage in an excellent book, published last year, called Morale, whose author, Major John Baynes, is a Cameronian

Does a soldier have to be a Scot to be a Jock? Lt-Colonel D. C. R. Ward, Commanding the Lowland Brigade Depot at Glencorse, and a KOSB himself, thought emphatically not. "In the KOSB's we can take in anyone—Welshmen, Koreans and Indians, and turn them into Jocks," he said. "When we were in Korea we had 300 Korean porters with us—when we left they all had the tartan patch on them. They'd become Jocks. Jocks have a way of life, a set of beliefs. We can take a man from any background and fit him in, and we're proud of that. That's not to say we turn out everyone to the same pattern. We have our eccentrics, of course, and we'd be scared stiff of losing them."

Colonel Ward has served in the Marines and The Parachute Regiment, plus a U.S. battalion. "But it's only in Scotland the officers worship the soldiery." Jocks he found very patriotic and disgracefully romantic about home, "unless they happen to be serving there!"

Formed in Edinburgh in 1689 to oust Jacobite supporters from the Castle, where they were holding out against William of Orange, the KOSB's were known as The Edinburgh Regi-

Lt.-Col. R. L. S. Green, Commanding Officer of the Royal Highland Fusiliers, Fort George

[illegible] Barclay of The Black Watch practises bayonet fighting

52nd anniversary

30 veterans toast fallen comrades

By FRANCIS ALLEN

Thirty survivors of a war fought more than half a century ago gathered in the Queen's Hotel here Saturday, and re-lived shared experiences.

They were former members of the 73rd battalion, the Black Watch, (RHR). On Saturday they celebrated the 52nd anniversary of the unit's leaving for overseas in World War I. Their numbers have dwindled over the years, but those who remain are keeping a unique compact made on the snowy slopes of Vimy Ridge. At that time, the soldiers vowed that a silent toast would be raised annually at an anniversary dinner in memory of those killed on the battlefield and those who have died since.

Thirty glasses were filled and raised as thoughts spanned the years. According to the compact the tradition will continue as long as there is one man left to hold a glass aloft.

One thousand and seventy young men had marched proudly down to the old Bonaventure station in 1916, only a few yards from the Queen's Hotel.

Before the dinner, the veterans, led by a bugler and a piper from the present regiment, went to the Dominion Square Cenotaph, where in the chilly Spring sunshine, President George Sykes laid a wreath, and the shrill notes of a bagpipe brought back a flood of memories to the veterans as they stood quietly to attention, and the rest of Montreal went on about its daily business.

Numbers dwindle

Average attendance at the dinner was for some years about 400, but the numbers have gradually grown slimmer, with the passage of the years.

The veterans came from many parts of Canada and the United States, and one of them came especially from California for Saturday's reunion.

People make news

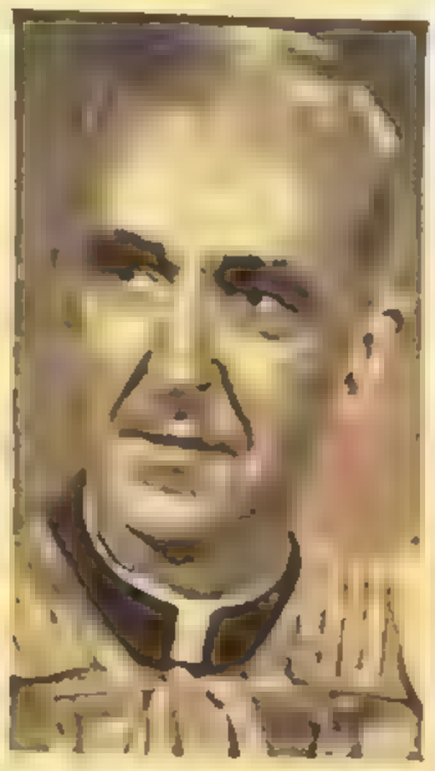
PRESIDENT: Milton F. Gregg, VC, was elected the first president of the Canadian Council for International Development, founded at the annual meeting of the Overseas Institute of Canada. Mr. Gregg, former federal labor minister, now lives in Fredericton, N.B. **Abbe Robert Rendeau,** Montreal, was elected a vice-president of the new council.

CHURCH PARADE: The annual church parade of the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada was held Sunday from the unit's Bleury St. armory to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on Sherbrooke St. West. Along with the unit and its band, its affiliated cadet corps from Bishop's College School paraded. Shown saluting the regimental colors as they are carried into the church is Sergeant Ray Martin of The Black Watch with his son, Ray, Jr., with the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets.

Louis Rasminsky

William McChesney Martin Jr.

Leslie Edward Stradling



Louis-Albert Vachon

DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW: Governor of the Bank of Canada, Louis Rasminsky is one of six distinguished men being honored by Bishop's University at its June 1 Convocation. Another who will receive the Doctor of Civil Law degree is Monsignor Louis-Albert Vachon, Ph.D., Vicar General of the Diocese of Quebec and Rector of Laval University since 1960.

Jeffrey D. Jefferis

Allan O. Mackay

Bernard Fergusson

BALHOUSIE CASTLE

IN THE YEAR 1625, the lands and castle of Balhousie, close by Perth, were acquired by one Francis Hay. There are grounds for belief that there was some sort of castle on the same site as far back as the 12th century, though who the original owners were nobody seems to know precisely. But from the 15th to the 17th century, with one short break, Balhousie belonged to a family called Eviot, whose history is reasonably documented, and who were evidently of some substance in Perth. From 1619 it was held for six years by Andrew Grant, and it passed from him by Charter to Francis Hay two days after Christmas of 1625.

To bring this date into perspective, this was nine months after the death in London of King James VI, to whom Francis Hay's uncle, the 1st Earl of Kinnoull, had been Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Lord Clerk Register, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland. The Hays had already been in Perthshire, duly and fairly settled, for at least 400 years, and abound there still in profusion.

Francis Hay seems to have had acquisitive tastes and abilities. Within the next 20 years he bought two other well-known Perthshire properties—Dupplin and Rattray—as well as Cruggleton in Galloway, not far from Wigtown. He is said to have been a lawyer, and his business as such must have prospered, since apart from these purchases of land he rebuilt Balhousie Castle. The exterior of the central and oldest part of the present house is probably pretty well as he knew it; and we may imagine him strolling up and down on the North Inch with his back to the Tay, of a morning or of an evening, admiring it as it grew. Certainly few of us would have done otherwise. Not all of us, perhaps, would admire as much the additions made in 1863; but after a century the two have harmonised, and grown together, as has happened in so many other Scottish houses, into a congenial whole.

The Hays have owned Balhousie ever since, until only a few years ago. The 1st Earl of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns, was so created "with remainder to his heirs male for ever," and not, as is the usual phrase, to the "heirs male of his body."

Presumably this is why, when the 1st Earl's line died out, Francis Hay's grandson, although not descended from the 1st Earl, succeeded to his title as 7th Earl two years after the Act of Union in 1707. The new Earl's younger brother John backed the losing and Jacobite side in the rising of 1715, and was rewarded for his pains by the King in exile, or the Pretender—call him which you will—with the barren title of Duke of Inverness. He married a Perthshire girl, a daughter of Lord Stormont, during the course of the Rising; but the marriage was as barren as the title, and consequently there is no putative Duke of Inverness to-day.

But the line of the Kinnoulls and their Hay collaterals has continued. Seven of Francis Hay's descendants have served in The Black Watch, the Regiment whose history has been so closely linked, and whose spirit has been so largely fired, with and by Perth and Perthshire. One of them, Edward Drummond-Hay, fought in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo: partly with the Regiment, and partly on the staff of Lord Lynedoch (another Perthshire soldier with close family links with The Black Watch), and of the Duke of Wellington. Another, Archibald, the 13th Earl of Kinnoull, fought with the Regiment in the Egyptian wars at the end of last century. Others were devoted Territorials, giving freely of their leisure in peacetime, and sallying cheerfully off to war when the call came, as the tradition of Perthshire and the Territorials has ever been.

The history of The Black Watch is shorter than that of the Hays, but it stems from the same part of Scotland, is fully as honourable, and has run in parallel for close on two centuries and a half. The Black Watch, first raised as individual companies before 1725, held its full muster as a complete and constituted Regiment in 1739, 114 years after Francis Hay bought Balhousie. This first, full and historic parade was held on a water-meadow—a haugh, as it would be called in the Lowlands—on a bank of the Tay, the same river as flows past Balhousie Castle a couple of hundred yards across the North Inch. It was farther up the river, 20 miles as the grouse flies, 35 miles as the salmon swims, but it was the same river.

For more than a hundred years, the traditional home of The Black Watch was in Queen's Barracks, Perth, less than half a mile from the River Tay, and no more from Balhousie Castle. From those historic Barracks, in 1962, as one of the sadder results of the shrinking of the Army in general, and of the Highland Regiments in particular, The Black Watch found itself squeezed out of its old home—just as were The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Stirling Castle, and other Highland Regiments from abodes just as historic—and in search of a new one.

What could be more appropriate than that the new home of The Black Watch should have been found in Balhousie Castle? All its regimental treasures and trophies and records are now housed there. Here its people, serving and retired, its families and its future soldiers, "its old men and maidens, its young men and children," foregather to celebrate the past and the present and the future. "The Watch," like its brethren in the Highland Brigade, has always been a great "father-to-son" Regiment. I recall with pride that when I was commanding one of its battalions three years after the Second World War, 17 of my 32 officers were sons of the Regiment, and several were grandsons; one was directly descended from one of the original officers of 1739. The same sort of ratio obtained in the Serjeants' Mess.

Another similar strand of history existed in the Wavell family. They were not of Scottish origin; they were rooted deeply in the history of Hampshire, going back into it for almost as many centuries as the Hays in Perthshire. The father of the great Field-Marshal Earl Wavell exchanged into The Black Watch as a major in the 1890s, and came to Queen's Barracks, where his son, the future Field-Marshal, ran about the place in his teens as what in those days

was called "a barrack rat"—a boy born into the Army. The Black Watch was the Field-Marshal's first and enduring love. He and his father died in it. His only son, the last of his family, was killed in it.

On June 4, 1966, new gates and a new garden to Balhousie Castle were opened and dedicated to the memory of the Field-Marshal by his widow. The gates are of wrought iron, seven and a half feet high. They embody his cypher, his coat-of-arms, and his memory. I might have been tempted to say that his heart was of wrought iron also, if I had not remembered how kindly of heart he was.

I hope that all who enter into Balhousie Castle through the Memorial Gates and by the Memorial Gardens will reflect on the story of The Black Watch, "its loves and memories," as Neil Munro put it; on the many tributaries that have flowed into the Tay, not only geographically, but from all over Scotland, and beyond and from overseas; and on the great Field-Marshal, who was always of wrought iron in battle and in preparation for battle, who loved his men, and to whom the Red Hackle was oriflamme in peace as well as in war.□

Balhousie Castle, home of The Black Watch since 1962 when the regiment left Queen's Barracks

India for Ever!

5 Shillings a Day, and a Black Servant.

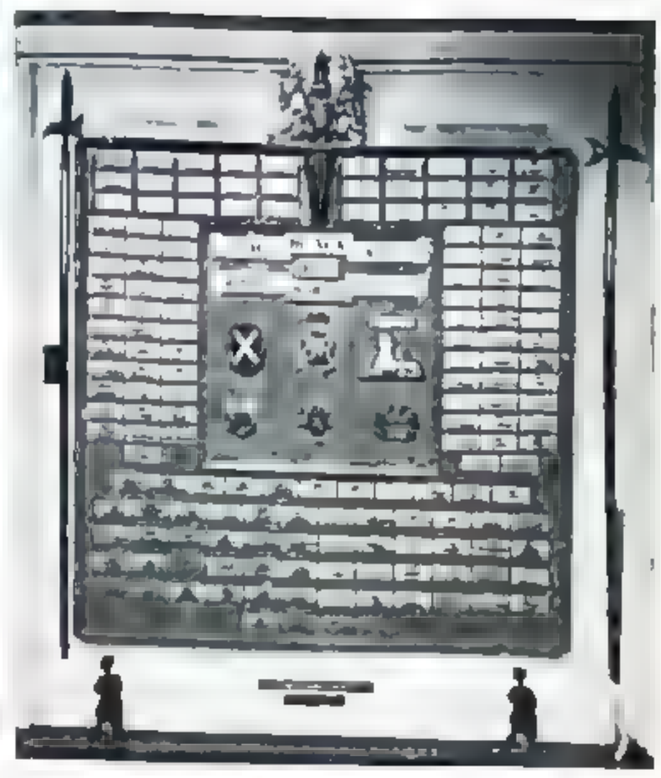
Seventy-third.

EAST INDIES,

Militia Volunteers.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

An old 73rd regiment recruiting poster from the days of Trafalgar and Waterloo



The regiment's formidable list of battle honours is commemorated in the entrance hall

Regimental silver on display in the museum

The custodian, Major A. V. M. Chapman, M.B.E., T.D., with the oldest possession, a broadsword of 1725

Left to right; private, The Highland Regiment, later the 42nd, 1740; private, Grenadier Coy 2 42nd, later the 73rd, review order 1782 (India); officer, Battalion Company, 42nd, review order 1808; piper, Light Company, 42nd, marching order, 1815; pioneer, 73rd (Perthshire) Regt., marching order with greatcoat, 1866; subaltern, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), review order with King's Colours, 1913

1st Battalion, The Black W

TOR: Cpl. Bernard (left) and Cpl. Ted (centre) both of Syd during a foot patrol rus village of Tem lk to the village translator. Both soldiers are members of 1 Battalion The Black Watch, and are attached to Temblos outpost which is responsible for ensuring the United Nations agreement for the village is upheld. Since mid October the Black Watch Battalion has been serving with the UN Force.

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COUNTRYSIDE: Cpl. Arsenault, of [illegible] post in Cyprus. The post is one of 19 manned by Canad[illegible] with the United Nations force on the Mediter[illegible] is a member of 1 Battalion, The Black Watch which began a six month tour of duty in mid October.

PATROL DUTY: Cpl. Charles Richardson, Oromocto, (left) and Pte. Thomas Brown, (son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown) of 74a Lakecrest Drive, Dartmouth carry out a foot patrol to check the countryside surrounding "Beaver Lodge" outpost where they are serving with the United Nations Force in Cyprus. Daily patrols are carried out on foot to ensure no strategic chan[illegible] out UN know[illegible] are members [illegible] The Black W[illegible] post is one of 19 Canadians for [illegible]

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COMPLETES PATROL: Pte. Dan Mulrooney, Wabana, Newfoundland, (left) and Pte. Larry Dowe, (son of Mr. and [illegible] hill, N.S., check the area surrounding their outpost as they complete a foot patrol as members of the United Na[illegible] men are members [illegible] ion. The Black W[illegible] began a six month [illegible] duty in Cyprus in [illegible]

Watch Active In Cyprus

Both men
Battalion,
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Canadian Forces Photos

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KEEP WATCH — Cpl **Wilbert Hall**, of 28 McElroy Cres., Oromocto, (left) and **Pte. Michael Dodds**, (son of Mr and Mrs Fred Dodds,) of 22756 East Forty Eighth St., Vancouver, keep a watch on construction activities at Kanli Kouy Dam outpost in Cyprus. Greek and Turk Cypriots are co-operating in the construction which is carried out under UN supervision. Both Cpl Hall and Pte Dodds are members of Battalion. The Black Watch which began a six-month tour of duty with the United Nations in mid October.

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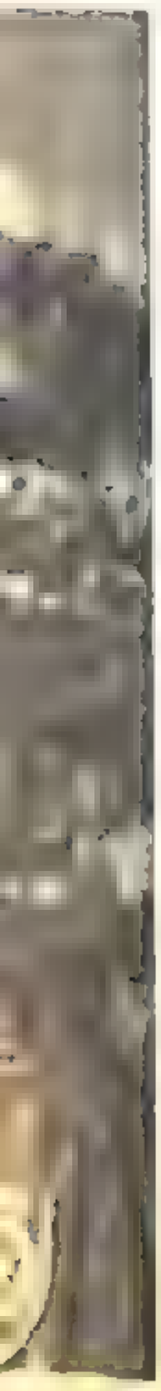

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Oct

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CHECKING: Pte. **Joseph Gallant**, Mount Carmel, P E I (left) and **Sgt. George Routledge**, Amherst, check the countryside surrounding Canadian manned United Nations outpost in Cyprus. Men carrying out foot patrols also carry a UN flag for identification. I battalion. The Black Watch, which began a six months tour of duty on Mediterranean island in

THE ARMY TODAY

Colonel of the R... in the Army at ... ent is afte...

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... ic ... ic ... ish ... s in ... for ... first ... August ... ing in ... Board ... not several times to review the situation. ... ment is still very active.

On the 8th May 1967 Colonels of Infantry Regiments were summoned to a meeting in Whitehall when the CGS outlined the Army Board's plans to implement the reduction in manpower imposed by the Government. These were briefly as follows —

1. The existing Brigades and Large Regiments would be grouped to form six Infantry Divisions, one of these to be the "Scottish Division", formed by the present Highland and Lowland Brigades.
2. The appointment of a Colonel Commandant (either a senior serving or retired officer) for each "Division".
3. The formation of Divisional Headquarters to take over the functions of existing Brigade Headquarters. These to consist of a full time Brigadier with a regular staff. Once set up the present Councils of Colonels would cease to exist, although the Colonel Commandant would have the benefit of advice of Colonels of Regiments.
4. Regiments, within each Division, to be allowed to retain their identities, territorial affiliations, titles and, initially their uniforms, etc.
5. Officers would be gazetted, and soldiers enlisted, into their respective Divisions although, whenever possible officers and soldiers would be posted to the Regiments of their choice.
6. The establishment of a joint Training Depot for each Division.

While outlining the Army Board's plans the CGS said he did not know what the scale of reductions would be. He did however ask the Councils of Colonels to consider the hypothetical question as to how if necessary, any reductions within Brigades should be effected. They were also asked to nominate a Colonel Commandant for their Division.

After first consulting our Colonel-in-Chief, and later our senior officers, I was fully able to support the answers to the questions posed by the CGS, which were unanimously agreed by our Council of Highland Colonels. These were that:—

1. No further amalgamation of Highland Regiments, or the formation of a large Regiment was acceptable.
2. If any reduction was ordered, that this should be effected by the disbandment of one Regiment.
3. A senior retired officer, with possibly greater freedom of expression, should be appointed as our first Colonel Commandant.

Since then much has happened. As you know the Highland Brigade emerged unscathed in this first Phase of the reorganization, but sadly the 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) were selected for disbandment. This will take place in May. However, as forecast in the White Paper published in 1967, further reductions now appear to be inevitable during Phase 2 of the reorganization. As announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 16th January there will be an acceleration in the timing of Phase 2, and a possible increase in the scale of reductions. So, having survived the first round, the Highland Brigade must now be considered vulnerable, and we as a Regiment cannot possibly afford to remain complacent. We must do everything possible to strengthen our position, especially as regards recruiting.

I have already mentioned the appointment of a Colonel Commandant, and the formation of a Scottish Divisional Headquarters. With the unanimous approval of all Scottish Colonels, Major-General "Freddie" Graham, CB, DSO, Colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed as our first Colonel Commandant. We wish him every success and pledge him our complete loyalty. I am sure he will seek the advice of our Council of Scottish Colonels whenever necessary, although this is a body that will no longer be "official".

The new Divisional Headquarters is already in skeleton form under Brigadier "Frank" Coutts, OBE, King's Own Scottish Borderers, an old friend of the Regiment. His Headquarters should be operational in Edinburgh Castle by the end of the year.

As part of the reorganization the general Command structure is also being changed and the present Highland District will soon become an Area. I am delighted to say that Brigadier "Jack" Monteith, MC, has been appointed the first Commander of the new Highland Area.

We have always made the present Brigade system work and this new Divisional concept is not very different. In the past we have lent soldiers to help our sister Regiments whenever necessary—e.g. our platoon with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Aden recently. We must now do all we can to preserve the Regimental system within the new Scottish Division.

H. C. B. B

CELEBRATING: All Black Watch messes remained open till the early hours in honour of the Regimental 106th birthday. Shown above is **Colonel J. W. Knox**, the Colonel of the regiment with **Mrs. H. J. Harkess** in the receiving line welcoming **Mr. and Mrs. T. P. A. Power** of the Second Battalion The Black Watch RHR of Canada.

Honorary President:
MAJOR R. E. MILLER, E.D.

President
LT.-COL. W. B. REDPATH, C.D.

Vice-President:
R.S.M. R. ABLETT

The Black Watch Association

MONTREAL BRANCH

P. O. BOX 92 (PLACE D'ARMES)

MONTREAL 1

2nd Vice-President,
R.S.M. M GUREVITCH

Secretary:
MR. A. ABLETT

Treasurer:
MR. H. R. HARRIS

- N E W S L E T T E R -

Greetings ... With every good wish for Good Health and Prosperity to you and yours, from the Executive Members and the Ladies Auxiliary. Let us all determine to do everything we can to promote the welfare of our Comrades by helping to make our Association stronger through our mutual efforts. Success will be assured through co-operation, because as you know, your Association exists for the sole aim of helping our less fortunate Comrades. The degree to which we can provide for them depends on you, our members.

We think you will be interested in some of the activities in which your Association members took part during 1967.

A FEW IMPRESSIONS OF THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN MOTHER, QUEEN ELIZABETH, TO CAMP GAGETOWN, JULY 11th TO 14th.

by

George Mowatt

Those who served with the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F., were 53 years too soon.

Those who served with the 1st Battalion (The Black Watch) R.H.R. of Canada, were 28 years too soon.

Those who are now serving under the RED HACKLE are quartered under arrangements for their comfort, training, education and general well-being second to none. Their morale is high and they are worthy to hold high the Torch of Service handed to them by their predecessors. Even if they become "JOLLY GREEN GIANTS", they will always be BLACK WATCH at heart.

The occasion for my Safari to the Camp was to be a small part of the celebration in connection with the Regimental Centennial Review, honoured by the presence of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, our Colonel-in-Chief.

The arrangements laid on included the booking of space for visitors off-camp; transportation for a group of 3rd Bn personnel from Montreal, with accommodation in St.Andrew's Barracks; grandstands constructed with space reserved for groups; a Garden Party; parties in various Messes, and an outstanding Souvenir programme. Of course the presence of Her Majesty was the highlight.

BALHOUSIE CASTLE

by **BERNARD FERGUSSON**

[illegible] lands and [illegible]tle of [illegible]lhousie, close by [illegible] Hay. [illegible]ere are grounds [illegible] castle [illegible] the same [illegible] who [illegible] orig[illegible]l owners [illegible] But fr[illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible]hausie be[illegible]nged to a family [illegible] docu[illegible]ented, [illegible] who [illegible] Perth. F[illegible]om 1619 [illegible] [illegible]d it pas[illegible]d from [illegible] Christ[illegible]s of [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]e mon[illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] Fran[illegible] [illegible] G[illegible]ttlemar[illegible] [illegible] Ch[illegible]nce,lor [illegible] [illegible]hire duly a[illegible] [illegible]d [illegible]ere [illegible]ll in [illegible] [illegible]tive [illegible]tes ard [illegible] [illegible]ll-know[illegible] [illegible] as Crus[illegible] [illegible] to have [illegible] [illegible] pre[illegible]pered [illegible] [illegible] Balhousie Ca[illegible] [illegible] of the present [illegible]

probably pretty well as he knew it, and we may imagine him strolling up and down on the North Inch with his back to the Tay, of a morning or of an evening, admiring it as it grew. Certainly few of us would have done otherwise. Not all of us, perhaps, would admire as much the additions made in 1863; but after a century the two have harmonised, and grown together, as has happened in so many other Scottish houses, into a congenial whole.

The Hays have owned Balhousie ever since, until only a few years ago. The 1st Earl of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns, was so created "with remainder to his heirs male for ever", and not, as is the usual phrase, to the "heirs male of his body".

Presumably this is why, when the 1st Earl's line died out, Francis Hay's grandson, although not descended from the 1st Earl, succeeded to his title as 7th Earl two years after the Act of Union in 1707. The new Earl's younger brother John backed the losing and Jacobite side in the rising of 1715, and was rewarded for his pains by the King in exile, or the Pretender—call him which you will—with the barren title of Duke of Inverness. He married a Perthshire girl, a daughter of Lord Stormont, during the course of the Rising, but the marriage was as barren as the title, and consequently there is no putative Duke of Inverness to-day.

But the line of the Kinnoulls and their Hay collaterals has continued. Seven of Francis Hay's descendants have served in The Black Watch, the Regiment whose history has been so closely linked, and whose spirit has been so largely fired, with and by Perth and Perthshire. One of them, Edward Drummond-Hay, fought in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo: partly with the Regiment, and partly on the staff of Lord Lynedoch (another Perthshire soldier with close family links with The Black Watch), and of the Duke of Wellington. Another, Archibald, the 13th Earl of Kinnoull, fought with the Regiment in the Egyptian wars at the end of last century. Others were devoted Territorials, giving freely of their leisure in peace-time, and sallying cheerfully of to war when the call came, as the tradition of Perthshire and the Territorials has ever been.

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100 YEARS AGO

"Perthshire Advertiser"

Perth, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

No. 2032. Price 4d

Arrival of the Perth Detachment of the Forty-Second Royal Highlanders.—On Saturday afternoon, shortly before six o'clock, five companies of the 42nd Royal Highlanders arrived at Perth, per North British Railway, from Burntisland. The companies, which were under command of Colonel McLeod, mustered 9 officers, 5 drummers, 4 pipers, and 210 rank and file. They were met at the station by the staff and band of the Royal Perthshire Rifles Regiment of Militia, and marched to the Queen's Barracks, where they are to be stationed. The line of march was densely crowded by the inhabitants, who cheered heartily as the gallant Black Watch passed along. The 42nd left Perth in 1853, after being quartered in barracks there for fully a year; and as a number of men belonging to the city are still in the regiment, their arrival on the present occasion created a good deal of excitement.

The Lime-Light.—We last week called attention to the fact that Government has entered into a contract for lighting Perth Barracks, inside and outside, by means of the lime-light. On Saturday evening, on the arrival of the 42nd Regiment, the Barrack Square was brilliantly lighted up by this method, and the men were able, with the utmost comfort, to get their baggage, etc., stowed away. We believe that the Barracks are again to be lit up this evening. Preparations are also immediately to be made to erect the works necessary for a permanent supply of the new light. The question of cost is in reality the all-important one, and we hope to be able presently to lay before our readers official information on that point. Meantime, we may safely state this much, that lime-light is certainly cheaper than gas-light.

Perth, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

No. 2035. Price 4d

Inspection of the 42nd Highlanders.—On Saturday afternoon, the five companies of the gallant "Black Watch," forming the depot of the regiment, at present stationed in the Queen's Barracks here, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, were inspected by Major-General Hamilton, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Scotland, who was accompanied by an aide-de-camp and Colonel Priestly, of the 42nd. The ranks were inspected in open and close column, after which company drill, the manual, platoon and bayonet exercises were gone through in a highly creditable manner. The pipe and drum band was on the ground and played during the inspection. At the close of the movements in the barrack square, the General inspected the quarters, the hospital, and the other departments in the barracks.

REGULAR SERVING OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS LIST

ARBUTHNOTT, C. P., 2 Lt	Durham University
ARBUTHNOTT, H. A., 2 Lt	1 BW, SSC
ARBUTHNOTT, J. F., Capt	21 Flight Army Air Corps
ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. W. D., Maj, MBE	DAAG AGO(2) M.O.D.
BARNETT, G. C., Capt	Staff Captain AGO (2) M.O.D
BRODIE, T. M., Capt	1 BW
BENGOUGH, J. D., Maj	Junior Infantryman's Battalion, Shorncliffe, Kent
BUCHANAN, P. G., Maj, MBE, TD	DAAG (Recruiting) Dundee
BURNABY-ATKINS, F. J., Lt Col	Military Attache, British Embassy, RABAT, MOROCCO
CAMERON, E. D., Maj	GSO 2 (M.O.1) M.O.D.
CAMPBELL, C. J. K., Capt	1 BW
CAMPBELL, J. C. F., Maj	R.M.A. Sandhurst
CARTHREW, P. M. B., Maj	GSO 2 Intelligence, HQ Northern Command
COX, J. W. A., Capt	GSO 3 (Trg) HQ 1 BR CORPS BFPO 39
CRITCHLEY, I. R., Lt Col	51st Highland Volunteers
DAVIDSON, P. R. D., Lieut	The Highland Brigade Depot
DE BROE FERGUSON, E. N. DE B., Capt	School of Infantry, Brecon
FORSTER, P. G., Lieut	1 BW
FORTUNE, D. V., 2 Lt	1 BW SSC
FORTUNE, J. B. F., Lt Col, MC	Leave—HQ SHAPE BRUSSELS, BFPO 26 (Aug 68)
GARFORTH-BLES, G. W., Capt	Attached The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada
GLASS, A. A. C., Maj, MBE	51st Highland Volunteers
GRANT, C. I. A., Capt	1 BW
GRAY, H. C., 2/Lt	1 BW
GREGORY-SMITH, G., Capt	1 BW
GURDON, A. B. D., Maj	1 BW (June 1968) GSO 2 (M.O.1) M.O.D.
GURDON, R. T. T., Maj	The Highland Brigade Depot
HALFORD-MACLEOD, A. P. L., Lieut	1 BW
HAMILTON, B. M., Lt Col	GSO 1 (SD) HQ, MELF
HAMILTON, A. N., 2/Lt	1 BW
HAMMOND-CHAMBERS, J. A. O., Lieut	1 BW, SSC
HENDERSON, J. D., Capt	1 BW (Quartermaster)
HEPBURNE-SCOTT, J., 2/Lt	1 BW
INNES, C. B., Maj	1 BW
KER, R. I. L., Capt	Federation Military Academy, Sugei Besi, Malaysia (1 BW Jul 68)
LE MAITRE, G. H., Maj	DAQMG HQ Scotland
LESLIE, I. B., Maj	1 BW
LINDSAY, S. J., Capt	G.W. Wing, School of Infantry
LITHGOW, A. O. L., Col, MC	R.M.A. Sandhurst
MACDONALD-GAUNT, C. A., Maj	DAAG, HQ The Highland Brigade
MACONOCHIE, R. A. S., 2 Lt	1 BW
McMICKING, D. J., Capt, MVO	1 BW
McMICKING, T. N., Maj	J.S.S.C. Latimer, Bucks (1 BW Jul 68)
MELVILLE, M. L., Lieut	1 BW
MOIR, C. M., Col, OBE	N.A.T.O. Defense College, Rome
MONCRIEFF, J. G., Maj	GSO 2 (SD) HQ FARELF, Singapore
MONTEITH, J. C., Brig, MC	Commander Highland Area
NICOLL, E. W., Lt Col	1 BW
NOBLE, N. G. A., Brig, MC	Asst C of S (Int) CMPS, CENTO, Ankara, Turkey
NORRIS, A., Lieut	1 BW, SSC
ORR-EWING, E. S., Maj	1 BW
OSBORNE, J. C., Lieut	1 BW
PARATA, R. H., 2/Lt	The Highland Brigade Depot
PARKER, C. M., Maj	1 BW (Sep/Oct 1968 Technical Wing School of Infantry)
PATERSON, G., Capt, MBE	HQ 2 Div & Sig Regt
SEVERN, D. B., Maj	Trucial Oman Scouts, Sharjah, BFPO 64
SHENTON, C., 2 Lt	1 BW
STEVEN, R. M., Lieut	Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion, Oswestry
STEWART, J. L., Lt Col	GSO 1 Highland Area
STOPFORD, R. H., Lieut	1 BW
SUGDEN, P. R., Lieut	1 BW
TROTTER, E. L., Lt Col, MC	A.M.S. HQ FARELF
TWEEDY, O. R., Major	1 BW (May 1968)
WATSON, A. L., Lt Col	GSO 1 HQ Malaya District & 17 Ghurka Division
WINGATE-GRAY, W. M., Col, OBE, MC	RHQ S.A.S. Regiment

Regimental Headquarters

WALLACE, M. R., Lt Col	Regimental Secretary
CLARK, H. McL., Maj (Retd.), MBE	Assistant Regimental Secretary

Depot

Since the last edition of the *Red Hackle* the RHC Depot has received an interesting WNG O. Beginning in April '68 the Depots across Canada will be phased out. Indications are that this Depot will be closed in October or November. Meanwhile, having conducted a Senior NCO Course from 9 January to end February, we await the resumption of recruit training. Eventually, all Black Watch recruits will be trained at the English-speaking recruit centre at CFB Cornwallis, NS.

On the 28 Feb '68 a total of 63 Corporals graduated from the Depot as qualified Senior NCOs. There were 39 candidates from 2 RHC, seven from the Black Watch Depot, sixteen from the RCDs and one from CFB Chatham, NB. The course staff was made up of instructors from the Black Watch Depot, 2 RHC, and two Sgt Instructors from the Artillery School, CFB Shilo, namely Sgt White and Sgt Robinson. The course was organized into two platoons. Top candidate of 1 Pl was Cpl Johnston, J. P., of 2 RHC, and top candidate of 2 Pl was Cpl Reekie, J. W., of 2 RHC. The Depot Staff congratulate both candidates on a fine performance.

Cpl Tom Murray, 2 RHC, and Cpl Brad Munroe, RCD, during a Leadership Exercise at CFB Gagetown.

Postings

There are postings, and rumours of postings. Three key staff members have received posting instructions:

Capt J. B. Wetmore, our adjutant, to UNTSO Palestine in June.

Capt M. G. O'Brien, Senior Squad Instructor, to 1 BW, Kirknewton, Scotland, in March.

Sgt J. N. MacMillan, Training Co-ordinator, to CCUN Cyprus, in March

Miscellaneous

The Commanding Officer of the Depot, Major B. E. Harper, and the Chief Instructor, Major J. W. Cummings, congratulate the RHC Depot Senior NCO Course candidates on successfully completing the course. Depot candidates were: Cpls Bannister, R. W., Clark, J. R., Boudreau, J. H., Porter, L. M., Burns, J. P., Fougere, H. D., White, J. L. B. Cpls Porter and Fougere will attend the Part B Common to Corps Snr NCO Course commencing the 6 Mar '68. We wish them both the best of luck.

The Black Watch Depot also congratulates Capt J. T. Golemiec, RSM C. W. Beacon and Sgt J. E. King on being awarded the Centennial Medal, and Cpl H. A. Tibbits on being awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration.

First Battalion

For the past four months 1 RHC has been fulfilling Canada's contribution to "The United Nations Force in Cyprus". It has been an interesting tour and a winter with only two inches of snow has made it most enjoyable.

During the four month period the Battalion has had many visitors to Kyrenia District, the area for which we are responsible. Mr Wainman-Wood, Canadian High Commissioner to Cyprus, AVM Jacobson of headquarters Force Mobile Command and members of the press too numerous to mention.

The majority of the press visits where a direct result of the troubles on the island in November 1967. Although the situation became extremely tense, except for minor restrictions on road movement 1 RHC was otherwise unaffected.

Christmas away from home is alway a lonely experience, and so the unit sponsered numerous parties for children of local Turkish and Greek villages to help the festive season pass more easily.

By the time this article is put to print the unit will have returned to Canada where it will once more become a part of the Third Canadian Infantry Brigade Group based at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick.

Lt Col W. J. Newlands presents RSM Pyatt and CSM Wall with their Centennial Medals.

"A" Company

Since the last publication, "A" Company has undergone a complete change of management. On 15th January we said good-bye to our good friend and boss Major George Tibbetts who went to his new post as OC CCASG. Lt Alex Miller, our Ops Officer, left to take up the reins of office, as Assistant Adjutant at Camp Maple Leaf. Also going to the "Blunt End" as CSM Sp Company was WO 2 Bob Curran, formerly CSM "A" Company.

At the same time we rolled out the welcome mat for Major Irv Kerr, our new Company Commander, Captain Ike Kennedy, who became our new Ops Officer and WO 2 Tom Holliday who stepped in as CSM.

On 13th December we bid a fond farewell to Oneisha Farm and moved to Kyrenia Company on the other side of the mountains, just outside the town of Kyrenia. It has been a welcome rest after our hectic days on the farm, enjoyable as they were.

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THIRD (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION

General

Since our last notes we have received the sad news of our impending disbandment as a force. However, it seems almost certain now that we are not to be completely disbanded, but are to retain our name and be placed on a Care and Maintenance basis. Quite what this entails, no one really knows. One can only hazard a guess at what will remain, and it is hoped that some form of permanent Cadre will be retained so that should the requirement arise in the future, the battalion would have a basis on which to form. It is sad news indeed after all the very hard work that has been done to make it a success. We are, however, determined to continue to contribute to the *Red Hackle* Magazine in the future and feel sure that the Cadre can cope

Our "Fitness for Role" Inspection went off far better than we could ever have expected. This was almost certainly due to the careful way the inspecting officers were entertained, and, no doubt, to the careful way some of our Company Commanders "briefed" the inspecting officers. Major Sandy White is a past master at the game and knew exactly what he was talking about, even though the inspecting officers did not! It was a very full day. We visited all Companies, with a short break for lunch and dinner between, and the inspection ended at about 2230 hrs. Apart from one incident whereby a storeman left a battery in a torch (and he shall be nameless), there was very little found which was detrimental to our good name.

Battalion HQ continues to flourish, with attendance at about 85%. However, the recent announcement of our possible disbandment has had a very adverse effect on the rifle companies. We are now trying hard to keep them going and hope that attendance will improve in the not too distant future.

Our Annual Officers' Mess Subscription Ball has been a highlight of this quarter. This was held on the 29th December, 1967, at the Reid Hall, Forfar. Attendance grows from strength to strength. From all the reports we have had it was considered to have been the best ball to date. The ladies' committee once again did marvels in transforming the hall, and with the help of those stalwarts, Major Willy Smith and Major Mike Thomson, the entire preparation went like clockwork. It would be a sad day, indeed, if the ball were to die, and we are hoping that some way will be found to continue.

Battalion social life is still flourishing, with one company competing against the other. Dances are now a regular feature, and, as far as "C" Company is concerned, a necessity. We are almost certain that the one and only "Bugsy" Ross is determined to keep profits to a minimum as far as his company is concerned! Quarterly dances have almost become a part of our way of life, and, we hope, will continue to do so.

On the training side, we have confined our activities to .22 Shooting, WT and NBC, with an occasional visit to the ski-slopes at Glenshee. Tuesday nights have gone over to recreational activities and we are becoming dab hands at such games as table tennis and squash, with periods of Karate instruction under the expert guidance of Captain Malcolm Payne to balance the programme

By the time our next notes are due we will almost certainly know our future, and hope that something will be retained to keep our name in being

Battalion Headquarters

General

Dark clouds are once again gathering on the horizon, but, surprisingly, morale remains of a high order Attendance figures have even shown an increase this past month. I well remember writing words of this nature just a year ago, when doubt and uncertainty were rife among all TA units. Now, in the same mood, one hopes for the best, but hopes that, whatever comes, it will be quick and clean The lingering demise of the old TA should not be repeated in T & AVR III. Whatever our destiny, somehow we shall keep the spirit of the unit going Perhaps we shall know more when these notes appear in print

Training

We continue to devote most of our energies to driving and signalling It is hoped that most of our trainee drivers will be taking their test in the next couple of weeks. They are to be admired for the regularity and enthusiasm they have given to their training this past few months. RSM Prescott has worked hard to keep the MT Cadre going at full strength and we owe him our thanks.

Ski-ing A La Black Watch

February saw Bn HQ heading for Glenshee and the mixed delights of ski-ing. We should have realised it was going to be one of those days when our hired bus reversed into some poor soul's Mini. Naturally, this was followed by the same bus breaking down at Perth, resulting in a long wait for a replacement. However, the time was usefully employed in eating. A general exodus to the nearest food shop was ably led by that well-known gourmet, L/Cpl McDonald (WRAC) (RAC).

We finally reached the Devil's Elbow at 1330 hrs. A WRAC recce patrol, commanded by Major Dunn, immediately set out to locate the place. I gather there was some confusion when they reached their objective as there were two immense queues! The other one was for the chair-lift. Fortunately, none of the WRAC were unwillingly transported to the summit of the Cairnwell and they returned to TAC HQ full of Intelligence.

Under the expert guidance of ex-C/Sgt Ron Barr, that Army Ski type, all ranks disported themselves on the nursery slopes and learned some of the basis of ski-ng. Owing to the variety of foot sizes, some difficulty in getting boots to fit all ranks made it essential that we ski-ed in shifts. Those not ski-ing were taken for a short walk by Capt Payne, who is still Bn Mountain Rescue Officer (still searching for a Rescue Team).

The RSO looked terribly dashing in a regimental tweed deer-stalker, and he actually ski-ed once or twice.

A pleasant return journey was enhanced by the occasional singing of that famous WRAC duet, L/Cpl Shorty Clark and Tich Moncur. The remainder were eating (again). The OC, who normally likes a vocal exercise of this nature, felt obliged to remain silent as a Senior WRAC Officer was blissfully sleeping next to him.

All in all, a most enjoyable day's exercise.

Social Jottings

We continue with our strenuous programme of recreational training. One Tuesday of each month is devoted to games. Captain Payne's karate class proved to be an interesting experience. The Drill Hall resounded to oriental screams as a group of keen WRAC threw themselves whole-heartedly into the spirit of the thing.

Badminton is still top of the pops, though volley-ball is gaining a following among the fit types.

Our Xmas Dance and Social was splendid success, with guests from the Rifle Coys. The catering arrangements were slightly disorganised by the number of ranks reported to be attending swelling to considerably more. There were dark hints of a pile of misplaced proformae, but we coped. An excellent meal was laid on by those superb chefs de cuisine, Lieut Giles and RSM Prescott. Our grateful thanks are due to them, and to our WRAC girls, for all their hard work. We have another Social next week which we fully expect to be a great night. Cpl Watson will once again do his social duty by dancing with every lady in the room, while Cpl Blyth will once again astonish us with his mastery of Frug, Shake and Twist.

Nobby's Place . . .

C/Sgt Nobby Clark, that virile, be-ribboned man from Alamein, has recently taken over the management of an Angus hostelry. It bears the name of "The Gunner's Arms"! I hear that the OC has offered C Sgt Clark a free, framed, inscribed copy of Nobby's portrait to hang over the bar, in return for pressure being brought to bear on the owners to change the hostelry's name to "The Royal Highlander".

Lieut D. W. Giles

The final paragraph of these notes has been reserved for the man who, for the past two years, has been our Adjutant, guide, adviser and friend. He left us this week to become a civilian after spending nearly a quarter of a century serving with the Black Watch

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It is regretted that there has been a scarcity of notes of the Battalion's activities for some time but there is every intention of revitalizing this in future issues.

The highlight of the events not covered in the last six or seven copies of the *Red Hackle*, was the Presentation of a new

The New Regimental Colour of the Transvaal Scottish, presented on the 23rd September, 1967, by General R. C. Hiemstra, S.S.A., S.M., Commandant-General of the South African Defence Forces.

Regimental Colour to the Battalion, details of this historic occasion are given in this issue.

After the declaration that the Union of South Africa was to be proclaimed a Republic, a re-organization of the Citizen Force was undertaken. One of the results was a standardization of all Regimental Colours. Consequently in 1964 the Colours of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Transvaal Scottish were laid up in St George's Presbyterian Church, Johannesburg.

A new design was then requested by the Department of Defence and after many discussions within the unit, and with artists from the Department of Defence, a final design was submitted and accepted. The cost was borne by the Government, and a magnificent new Colour was handed over by the local manufacturers to the Battalion late in 1966.

The new Colour has the unit insignia emblazoned in gold, on a background of the "Infantry Colours", Rifle green and black. The badge is wreathed in thistles, symbolic of the Scottish Affiliations, and intertwined with the red Barberton Daisy, a South African indigenous flower which is symbolic of the town of Barberton, one of the three towns and cities of which the Regiment has freedom. The fringing is gold braid intertwined with the colours of the Athol Murray Tartan, which the unit wears. The centerpiece is flanked by the unit's battle honours.

Plans were immediately made for the presentation to take

The Colour of the 1st Battalion Transvaal Scottish presented in 1931 by the Governor General, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G., and laid up at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Johannesburg, in 1964.

The Colour of the 2nd Battalion Transvaal Scottish, presented by His Majesty, King George VI on the 31st March, 1947, and laid up at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Johannesburg, 1964.

April 1967

place. Many problems were encountered. A suitable venue had to be found on a date, which would suit the dignitary presenting the Colour, and to allow enough time for training and rehearsals, being a Citizen Force unit, the training had to be done on Saturday afternoons.

The training under the RSM, "Gus" Blume went with a swing, albeit not without misgivings on his part on occasions. The band felt the full force of his energetic efforts, the drummers in particular appeared to be rather startled when told to put a snap into their marching. Permission for the Permanent Force, Army Band to play on the occasion was granted by the authorities. The ease with which the two bands settled down on the one and only practice they had together, surprised everyone, and was a credit to Comdt Hewittson of the Army Band and Pipe-Major J. Young.

The parade for the Presentation was held on the 23rd September, 1967 on the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society Showground, in the Main Arena, Milner Park, Johannesburg. The presentation being made by General R. C. Hiemstra, SSA, SM,—Commandant-General of the South African Defence Forces.

The arena, with its green grass surrounded by stands filled with, guests of the Regiment, families of the men on parade, Association members, ex "Jocks" and the general public, was a perfect setting for the Battalion as it marched under command of Commandant S. J. Whitford, JCD, MM, and led by the Regimental pipe-band and the South African Army Military Band, playing "Scotland the brave".

The Battalion marching on parade.

The first halt, advance and order arms which, for its precision, drew applause from the spectators, set the high standard of steadiness and precision drill movements which drew high praise from the visiting dignitaries, Officer and NCO's of the Permanent Force, and ex "Jocks" and the public.

New Colour being laid on drum.

The escort to the Colours, WO II W. V. Mulders, Sgts J. Joubert and C. F. Terblanche marched on the Colour and handed it over to the Ensign, Assistant Field Cornet R. R. Armstrong.

The Colour was consecrated by the Regimental Chaplain Rev A. Paterson, MA, and handed over to the Ensign by General R. C. Hiemstra, SSA, SM, who in his speech paid tribute to the service rendered to the country in peace and war, by the unit. He stressed the achievements of the past members of the Battalion, which were substantiated by the battle honours on the new Colours, and said he knew that the present serving members would maintain the same high standard of discipline and self-sacrifice.

The Review Order as worn by the members of the Battalion on parade, in his opinion, added colour to the army and he said he felt other units should be encouraged to wear distinctive uniforms on ceremonial occasions.

The Senior Officers on the Dias were:—

Combat General W. R. Van der Riet, SM, MC, (representing the Chief of the Army).

Brig P. S. De lange, SM, MC, OC Witwatersrand Command.

Hon Commandant of the Regiment, Comdt I. Mackenzie, DSO.

General R. C. Hiemstra, SSA, SM, salutes the New Colour.

The parade concluded with the march past. The men on being dismissed joined their families, all of whom were entertained by the Regiment.

The Officers' Mess with their guests and the Sergeants' Mess and Associatoin members with their guests, then proceeded to wet the new Colour in style. Judging by the reports, everyone thoroughly enjoyed the subsequent celebrations and many a sore head was experienced in the morning.

Before the party really got under way, the Commanding Officer's wife Mrs Y. D. M. Whitford presented Mrs Hiemstra with a silver mounted cairngorm and the Hon Commandant, Ian Mackenzie, DSO, presented the Commandant-General with a copy of the Regimental History "Jutas edition and the Saga of the Transvaal Scottish".

Mental health award to Hutchison

Institute honors a leader

The Mental Health Award of the Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute, a Red Feather-Federated Appeal service, has been conferred on Colonel Paul P Hutchison, Q C

The award was presented at the institute's annual meeting yesterday by C. Denys Heward, who was elected president succeeding Colonel Hutchison.

The citation spoke of the "inspiring leadership which as president of the institute he has given to the development of its community mental health program

"As a volunteer citizen and distinguished member of the legal profession, Colonel Hutchison's devotion to this cause over a period of many years constitutes a truly significant and outstanding contribution to the mental health of the Canadian people "

Colonel Paul Hutchison

C. Denys Heward

Other officers are: vice-presidents, Herbert S. Bogert, Mrs G. W. Boswall and Rev. Paul F. W. Busing; secretary, Robert J. Cowling; treasurer, F W. Leslie, and assistant treasurer, Peter M Turner.

Dr. Baruch Silverman, executive director, told the meeting that "it has become increasingly obvious that the future usefulness of the voluntary social and health organization must be in its efforts to prevent social failure, family breakdown and emotional disturbances.

"During the past year, we initiated a psychiatric home treatment service for the individuals and families who live in the area (of central Montreal) which we have been studying for several years, who are in urgent need of psychiatric treatment but who do not find it possible to get such treatment by attending hospital out-patient clinics

"This home treatment service is proving to be a very effective instrument for helping a relatively large number of people who need such assistance and serves as a very useful preventive device in the sense that it avoids in many instances serious mental breakdown and the need for admission to psychiatric hospital."

Dr. Silverman reported that the redevelopment project, with some 50,000 people in the area under investigation in co-operation with the McGill School of Social Work and the University Settlement, is beginning to have an impact on community mental health and social service planning in the sense that "certain key organizations are now thinking seriously of decentralizing their services to meet the needs of local population groups in various parts of the city."

The Mental Health Award of the Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute was presented to Col P. Hutchison, Q C at the institute's annual meeting recently, by newly elected president, C Denys Heward, for outstanding contribution to the mental health of the Canadian people. Col Hutchison was elected a member of Red Feather's Board of Directors at their annual meeting

Comment

George P. Smith

George P. Smith, known to several generations of Westmount High School and McGill graduates as "G.P.", was one of those teachers whose influence went beyond the gates of the school and the university: who was concerned with more than the subject he happened to teach, or the sport he happened to coach

He knew all the sports and he encouraged participation in them all. He was one of the first men to teach physical education as a full-time subject in the schools.

His career as athletics director of Westmount High spanned more than 30 years, from 1913 to 1945. And he kept up his association with the school and his former pupils by coaching the Westmount High School Old Boys' hockey team every year in their annual game with the school until this past winter when ill-health prevented him from taking his place behind the bench

Mr Smith served in both wars, in the First World War with the McGill COTC Battalion and in the Second World War as head of the physical training for No. 1 Westmount Squadron Air Cadets. For 28 years he was wrestling coach at McGill and also the physical director of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He was one of the dominating figures on the sports scene in Montreal.

He never looked on sports as an end in itself — and he frequently expressed concern when it became an end in itself — but a means to an end.

He understood and believed in what sports could teach the high school or university student, the fighting man or the working man. It was an important part of education, and of life. It was an essential part of the whole man.

These are ideas which may be sometimes forgotten today. Those who were taught by "G.P.", most of whom later became his friends, will never forget his friendliness, and his concern for every student who came under his charge.

MATHEWSON, Hugh. Formerly of Montreal on May 19th, 1968, at Broom hi Court, Esher, Surrey, England in his 84th year. Beloved husband of the late Elsie Wilmore and dearly beloved father of Honor (Mrs. Aird Nesbitt) of Montreal and of the late Lady Child (Sheila). Funeral services May 23rd at St Lawrence Anglican Church, Chobham, Surrey and burial at Chobham. Also survived by 2 grandsons 2 granddaughters and 7 great grandsons

GEORGE P. SMITH

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 9 a m. in St. Malachy's Church, Hampstead, for George P. Smith, athletic director at Westmount High School for more than 20 years, who died Tuesday following a lenghty illness He was 84

Born in Chatham, Ont., Mr. Smith was reared in Montreal and educated at Belmont School, later completing a correspondence course in physical education.

He was athletic director for Westmount High School from 1913 until 1945, and was also a member of the Royal Scots and later the Black Watch as Gymnastics instructor

During the First World War, Mr. Smith served in the McGill COTC Battalion, and in the Second World War headed the physical-training program as flying officer with No. 1 Westmount Squadron, Air Cadets.

An all-round athlete, his specialities were the quarter and half-mile runs, shotput, hammerthrow and the broad-jump. He was also a professional wrestler for a short time, and for 28 years he served as wrestling coach at McGill University.

He was also director of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association for a number of years.

Mr. Smith is survived by his wife, the former Dorrie Burden; a son Alvin; three daughters, Rae (Mrs. Maurice Lalberte), Rita (Mrs. Stan Roman), and Linda (Mrs. D McGurk); a sister, Maud (Mrs. M. J. King); and by 15 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

The body is resting at the Clarke Funeral Home, 5580 Sherbrooke St. West. Funeral services will be followed by burial at Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

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OROMOCTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1968

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COMMANDER MOBILE COMMAND VISITS CFB GAGETOWN

HOME: Tears of happiness overcomes Catherine as her father, Pte. Frank Bryant arrives home from a six month tour of duty in Cyprus, with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch. Mrs. Therese Bryant joyfully pats Catherine as her husband smiles a welcome to his wife.

Lt. General W. A. B. Anderson, commander of the Canadian Forces Mobile Command was on hand to welcome home The First Black Watch (RHRC) of Canada back from a six month tour of duty in Cyprus.

While at Base Gagetown to welcome home the Highlanders the General also took the opportunity to look at activities of the Militia units of The 6th Infantry Battalion Training Headquarters

On his arrival at Base Gagetown, General Anderson discussed matters of common interest with the Commanding Officers of the 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group at the Headquarters Officers Mess

Throughout the next day he visited the Militia training of demolitions and mechanized APC familiarization

During the afternoon General Anderson was given a firepower demonstration by a battery of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. Also he visited the general manoeuvre area to see the Rifle Coys of 2 RHC undergoing mechanized battle tactic training.

The General next visited the RCHA Sergeant's Mess to address all Senior NCO's on the future of The Canadian Forces and answer their questions on the future of the services

Lt. Col. W. J. Newland, Commanding Officer 1 RHC was welcomed home from Cyprus by the Commander that evening. General Anderson closed his visit by inspecting base units and facilities and then left for CFHQ Ottawa late Thursday afternoon.

Black Watch Welcomed Back From Tour Duty

Troops of the 1st Black Watch (RHC) were welcomed at the Fredericton airport on their return from Cyprus by Maj. Gen. W. A. B. Anderson of Ottawa, and Brig. Gen. J. L. Drewery, Brigade Commander, Base Gagetown

The aircraft arrived about a half hour earlier than the scheduled time given by Base Gagetown officials, but the pilot of the Yukon that carried the members of the Black Watch said they "were on the button" in their flight plan from Germany.

The troops are the second to last flight of the Black Watch who have completed a six month tour of duty in the Mediterranean trouble-spot. They were replaced by the PPCLI of Edmonton, Alta.

Gen. Anderson, who said he took this occasion to visit Base Gagetown in order to welcome the troops on their arrival, said he combined it with a tour he owed the Base. He commented that the Black Watch had "done a fine job" on their tour, and he expected the relief troops of the PPCLI would do the same.

One of the military personnel who had completed his tour of duty, Sgt. Jean-Marie Arsenault of Montreal, and a member of the Canadian Provost Corps, said of the present situation in Cyprus; "It's improving every day . . . the tension is off, you can see it all over the island."

Immediately on landing, the troops were bundled into waiting transports and taken to Base Gagetown, where they were processed through customs, immigration and health officials

One of the most thorough examinations is that of the department of agriculture. They are inspecting the footwear of the troops arriving back from for-

(See BLACK WATCH Page 9)

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VISITS CFB GAGETOWN: In the top photo, left, **Lt. Colonel W. J. Newlands**, commanding officer of The First Battalion Black Watch (RHR) of Canada is welcomed back from his tour of duty in Cyprus by **Lt. General W. A. B. Anderson**, commander of the Canadian Forces Mobile Command. Top left, General Anderson pauses to speak with several wives and girl friends of the soldiers of the 1st Black Watch as they wait patiently at the Fredericton Airport for the arrival of the troops back from Cyprus. At the left, General Anderson, is seen with three members of the First

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battalion Nova Scotia Highlands during their recent training as members of the 6 Infantry Training Battalion at CFB Gagetown. Left to right are General Anderson, Major Kelvin Grant, and his two sons, 2Lt Kelvin Grant, jr and Pte. Gordon Grant. The Grant family live at 55 Whitman Court, Truro. At the right, General Anderson who put in a busy few days at CFB Gagetown casts a critical eye on the situation as Major G. N. Laird of the 2 RHC explains tactical movements of his company during mechanized training.

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Watch

(Continued from Page 1)

and checking for possible infection of the cattle foot-and-mouth. If there is any foreign matter on the boots the men are wearing, or the footwear in their kit bags they are to clean them immediately and are not permitted to leave the area until this is done. This often brings a delay because all kit must be emptied, and personally are at the bottom. Into the grumblings of the men, an agriculture official said it was better to have troops delayed than risk huge herds of livestock in many parts of the country.

A Danish aircraft pilot who came from Cyprus on a charter flight, said they had stopped in Germany for a "prolonged" The flight from Copenhagen to Fredericton was [illegible] years. The pilot, Flight Lieutenant Ed Hughes of [illegible] and his navigator, [illegible] Hamilton of Winnipeg were scheduled for a globe flight in their plane. They are supply Canadian base detachments around the world, including India, Africa, Cambodia and others.

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DEPUTY CHIEF MOBILE COMMAND VISITS 2 RHC IN THE FIELD

OBSERVING: Capt. Bruce Fraser of 2 RHC discusses tactics with Maj. Gen. Jacobson on top of an APC while observing D Company operate in their carriers on a platoon basis. Looking on are L.-Col. H. J. Harkes of 2 RHC and Brig. Gen. J. L. Drewry, Comd of 3 CIBG.

LUNCHING: Maj. Gen. Jacobsen is shown above having lunch with D Company, 2 RHC in the field. From left to right are Capt. Bruce Fraser, OC D Company; Gen. Jacobsen, Lt.-Col. H. J. Harkes, CO 2 RHC and Brig. Gen. J. L. Drewry, Comd 3 CIBG.

Also Made General Tour Of CFB Gagetown

Last week Major General G. F. Jacobsen, DFC, CD visited 2 RHC in the field as part of a general tour of 3 CIBG and CFB Gagetown.

General Jacobsen is the Deputy Commander of Mobile Command and as such he displayed a lively interest in the field training of the units and sub-units he visited.

During his tour of 2 RHC the General observed demonstrations by the Unit's Mortar Pl and D Company and had lunch in the field with D Company in their tented camp area

2 RHC's Mortar Platoon demonstrated a miniature range built by the Unit's Pioneer Platoon which employs a small air powered mortar and later showed the General how this practice is put to good use on the 81mm mortar range

The General, having enjoyed lunch with D Company, then watched this same company demonstrate APC platoon tactics

ARMED FORCES DAY JUNE 8

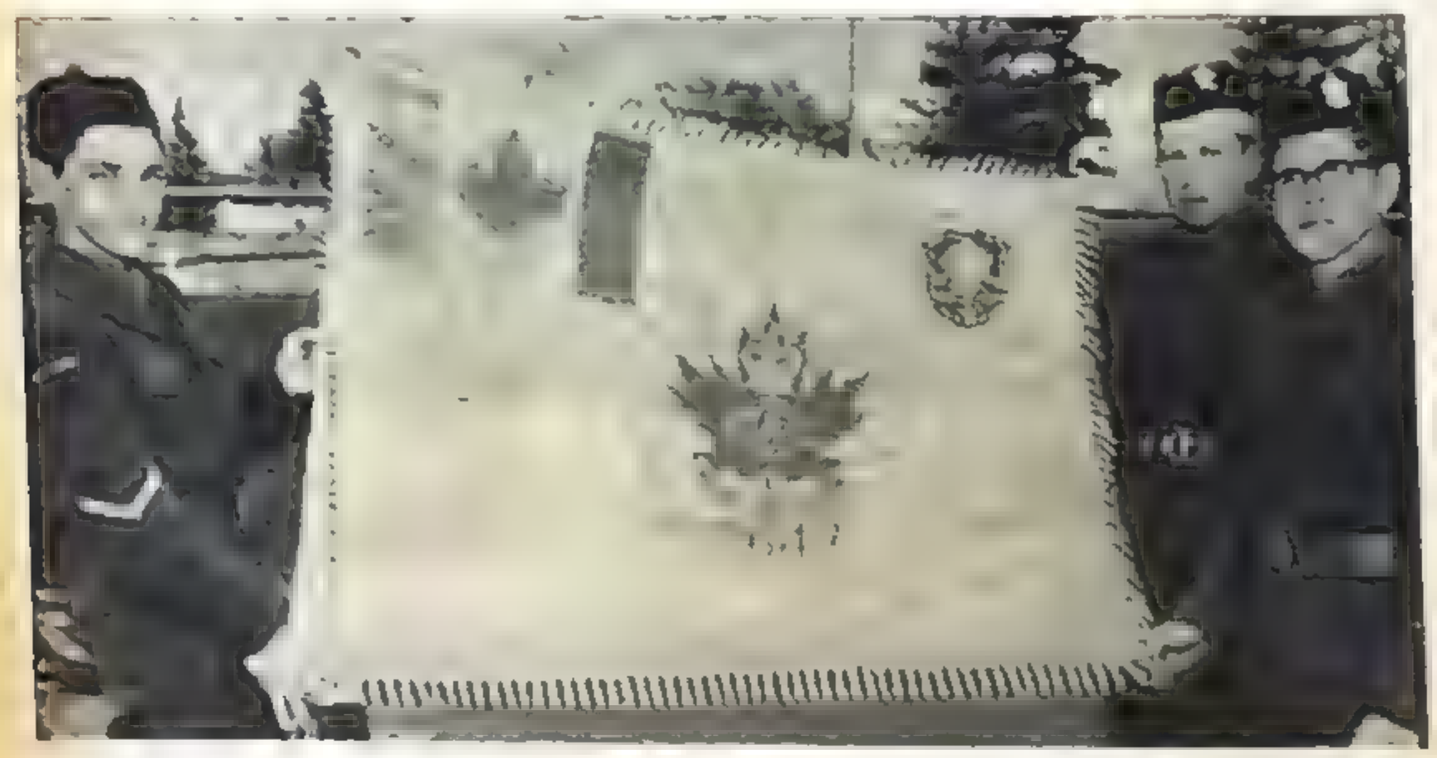
June 8 has been set this year by Canadian Forces Headquarters as Armed Forces Day.

Canadian Armed Forces in Canada and abroad will mark Armed Forces Day with varied programs designed to capture the interest of the public.

Such programs will range from speeches to service clubs to displays of weapons and equipment as well as open house celebrations.

Watch the next issue of the Camp Gagetown Gazette for further details on this outstanding day of the year.

THE INSPECTION: Left to right Cdt Lt R Greene, Cdt Lt. Christopher Schofield, Capt M. O. Nowlan, Cdt Major Keith Wendorf, Col. M. Turner, Cdt L Cpl David Beacon, Cdt Cullen Morton and Cdt Ross Wetmore.



THE FLAG: Cdt. LCpl E. Landry, Cadets S. Pyke and B. Burke display the new flag.

Annual Inspection Presentation Of Flag Highlight Of Oromocto Cadet Year

In another colourful ceremony in Lt. Col J. W. Newlands, Commanding Officer 1st. Bn (RHR) of Canada, presented the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Flag to the Oromocto Cadet Corps

A highlight of any Corps' history is to receive its own flag. The Oromocto Corps flag was made possible through the assistance of the affiliated unit, the Black Watch Regiment. It is of white silk background centered by the Army Cadet Crest with the Canadian flag in the upper left corner and the Oromocto High School crest in the upper right. The Black Watch crest is being prepared and will be placed in the lower right corner. The numbers 2647 (Oromocto Corps number) appear two inch red figures under the Army Cadet crest.

Lt. Col Newlands first inspected the corps then he presented the new flag to Cadet Lt. Christopher Schofield who accepted it on behalf of the corps. Following the presentation Lt. Col. Newlands addressed the cadets and took the salute in the march past.

At the close of the programme Cadet Major Wendorf expressed his appreciation to the Black Watch Regiment and asked Lt. Col. Newlands to pass on his thanks to the Regiment.

The tennis court on Waasis Road was the scene of the 1968 annual inspection of No. 2647 Oromocto High School Cadet Corps.

Colonel M. Turner, CD., Commander Atlantic Region, took the salute and inspected the cadets. Following the inspection the corps was led in the march past by Cadet Major Keith Wendorf.

After the march past cadets put on demonstrations in first aid, arms drill, FNC1 Rifle and map using.

Colonel Turner then presented the following awards:

Shooting, distinguished marksman, Cdt. Sgt. John Garnett; expert, Cdt. W. O. Douglas Sussey; master cadet, Cdt. Lieut. Blair Greene; Cdt. Lieut. Christopher Schofield and Cdg. Sgt. David Holmes.

The commanding officer's tro-

(See INSPECTION Page 15)

Inspection

(Continued From Page 13)

phy for outstanding contribution first year to Cadet Brian Glavin.

The 1968 OHS graduating class trophy for most improvement went to Cadet Corporal Keith Wortall.

The Skean Dhu presented annually by the Black Watch Regiment to the cadet who contributed the most to the welfare of the corps went to Cadet Sgt Kenneth Bettie.

Colonel Turner addressed he cadets and the programme concluded with a reception at the high school.

BISHOP'S CONVOCATION: Presiding over his last convocation as chancellor of Bishop's University, Mr. Justice D. C. Abbott (centre of front row) on Saturday conferred honorary doctorates in civil law degrees upon (from left to right) Allan Oliver Mackay, vice-president of mortgages and real estate at Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Rt. Rev. Leslie Edward Stradling, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa; Louis Rasminsky, governor of the Bank of Canada; William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System in Washington; Msgr. Louis-Albert Vachon, rector of Laval University; and Dr. Jeffrey Douglas Jefferis, retiring head of the Graduate School of Education at Bishop's who was appointed professor emeritus of the university.

Bishop's grads get 'deepest sympathies'

LENNOXVILLE — (Gazette) — One of the province's most respected educators extended his deepest sympathies to the 1968 graduates of Bishop's University now encountering a new stage in their lives.

Dr. Jeffrey D. Jefferis said Saturday the abrupt

NANCY E. BRODIE

transfer from being advocates of student power to tax-paying "mere human beings" will be humiliating.

The head of the university's Graduate School of Education, in giving the convocation address, said "the dim day is coming, that dim day when nobody will care when nobody will set up committees or publish reports or write in the newspapers about you and your problems.

"If boys or girls visit your rooms, nobody will worry. If you post notices of protest, nobody will read them. If your conversation and your writings are peppered with four-letter words, people will think that you are rather rude," the university's newly-appointed professor emeritus told his audience of about 1,100.

Such experiences will be humiliating but from them the new arrivals into the society of mere human beings "will, in time, learn humility."

Bishop's has "sheltered and cared (for its students) during a very vulnerable period of your life. It has offered you instruction in the form of rather dull lectures. It has provided you with laboratories ed experiments," Dr. Jefferis said wryly.

As for what the graduates have done for the university, they will have to give their own answers. But their responsibilities did not end last weekend, said the retiring department head.

"Bishop's existed before you came to it, and it will continue to exist, incredible as it may now seem to you, after you have left it.

"In the world where you will be merely taxpayers, you will come in contact with plenty of people who know nothing about Bishop's, though they, as taxpayers, have borne much of the cost of your stay here.

"They will now form their opinion about it, and about its differences from other universities, by noticing what sort of people you are," Dr. Jefferis said.

Among the top award winners were Nancy E. Brodie, of Montreal, who shared the Chancellor's Prize with Patrick W. Daley, of Scarborough, Ont.; who also won the

PATRICK W. DALEY

Governor-General's Medal. James M. Mabbutt, of Lachine, was also a prize winner.

In addition to the convocation speaker, honorary doctorates in civil law were conferred upon William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve System in Washington and, as such, one of the centres of attention in the March run out of the U.S. dollar and into gold.

of the Bank of Canada and respected monetary authority;

Msgr. Louis-Albert Vachon, rector of Laval University;

Rt. Rev. Leslie Edward Stradling, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa; and

Allan Oliver Mackay, vice-president of mortgages and real estate at Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

It was the last convocation over which Mr. Justice Douglas C. Abbott presided. It was announced Saturday that the former federal finance minister is retiring as chancellor of Bishop's a position he was elected to 10 years ago.

The 68-year-old justice of the Supreme Court of Canada suffered a heart attack four months ago. He has since recovered but the jurist is reducing his work load.

Takes Command Of Second Battalion

Major W. B. (Bill) MacLeod of Charlottetown will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and take command of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada at Camp Gagetown on July 9

MAJOR MacLEOD

Major MacLeod commenced his military service with the Canadian Officers Training Corps from Acadia University in the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1948 He was commissioned into the Regular Army in 1951 with the Royal 22nd Regiment and served in Korea from 1951 52

He then served with the NATO land forces in Germany and attended the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston 1959 to 1961.

Following graduation, he served with New Brunswick Area headquarters in Fredericton and was appointed a company commander with 1st Battalion of the Black Watch at Camp Gagetown in 1962

In 1963, Major MacLeod was a member of the directing staff at the Royal School of Infantry at Warminster, England, returning to Canada in 1965 to assume the appointment of second in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, serving with them in Cyprus

Since 1967 he has been a member of the planning staff for the newly formed Canadian Airborne Regiment and is currently serving in Edmonton, Alberta

His wife Huguette and three sons are presently residing at Camp Gagetown His mother, Mrs. B Grace MacLeod lives in O Leary, P E I

Major J. Hugh Fraser Posted For Korean Duties

MAJOR J. HUGH FRASER

Major J. Hugh Fraser of New Glasgow and Oromocto, will be posted to Korea in June

It will be his second tour of duty in Korea. He served there with the Royal Canadian Regiment during the Korean conflict

An officer of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Maj. Fraser will be the Canadian representative with the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission at Seoul

He has served on the staff of Headquarters Canadian Forces Base Gagetown since 1965

Maj. Fraser, his wife, Claire, and their children, John 19, James, 14, and Linda, 9, live at 28 Wilmot Circle

He is the son of Mr and Mrs. Cecil Fraser, of 404 MacDonald St., New Glasgow

Maj Fraser served in the RCAF Bomber Command from 1943-1945, then returned to civilian life. He was on the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in New Glasgow from 1946-1949

In 1950 he joined the Canadian Army Special Force and served with The Royal Canadian Regiment in Canada and Korea from 1950-1952

He was a staff officer at Headquarters Eastern Command, Halifax, 1952-1956, and was company commander with the 2nd. Battalion, The Black Watch at Camp Aldershot, and Camp Gagetown, 1956-1958. He then served on the staff of Headquarters 3rd. Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, Camp Gagetown Dduring 1958 and 1959

calendar is. It will tell you about the earliest calendars ever used and how the calendar we use came to be. It will also tell you about other calendars that are used by other people today And it will show you how to make a calendar that you can use in fifty years

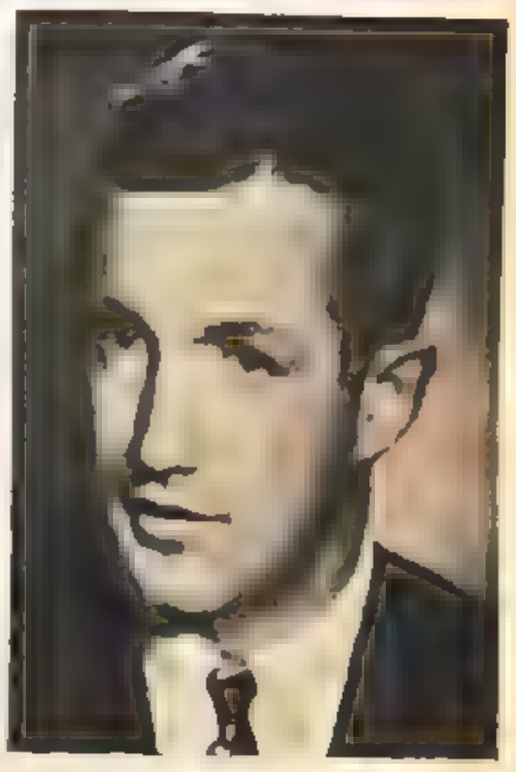
Atlas Copco Director

JOHN P. G. KEMP

John P. G. Kemp, P Eng., has been appointed to the board of directors of Atlas Copco Canada Ltd., it has been announced by R. G Chambers, president. Mr Kemp, who is president of Molson's Brewery (Ontario) Limited, served with the Black Watch of Canada, 1939-45, was wounded in France in 1944 and medically discharged in 1945 with the rank of major In 1948 he was graduated from McGill University in mechanical engineering He is a director of S. F. Products Canada Ltd., Ontario Brewers' Institute and other organizations

Atlas Copco Canada Ltd. is affiliated with Atlas Copco AB, a world-wide organization specializing in the manufacture and sale of compressors and compressed air operated equipment for mining, construction, manufacturing and service industries.

LORNE WALLS



WILLIAM H. DALY

Westmounters join Douglas Hospital board

New members elected to the board of management of Douglas Hospital include two Westmount residents, Lorne Walls of 26 Thornhill Avenue and William H. Daly of 241 Kensington Avenue

William H Daly was educated at Selwyn House, Loyola High School, Portsmouth Priory; and the University of Lausanne He joined the firm of Daly and Morin in 1955 and became general manager in 1966 Mr Daly is also a life governor of St. Mary's Hospital, a director of the Father Dowd Memorial Home and a representative of the Montreal Boys' Association director, Canadian Red Cross Society Quebec Division and a director of the Save the Children Fund.

Lorne Walls was born and educated in Montreal and attended Bishop's University His involvement in community activities includes: past president and director of the Dawson Boys' Club, director, Boys' Club of Canada, member of the executive committee of Mackay Centre for Deaf and Crippled Children;

Commanding Officer 2 RHC Posted

L. Col H. J. Harkes, MC, CD, who has commanded The Second Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada for the last two years, has received a posting to Washington, D.C. He will take up the position of Chief Liaison Officer to the Department of the United States Army in the United States.

Born in Listowel, Ontario, L. Col Harkes enlisted in 1941 as a private soldier. He went overseas the same year as a corporal and was employed as an instructor at a Canadian Reinforcement Group and at Headquarters, 2nd Canadian Corps until he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in 1944. He served with distinction in North West Europe in The Royal Regiment of Canada, being mentioned in despatches and winning the Military Cross. His service in 1945 and 1946 was varied to say the least, being with the 48th Highlanders and The Royal Canadian Regiment in Canada, and with The North Shore Regiment as Transport Officer in occupied Germany.

TO RIVERS

Late in 1946 Lt. Harkes was posted to Rivers, Manitoba and served there until 1950 when he was promoted to captain and appointed to I and A Cadre with The Cape Breton Highlanders in Sydney. In 1953 he was with 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in Korea, receiving his promotion to major in the Spring of 1954.

On returning to Canada, Major Harkes continued to serve with his unit until 1957 when he attended Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston. On successfully completing this course, he found himself posted to Ottawa as Military Assistant to the Quartermaster General, and later worked in the Directorate

L. COL. H. J. HARKES

of Infantry. From 1963 to 1965 he was Second in Command of 2 RHC at Werl in Germany, and on his return to Canada was forthwith despatched to attend the U.S. Marine Corps Staff College at Quantico, Virginia.

Following completion of his course at Quantico he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel,

(See Commanding Officer Pg 13)

(Continued From Page 6)

returned to Canada for a brief stay, and flew out to Cyprus in July 1966 to take over command of 2 RHC, which was then on United Nations service on the island. On conclusion of that service he brought 2nd Battalion home to Base Gagetown.

On July 3, L-Col Harkes officially hands over his command to L-Col W. B. MacLeod and departs for his new post in Washington.

Black Watch Depot Commander Posted

Gazette, June 20, 1968

Major B. E. Harper of Campbellton, the Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot at CFB Gagetown, has been posted to DPI—MOB Planning, CFHQ, Ottawa, effective July 2.

Major Harper was born in

MAJOR B. E. HARPER

Newcastle on the Miramichi. He served in Canada and the United Kingdom in 1940-42 as a private soldier and NCO with the North Shore Regiment. He was commissioned in September, 1943.

In 1944-45 Major Harper served as a "Canloan" Officer on loan to the British Army with 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment. While serving with this Regiment in North - West Europe, he was awarded the French Croix de-Guerre and the Commander in Chief's Certificate.

In 1949 Major Haper became affiliated with 1 PPCLI and served in Korea with this unit in 1951 and 1952 and on his return from Korea he served at HQ Western Command from November 1952 to November 1955.

Major Harper was affiliated with The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in May 1955. He was posted to 1 RHC in November 1956 following Canadian Army Staff College, and was stationed with this unit in Werl, Germany, from 1959 to 1962. Between 1962 and January, 1967 he served as DAA and QMG at HQ 2 CIBG, Petawawa; and at CFHQ in Ottawa. Major Harper has been the Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot from January 18, 1967. Major J. W. Cummings who has been Chief Instructor of the Depot since May 5, 1967 has been appointed the new Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot effective July 2, 1968.

3 Bn. The Black Watch

(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Sergeants' Mess

(Burns Nicht)

Annual Dinner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1968

THE ARMOURY

2067 BERRY STREET

THE CANADIAN FORCES BASE

Gagetown Gazette

Vol. 8, No. 24 THURSDAY, JUNE 13 PRICE 5 CENTS

5,000 VIEW ARMED FORCES DAY AT CFB GAGETOWN

★ ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ ★

ROLL-PAST: Three of the 90 Armored Personnel Carriers of the Black Watch (RHC) roll-past the reviewing stand at Base Gagetown during Armed Forces Day. Taking the salute was the colonel of the regiment, Col. J. W. Knox. About 5,000 people, exclusive of the 1,000 troops who took part in the events, thronged through the gates of the huge base, and visited the many interesting military displays.

Upward 800 Soldiers Take Part in Display

Brilliant sunshine was the order of the day as upwards of 5,000 spectators thronged through the gates of Base Gagetown Saturday to view the demmonstrations and displays of Armed Forces Day

Two of the more spectacular events were the roll-past of troops of the 1st and 2nd battalions Black Watch (RHC).

More than 800 soldiers of the regiment, mounted on 90 Armed Personnel Carriers and support weapon vehicles rolled past the reviewing stand after an inspection of the troops by Col. J W. Knox, Colonel of the Regiment Col. Knox also took the salute as the vehicles passed the reviewing stand. Among the other dignitaries on the stand were Brig. Gen. J. L. Drewry, Commander 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade, and Col. H. E. Theobald, Commander Base Gagetown

Prior to the review of troops and after, the massed pipes and drums of the Black Watch presented precision drill and intricate formation, with all the pomp and circumstance of a royal military event, and while wearing the colorful, traditional uniform of the regiment.

The parade and pipe and drums presentation took place on one of the largest squares in the nation, which is suitable in size for the landing and take-off of light military or civilian aircraft

Colonel Knox congratulated

(See Armed Forces Page 12)

SAY AGAIN: Three young adventurers took a day of make-believe and put it into almost reality as they took over military weapons and equipment during Armed Forces Day at Base Gagetown. In the picture above, left to right **John Bigger,** 10, **Bruce Mason,** 11, and **Christopher Henderson** try out a portable radio transmitter and sender. The day was ideal, and the 5,000 spectators who ranged over the base to see parades, demonstrations and static display were proof that the day was a success. **(See also Page 28)**

(Gleaner Staff Photo)

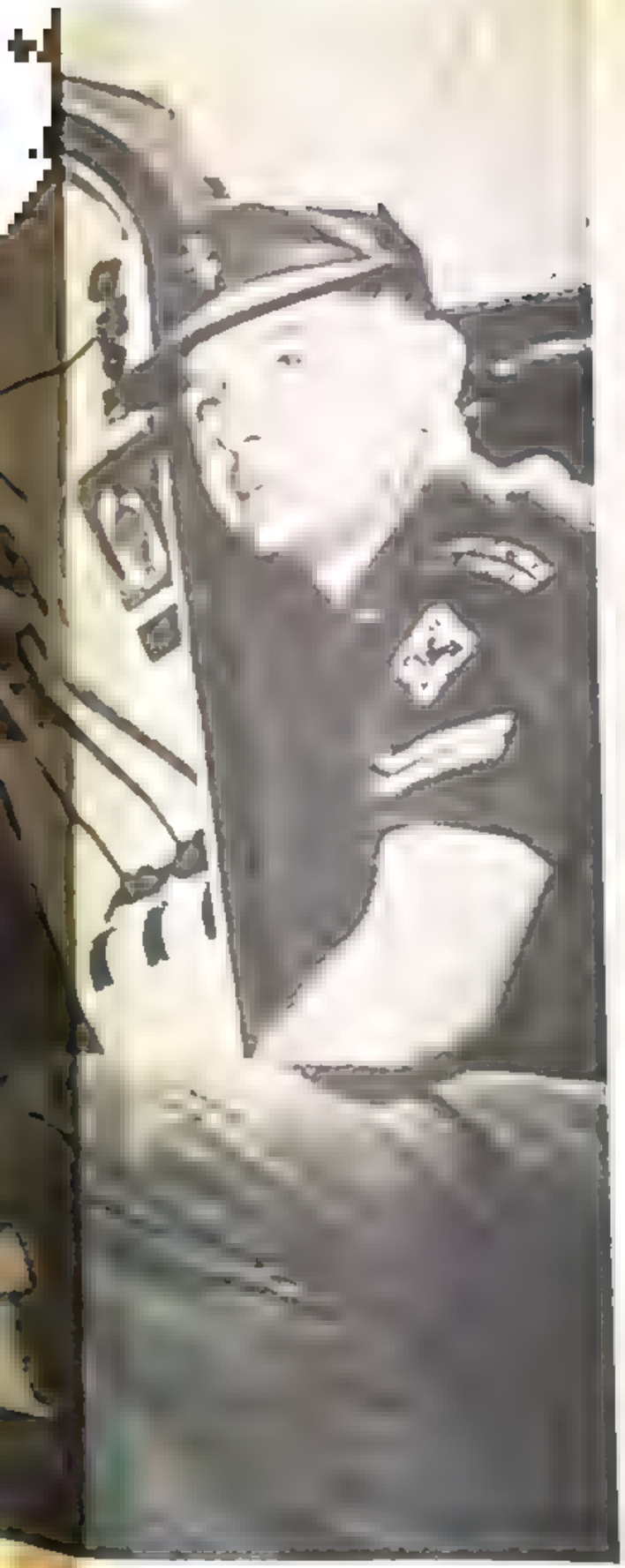
YOUNG SOLDIER: Billy Moore, 11, of Oromocto takes full control of an M-578 Recovery Vehicle of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers as Cpl. John stands by. Young Billy one of the many th who trekked to Base town to see the brilla

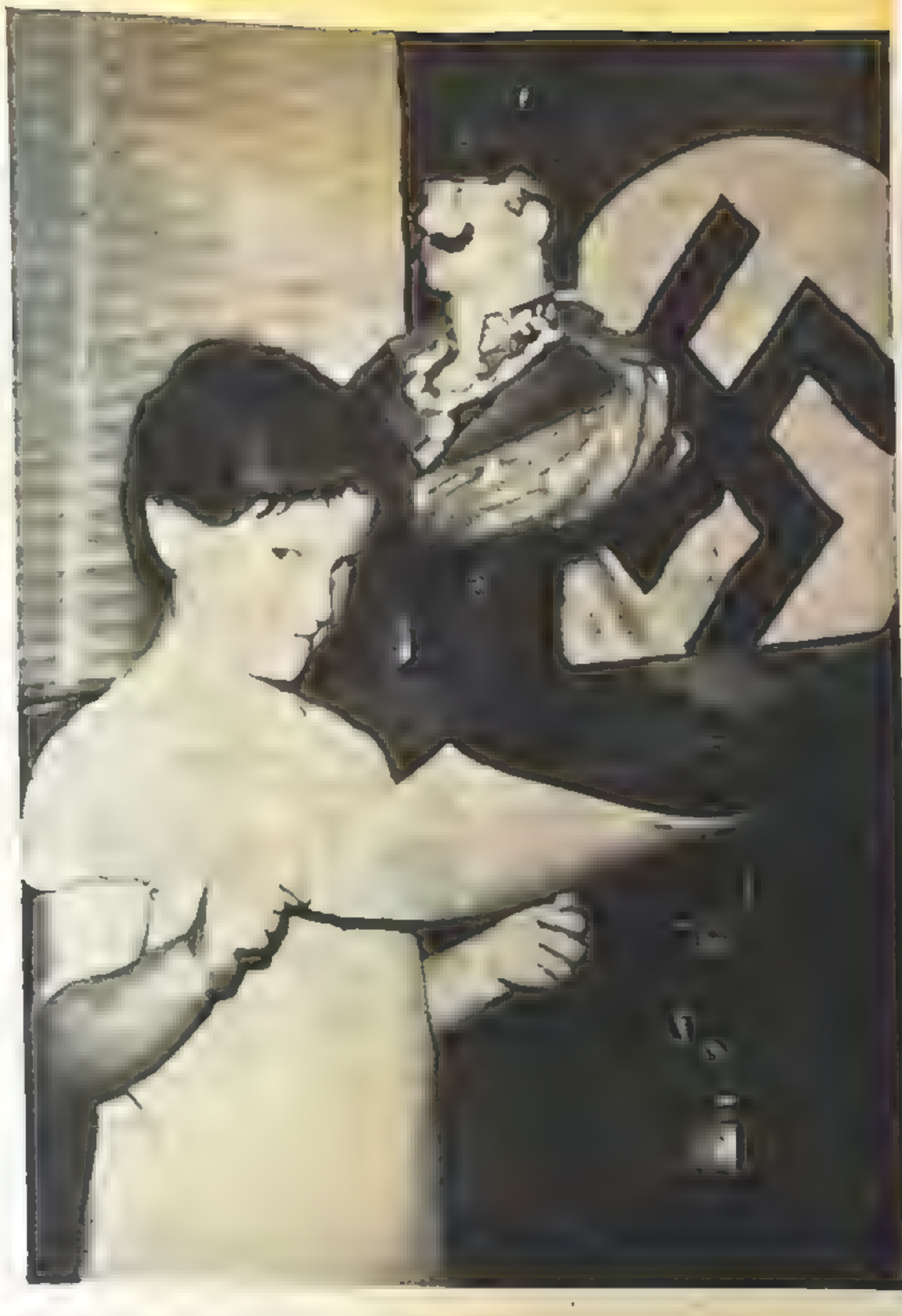
DETECTOR: Little gets by the young fry as John MacNeil, 9, of Oromocto peers through the eye-piece of a medium range illuminator, which detects targets at night by use of infra red light. Making sure the technician of tomorrow gets to know how its used, Cpl. Wayne Hatt of the 2 RHC offers a bit of advice and body English. The detector was one of the many items on display at Base Gagetown during Armed Forces Day.

Attend Armed Fo

each of the servicemen "individually" for their fine performance. He said this observation of Armed Forces Day was also the date on which the Black Watch celebrated its regimental day, "marking the founding of the regiment 105 years ago." Col. Knox added there were "some who were interested in change for the sake of change, others change for the challenge . . . if those who formed the regiment in 1862 could be here today, they would see how our regiment is meeting the change."

In relation to the change in the Black Watch as a part of the over-all unified Canadian Forces, there were few new unified uniforms, and those that were in appearance presented a significant mark for the regiment. It is the first time that a member of the non-commissioned ranks bore the badge of the proud regiment. This badge is worn prominently on the forage cap of the unified uniform,





MUSEUM: Helen Ogilvie, 9, of Oromocto steals a glance from the program during a visit to the Black Watch Regimental Museum during Armed Forces day in Base Gagetown. Miss Ogilvie is standing before a bust of German Kaiser Wilhelm II; and the flag that represented Nazi Germany of World War II, the swastika. About 5,000 people visited the base during the events as sunshine and ideal temperatures covered the area.

★ ★

Forces Day At Gagetown

(Continued On Page 11

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[illegible] days, manned [illegible] well informed men, [illegible] typified the present day equipment and troops of a small, effective mobile fighting force

Acrobatics

[illegible] 1.19, spotter aircraft of the Artillery's Air Observation Post flew overhead in acrobatic skill, radar technicians, tanks, howitzers, recovery vehicles and field kitchen displays were showing the civilian visitors just how active and important each part is to the modern day forces

The precision tools and care of the dental van and the instrument repair vehicle were matched by power and weight of the engineers' Centurian Bridge Layer, and the specially constructed equipment to permit heavy vehicles for rolling across swampland. This seemingly awkwardly designed piece of equipment lays before a moving truck, a wide band of metal slatting to support wheeled vehicles over a quagmire of marsh or mud

A diving demonstration, mines and booby traps and an actual demolition kept otherwise nomadic young boys in a quiet, attentive and respected audience.

★ ★

MORTAR: Cpl. "Buck" Pharon, a member of 2RHC Mortar Platoon is shown here with a few young friends looking at 81 mm Mortar The mortar platoon took part in the Armed Forces Day Display before 5000 persons

SPORTS DAY: HQ Coy B Team placed first in the annual 2 RHC sports day meet The Battalion Second in Command, **Major Anstis** is awarding the silver medals to the winning team captain. They are, left to right: **Cpls. Barry Baldwin, John Stansbury and Louis Clark.**

MACHINE GUN: Shown here is Cpl. "Bud" Marshall, a member of the Second Battalion of the Black Watch who resides at 7 Haida Street, Oromocto Cpl Marshall explains the 30 calibre machine gun to a few guests to the Base. They are, left to right: **Valerie MacDougall, Glen Penney, and Debby Jones.**

S.R. B.W.C. Sergeants Mess, Annual Dinner, Thursday
21 Jan 1965

Remarks by Major Willis

Mr. Chairman, mess Colonel, Uncle Paul, members & guests of the Sergts Mess —

You have paid me a high compliment in asking me to be your Guest of Honour this Burns night and to say a few words — it is good to be here again with old friends. As well, this is my first appearance at a B.W. affair in an "active" capacity — if indeed, being an Hon Lt. Col. may be considered "active". An honorary colonel by tradition just is "present" — never says a word — just sits shadow following the commanding officer, or preferably the ladies wife — if she be there. But my membership in this gallant Mess goes back over 32 years — If that I should say that in a quavering voice — and most wondering, if at times arduous, have those years been.

Looking around, I see that there is wine, at the tables, which looks old enough to have been in the

25:

from The Kingston Daily Freeman, Kingston, N.Y., Friday Evening August 23 1968

Paul - Having a hard time but hope you are coming along well + will be home soon. I am sure this copy of a clipping will interest you. It was given to me recently by a friend who was in the U.S. The only information which should be the date of birth 1867

Steve

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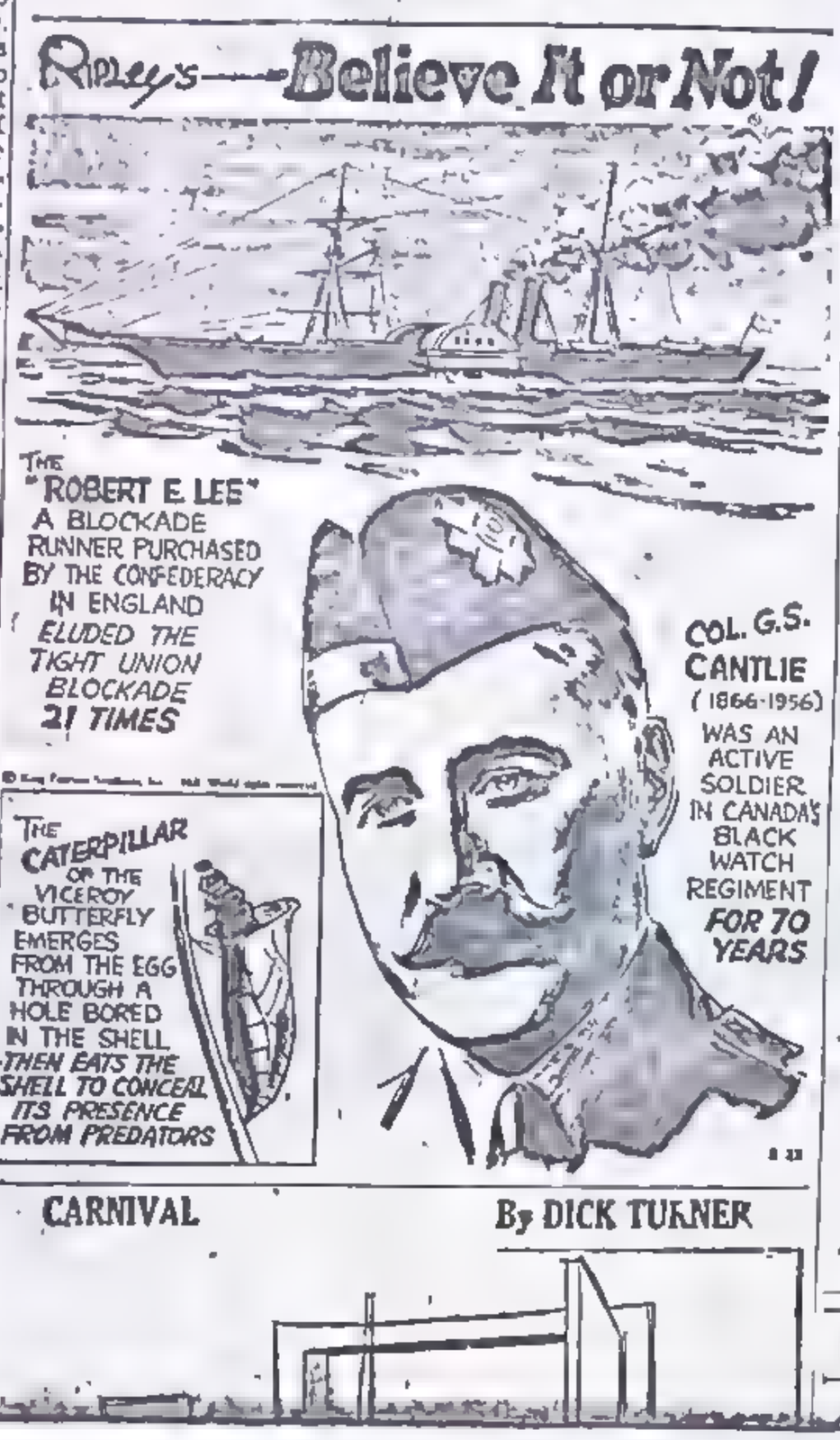
What was a secret fear is now solved. Now you can proceed with less anxiety. Finish project which had been left hanging. Excellent evening for attending theater, changing pace.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 Nov. 21): Fine for taking steps which help fulfill hopes, desires. Be you in money and love, order Sydney Omarr's booklet, "Secret Hints for Men and Women." Send birthdate and 50 cents to Omarr Astrology Secrets, The Kingston Daily Freeman Box 3240, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y. 10017.)

Copr. T M 1968, Gen. Fea. Corp.



Pipe-Major Anderson and Corporal Dippie, 1 BW.

Firebomb found at armoury believed work of terrorists

Montreal and military police have launched an investigation into the discovery of an incendiary-type bomb behind the Black Watch Armoury on Bleury St.

The device, believed the work of a separatist terrorist cell, was found early Monday on the south side of the building at 2067 Bleury, and was described as "very similar" to one which exploded at a strike-bound liquor outlet on Sept. 8.

Although the bomb, which had failed to explode, was found on Monday, investigators believe the raid was carried out Saturday.

A watchman at the armoury reported finding three broken windows during his regular rounds on the weekend, but failed to check the exterior of the building.

A maintenance crew, brought in to repair the broken glass, found the device and called in military police.

An explosives expert told The Gazette the device consisted of "a clock, battery, matchheads, and a jar of gasoline."

He added it was unlikely the bomb could have exploded.

Police said it was apparently thrown at the windows in an attempt to place it inside the armoury, but smashed into the protective bars and fell outside.

Investigators, who believed the recent bomb raids on liquor board outlets were the work of disgruntled strikers, now think separatist terrorists were involved.

"We found FLQ signs all over the place at the liquor store on St. Denis St.," the police spokesman said. "Maybe there was something to this after all."

Armouries and other federal government property, such as corner mail boxes, were the favorite targets of the Front de Libération Quebecois, during the spring of 1963. Police have smashed two cells to date.

J. Edgar Kingsland dies at 85 in Magog

James Edgar Kingsland, known to two generations of Gazette readers as Ed Kingsland, died Saturday morning in Magog in his 86th year. He was The Gazette's Eastern Townships correspondent since 1944, a former mayor of Magog and a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Kingsland was born in Montreal in 1883. He received his early education at Burnside Street Elementary and Senior Schools, later serving an apprenticeship in mechanical engineering at the Snows Boiler Shop in Rochester, N.Y. Later he graduated from night school at McGill University in mechanical engineering.

After his graduation, he became assistant machine shop foreman of the H.R. Ives Co., and later superintendent of the Dominion Forge and Iron Works. In 1912 he left for Magog to become shop foreman of the mechanical department of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. there.

In addition to his successful record in industry, Mr. Kingsland was extremely proud of his military record, which brought him many decorations over the years. He boasted that he served in uniform from 1892 at the age of 9 to 1928, having started as mascot for the 5th Royal Scots of Montreal

In 1902, at the age of 19, he won the sword championship for Quebec and held the title until 1904. He held horsemanship trophies during the period 1900 to 1904

Mr. Kingsland joined the 117th Eastern Townships Overseas Battalion in 1915 and served in England, France and Belgium, with two years in the front lines. During that time he was made a Company Sergeant Major.

Among the decorations he received over the years were the General Service and Victory Medals, Meritorious Medal, Jubilee Medal, Coronation Medal, Colonial Long Service Medal and Belgium Mons Medal.

Following the First World War, he served in the Militia, retiring in 1928 from the Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles with the rank of Captain.

But even before he went on active service in the First World War, Mr. Kingsland made a significant contribution. At the war's outbreak, he formed the Home Guard in Magog, which was attached to the 53rd Regiment of Sherbrooke.

Between the wars, Mr. Kingsland was active on behalf of the military and on behalf of those who had served. He was a president of the Quebec Command Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, secretary of the Magog unit of the Army and Navy Veterans

Duke of York Royal Canadian Hussars. He was also associated with the 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

His interest in music came to the fore just after the First World War when he became director of the Black Hawks dance band, which travelled the Eastern Townships for three years. "A sog joined the Royal Canadians (Guy Lombardo's) and I lost interest," he recalled many years later.

During this same period, he organized boxing in the Eastern Townships, in which connection he travelled extensively through Canada and the New England states and during which he became an honorary member of the American Legion.

He held an instructor's medal for small bore rifle shooting, and in 1928 in the Winchester Rifle Association he won yet another medal for marksmanship.

During the Second World War, Mr. Kingsland was in charge, under the RCMP, of a special war guard of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. guarding its plant and power dams. He was also a major in the local Frontiersmen until it was disbanded. He received a citation from the Federal Government for this work.

It was during the Second World War that Mr. Kingsland became interested in newspaper work. He started as a correspondent for The Gazette on July 28, 1944 and continued until his death.

In 1934, he became a Justice of the Peace (Justice of the Municipal Court) and as he finished his 25th year in 1959 he remarked that not one appeal had ever been made of a judgement he had given.

With all his other interests, he was interested in youth. He was scoutmaster of the First Magog Troop, Boy Scouts, and later he became a district Scoutmaster. He was also a former mayor of Magog, and in 1963 was one of six citizens honored by the Chamber of Commerce as a Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Kingsland is survived by his wife, Margaret Elizabeth Bilmer of Glengarry, Ont., sons Russel E. of Bound Brook, N.J., Nelson of Magog, Lorne of Milltown, N.J., and Malcolm of Essex Junction, Vt., and daughters Mrs. Ira Dingman of Magog and Mrs. Doris Sweet of Eastman.

Funeral services will be tomorrow at 2 p.m. from St. Paul's United Church in Magog with interment in Pine Hill Cemetery

Her Majesty The Queen—Final Parade—Balmoral Castle—October, 1968.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

LT.-COL. BOURNE

LT.-COL. KNOX

Veteran of Devil's Brigade named Black Watch colonel

A veteran of the famed and feared First Special Service Force, which the Germans nicknamed The Devil's Brigade during the Second World War, has been named Colonel of the Regiment, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gilbert Bourne, ED, of Westmount, will take over from Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox, MBE, ED, who has occupied the post for the past five years. The appointment is effective Nov. 1, it was announced from Ottawa by Hon. Leo Cadieux, minister of national defence.

Lt.-Col. Bourne was born in Montreal in 1918. He received his education at Selwyn House School, Westmount High and McGill, where he joined the Canadian Officers Training Contingent (COTC) in 1934. He was commissioned a second lieutenant with the 42nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada in 1937.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch and proceeded to the United Kingdom. Later he served as an instructor at Camp Farnham, Que.

In July, 1942, he volunteered for service with the 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion, the Canadian contribution to the joint American-Canadian unit, the First Special Service Force

With the rank of major, he commanded a battalion in 1943, when the Force saw its first service in the Aleutian Islands off the Alaskan coast. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel the same year, and served with the Force during its famous campaigns in Italy and Southern France.

When the Devil's Brigade was disbanded in 1944, Lt.-Col. Bourne returned to the U.K. where he commanded several training units until late 1945. After demobilization that year, he re-joined The Black Watch (Militia). He retired in October, 1955, as commanding officer.

In civilian life, Lt.-Col. Bourne is president of Atlas Construction Co. Ltd. and is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

The Annual Inspection was held on the 31st May, on which occasion the Corps was inspected by Lt-Col. J. L. B. MacFarlane, CD, Commanding Officer of 3 RHC and our local sponsor. All those in attendance rated this year's inspection as one of the best in the fourteen-year history of the Corps. The following Cadets were rewarded for achievement:

Lt. John Fauteux	Strathcona Trust Medal and Red patch Shield for General Efficiency
Sgt. Georges Cognac	The Cadets' Auxiliary of the Black Watch Pipe Band Trophy — Most Enthusiastic Cadet
Cpl. Melvin Windsor	The Lt-Col. J. G. Bourne Trophy for Shooting
William Lewis	The Black Watch Association Trophy, Montreal Branch — Best Recruit.
CSM [illegible] Sands	The Regimental Skean Dhu — Most Efficient N.C.O.
Dean M[illegible] Gibson	The Major John Gibson Trophy and Gold Medal as the winner of the Cross Country Ski Race
Paul [illegible]	Silver Medal, Second in Cross Country Skiing
Sgt. Br[illegible] Quacke[illegible]	Bronze Medal, Third in Cross Country Skiing
Craig [illegible]	The Major Williamson Shield for Piping
[illegible] 2 Platoon	The Watkins Trophy — Best Platoon
[illegible] 1 Platoon	The Capt. H. A. Darney Trophy — Platoon Drill

[illegible] the Pipes and Drums are far from being in recess now [illegible] the Games "Season" is on. At the Caledonian [illegible] they won the Class "C" Championship

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA CADET CORPS PIPES AND DRUMS.
1968 Province of Quebec Grade "C" Champion.

STAR, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1968

CORRECTION

I read with interest your inspiring story in the August issue regarding Pte. Thomas Dinesen, V.C. However, I wish to correct your statement that he was the only soldier in the C.E.F. who had crossed the Atlantic from East to West at his own expense to fight the Germans. I don't want to make a big thing out of this, but I arrived in England just before war was declared on August 4, 1914, and, having served in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (Militia) from 1907 to 1909, I decided to return to Canada to enlist. After various delays I arrived in Montreal via New York during the latter part of October, 1914, and reported at the Black Watch Armoury on Bleury St. I feel sure there were others who also paid their passage back to Canada to enlist.

—Mark W. Rader, San Diego, California.

Heads Optimists: Ian MacAulay, who has been elected president of the Montreal Optimist Club, sponsor of Youth Appreciation Week in the city. Other directors are: Reg Denne, Jack Conway, Chuck Neill, Bob Owens, Ivor Anderson, John Gibson, Homer Gendron, Art Roderick and Henry Worrell.

ARBROATH DUNDEE BRECHIN

DUNFERMLINE KIRKCALDY

THIRD (TERRITORIAL) BATTALION

General

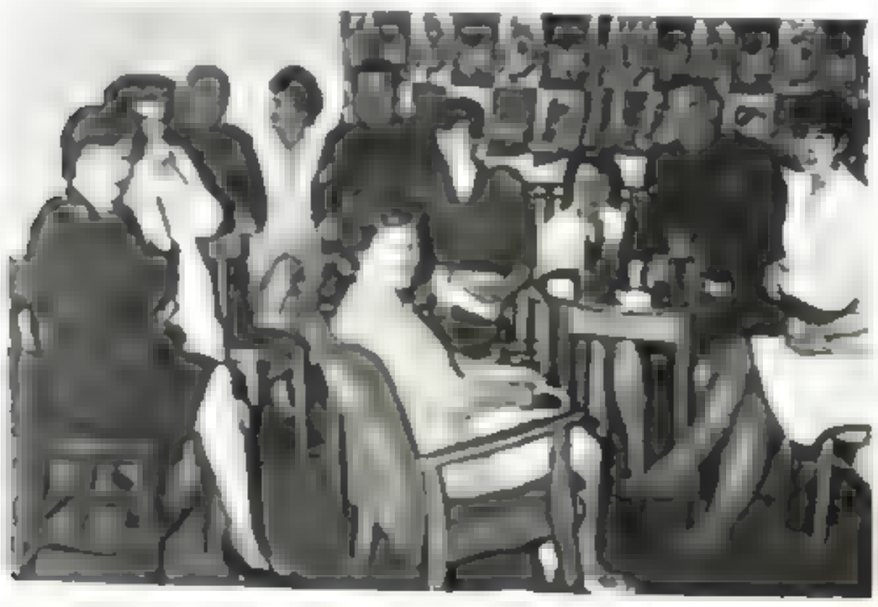
"What's happening to the 3rd Battalion these days?" Again and again we are asked the question and anyone hoping to find the answer in these notes will get no more than a brief summary of the present position with barely a forecast of things to come

The Government's decision in the early Spring that the Territorial and Army Reserve III should be placed on a care and maintenance basis—to save a mere £3 million per annum—was intended to bridge the gap until "further defence studies" had been completed later in the year. It meant, broadly, that we were allowed to retain our tax-payer/owned assets such as Drill Halls, vehicles—already few and far between, weapons and equipment, but lost our right to the income required for pay (including Annual Camp), training expenses and recruiting, anything spent on these had to come from our own resources Furthermore we were not allowed to fill any vacancies for the important posts of Administrative Officer and Territorial Instructor and the services of "civilian clerks and storemen" had to be dispensed with We have been lucky indeed to retain the RSM—but the Damocles claymore is due to remove his invaluable (Regular) assistance too by not later than 31 March 1969.

Life has become more difficult against this rather depressing background and we are concentrating on holding things together until our role and conditions of employment are clarified—perhaps in three or four week's time, though we have our doubts. Companies and Bn Headquarters have been carrying on bravely with a full day's training each month, or thereabouts, plus a certain number of Sunday mornings and week-day evenings Attendances, understandably enough in an atmosphere of uncertainty, have been below normal but combined training North and South of the Tay has met with some success. Offers of assistance by the 1st Bn and 51st Highland Volunteers have been greatly appreciated as more than mere messages of sympathy!

Camp this year is to consist of a Bn Shooting Day in September to include our official weapons (rifle and pistol) plus any more "ritzy" items we can borrow from our co-habitors in the T & AVR II—perhaps even an LMG! Sidelines such as archery and clay pigeon shooting will attract special interest in view of the likelihood of our having to provide our own weapons in future if things continue along present lines We shall make this part of an enjoyable week-end and celebrate appropriately whatever news of our future has come in by then

Regimentally speaking, and apart from our friends in the Highland Volunteers, the Territorials scene is gloomy indeed But we are still undefeated and should take consolation from the fact that, unlike others such as Yeomanry units similarly threatened, even if we disappear our Regiment goes on



"C" Coy Dinner Dance, 17 May, 1968.

SERGEANTS' MESS

This has really been quite a period We all miss Annual Camp; this being the only time during the year when the Mess can get together and live Mess life to its fullest

The biggest event in the quarter was our quarterly regimental dinner held at Kirkcaldy, "B" Coy, Sgts' Mess Jim Blaney who arranged everything did us really well. It was quite an event for Bobby Manzie, our Mess Steward who for the first time sat down and dined with us, having handed over his duties to Cpl Anne Clark, WRAC, who carried everything off 100

Officers' and Sergeants' Mess.

The piping was excellent, thanks to Charlie Clark who has managed to gather around him a gaggle of ex 1 BW and 2 BW Pipers. On this occasion we dined, Mr Smith our Chief Clerk, Mr Fraser, ex QMSI APTC, and our old friend John Ross really enjoyed the night and most of the following morning

We still carry on enjoying our soldiering to the fullest although the Black Clouds still loom above us The stress of waiting is getting harder to take We imagine by this time our Honorary Colonel, Colonel C N Thomson has approached all the monkeys We now wait for him to go direct to the organ grinder

Writing these notes carries our scribe back many years to an old lady in Perth who, even on the foulest of days, used to stand outside the Queen's Barracks and shout, "Black Watch, you "Bs", will never die"

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

General

With the long, golden days of summer upon us, we can't help feeling there is something missing Shouldn't we be preparing for something? Aren't we usually dreadfully busy and full of serious purpose at this time of the year? Ah yes, of course . Annual Camp Its absence leaves a strange, hollow sensation, a sense of anti-climax, like studying for exams all year, only to find the examination cancelled for an indefinite period However, sweetness and light will overcome the dark shadows still flitting vaguely before us, but we have enjoyed a good year's training for a' that The lack of an Annual Camp is to be regretted, but no cause for despair

People make news

LIEUT.-COL. SHARP

CHANGE: The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada has a new honorary lieutenant-colonel. He is **Lieut.-Col. J. W. Sharp** who succeeds **Col. Hugh M. Wallis,** who is retiring from the post Col Wallis will be presented with a memento of his service at the annual reunion dinner of the regiment being held this evening

Depot

The RHC Depot ceases to exist as a training unit on 4 Nov 68 and several instructors have been posted out as part of the Depot phase out, but the recruits keep arriving and the tempo of training continues at a fast pace. At present there are seventy-seven recruits undergoing training at the Depot and by mid July this number is expected to reach approximately 125. On 10 July 188 Squad commanded by Lt Harris and Sgt Staples will graduate. This squad consists of 26 RCA recruits, 6 RCASC, 1 RCEME and 1 Black Watch recruit. Lt Harris is looking forward to taking command of the last squad to graduate from RHC Depot.

Change of Command

Major B. F. Harper, the Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot from 18 Jan 67 to 2 July '68, has been posted to DPI MOII Planning CFHQ Ottawa. All ranks of the Depot wish Major Harper well in his new posting. Major J. W.

Major B. F. Harper *(left)*, **Major J. W. Cummings** *(right)*

Cummings, who has been Chief Instructor of the Depot since 9 May '67, has been appointed Commanding Officer of the Black Watch Depot effective 2 July '68. Capt J. I. Coleman will take up the duties of Chief Instructor.

Staff Party

An All Ranks party was held on the evening of 15 June. At this party members of the Depot Staff wished Major Harper and his wife Martha their personal farewell. Major Cummings

RSM Beacon, Major Harper.

commented briefly on the highlights of Major Harper's command and presented him with a pewter mug. The RSM (Mr Beacon) presented Major Harper with a farewell gift on behalf of the Depot Staff. Mrs Naish, a civilian employee at the Depot, presented Mrs. Harper with a framed New Brunswick scene.

Postings

The following persons who have been posted out since the last issue of the "Red Hackle" said farewell to the RHC Depot.

MWO J. F. Doyle posted to CFB Borden, Sgts J. F. King, G. Ogilvie, Cpl E. P. F. Hubbard and Ptes C. P. Doyle and L. J. W. Stewart to CFB Gagetown, Cpls J. C. L. Jerrett, B. M. McRae and J. R. Clark to CFB Cornwallis; Cpls J. H. Boudreau, J. R. Fougere and Pte J. P. Ryan to 2RHC.

Miscellaneous

All members of the Depot congratulate the following on being awarded the "Canadian Forces Decoration", Capt J. T. Coleman, Sgt D. M. Richards, Cpls H. C. Campbell, J. C. W. Dorey, H. W. MacAulay and Pte L. J. W. Stewart. We also congratulate Major Cummings on being awarded the clasp to the Canadian Forces Decoration". Congratulations go out as well to Capt D. Fisher, the new Adjutant of RHC Depot on being promoted to that rank and Lt Harris on receiving a Permanent Commission. Lt Rotherval, Sgts C. Ross and A. A. Corkum have been at CFB Borden since 6 May 1968, training Officer Cadets, using their experience gained at the Depot. They are expected to return about mid-August.

First Battalion

The island of Aphrodite is now only a memory and the battalion has been reunited with its loved ones in Canada.

After two weeks disembarkation leave, the battalion returned to find that we would be working on a new establishment.

The new companies having been formed then proceeded to engage themselves in intensive infantry refresher training and APC training prior to the battalion concentration in Camp Gagetown. The highlight of this period was the APC mounted regimental parade held on the 8th June to celebrate the regimental birthday. Colonel J. W. Knox, MBE, ED, Colonel of the regiment, was the reviewing officer.

With the International Observer Team in Nigeria

On my last day at the Ministry of Defence my telephone rang and foolishly instead of letting my relief answer it, I did so myself. It was Sir Bernard Fergusson telephoning AGI 2 to see if there were any spare officers available to accompany him to join the International Observer Team in Nigeria. After giving the normal cautious Ministry reply (I would have to look into it.) I rashly said that I was finishing my job next day and had nothing to do for four months. From that moment I was doomed.

The first problem facing a would-be observer is to discover his exact function. Does he go about dressed as a soldier and wearing a white armband and brave the fire of both sides in his research for facts? Or does he lurk about the bars of Lagos disguised as a journalist or the Ill Echelons disguised as a contractor? With a tourist class baggage allowance packing presented me with some agonising decisions. However I discarded kilt, camping kit and claymore and, equipped with Ghulam Nabi's Khaki drill, and some flashy beach shirts, I flew to Lagos with Sir Bernard on October 29th.

I should have remembered, of course, that we were going to a war and not to an exercise. Therefore any fears of suffering discomfort were quite unwarranted. This was clear from the moment we arrived and were driven to the Headquarters of the Observer Team and our base in Lagos which had been established in one of the best hotels in the town. Providing such comfort was a very subtle touch on the part of the Nigerian Government. The Observers were so conscious stricken by living in such luxury that they were for ever dashing out to observe things for fear of being accused of lapping it up in Lagos. Before describing a typical tour I must mention our colleagues.

The third British member of the Team was Lt Col Cairns, a retired officer with a wealth of previous experience in West Africa and connections with Broughty Ferry. So he was doubly welcome. The rest of the Team consisted of a Canadian Major General and Lieutenant Colonel (Bert Pimington who, since he is stationed in Base Cingetown, has already suffered enough from the Black Watch), a Swedish Major General and Lieutenant Colonel and three Poles, a Colonel, a civilian and a Lieutenant. Working with the Team but with different responsibilities were, first, U Thant's Special Representative (Swedish) with two assistants (American and Danish British) and secondly an OAU Team of two Ethiopians (a Brigadier and a Captain) and three Algerians (a Commandant and two civilians).

Tours were planned by the Observers and it was usually arranged that a mixture of International Observers, UN and OAU, go to each area. The movement was arranged by the Federal Government and the normal method was by air from Lagos to the Divisional Areas and then by Land Rover. Each senior observer had at his disposal in Lagos a Federal Government Mercedes and so at the appointed time a convoy of five or six Mercedes left the Federal Palace Hotel and drove rapidly through Lagos to the Airport. At times a police motor cycle escort added to the occasion. At the Airport a Fokker Friendship of Nigeria Airways or a Dakota of the Nigerian Air Force waited to carry the Team to the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Division areas. Once in the Divisional Areas we were most hospitably received by the Federal Army who provided transport, accommodation and escorts. The facilities and freedom of movement to the Observers were quite exceptional for a front line area. We saw everything that we asked to see. Of course the nature of the Observers' task — to investigate allegations against the Federal Forces of genocide and wilful, wholesale destruction of property — meant that we were not primarily concerned with what the troops were doing at the moment or what they intended to do but rather what they had done. Thus we were more inclined to talk to civilians in areas where the war had passed by, administrators, teachers, doctors, missionaries, Red Cross workers, refugees and local citizens. As in any recently developed country, the only apparent damage was to modern installations, telephone lines, electricity cables and newer buildings. In general the countryside looked unscathed. However the damage has been done where repair is most costly and technically difficult and reconstruction is a long, slow process. The most depressing feature is the waste of the work of the last twenty years or so. In the war areas practically everything has to be started again from scratch.

The return of one group from Lagos Airport to the hotel was greatly helped by a friendly ambulance driver. Finding the group's car stuck in a traffic jam he asked where they wanted to go. 'Follow my behind' he shouted and switching on his siren and his blue flashing light he drove at a furious pace through the streets. The hour's journey was done in fifteen minutes and at the end of the petrifying drive the group found it difficult to thank the driver as he turned out to be roaring drunk.

Of course there is no language problem as everyone speaks English in Nigeria and such signs as 'Please do not flourish, toilet is leaking' are quite easily understood.

What has the Observer Team achieved? First it has determined that the allegations against the Federal Government are not true but secondly, and more important at an individual level, it has proved that such a mixed bag of nationalities can produce results if all parties are determined to work together. I am sure we were lucky with our colleagues. Their courtesy, consideration and kindness were striking from the moment we arrived. Presumably more and more of us will become involved in international missions (usually ad hoc) and others may be reassured to know that I found my latest experience fascinating and rewarding. But my right hand is swollen with unaccustomed handshakes.

W D A

25 YEARS AGO

From "The Times" of Thursday, October 31, 1946

VICEROY INSTALLED

Delhi, Oct. 30. Lord Wavell was installed this morning as Governor-General of India. The ceremony took place in the magnificent setting of the Durbar Hall in the Viceroy's House before an audience of about 500, which included all the members of the Executive Council, ruling Princes and chiefs of India, representatives of foreign states, important civilian officials, and British, American and Chinese officers of high rank. Lord Wavell, a distinguished figure in grey frock coat ornamented by a single decoration, entered the Durbar Hall with Lady Wavell in a procession of his personal staff, headed by two jamadars of the Viceroy's Bodyguard. Sir William Spens, Chief Justice of India, in full buttoned wig and robe of black and gold, awaited him at the red and gold dais beneath the royal coat of arms. Flanking the dais in the alcoves formed by the marble pillars were seated the Commander-in-Chief, the Executive Councillors, and the Princes and chiefs, most of these resplendent in silk Durbar coats and colourful flowing turbans.

Lord Wavell served until February, 1947, when succeeded by Lord Mountbatten, the last of the Viceroys.

(Evening Telegraph 11.11.68)

MISSING GLORY

Have they told ye, Highlan' laddie,
Since you hae been awa',
They've demolished a' the barracks
O' the gallant Forty Twa'

Your hallowed square is empty
What' ten thousand feet hae trod,
And the RSM is missing
That ye treated like a god

There's many o' the 'auld guns'
In time hae passed awa'
Were spared this degradation
O' the gallant Forty Twa

Ye hae won great battle honours
That are famed aroun' the earth,
But they've taen a bit o' glory
Frae the ancient town o' Perth

IAN FAINSH

21 Kingswell Terrace
Perth

Canada's Viking V.C.

The Legionary Salutes Thomas Dinesen

By John Hundevad
Editor-in-Chief, The Legionary

Fifty years ago this month Private Thomas Dinesen became the first and only Victoria Cross winner of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch). How this young Dane crossed the Atlantic solely to get into the war and how he won the V.C. on August 12, 1918, for extraordinary bravery in ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting in the Battle of Amiens during which he accounted for 12 Germans is a fascinating and inspiring epic in Canada's military history.

THE over-all story of the part played by the Canadian Corps in the Battle of Amiens is told elsewhere in this issue by John Swettenham, the noted military historian. It is, we thought, an appropriate way for THE LEGIONARY to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the great battle in which even the wildest hopes of its planners and participants were realized and which unmistakably was the beginning of the end of the war on the Western Front.

An indication of the fierceness of the fighting may be seen in the fact that no less than 10 Victoria Crosses were won by Canadian soldiers during this seven-day battle. While pictures of all these gallant men are included in our Amiens account, space limitations make it impossible to publish the details of each heroic deed in one issue. We have therefore decided to devote the available room in this edition to the epic story of one of these heroes. It is one of the strangest and at the same time most stirring tales about a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War.

A STIRRING TALE

Thomas Dinesen was a private in the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada — one of the three Black Watch units in the Canadian Corps (the others were the 13th and 73rd). But he was no ordinary private : he was the only soldier in the whole C.E.F. who had crossed the Atlantic from East to West — at his own expense, too — to fight the Germans. The reason he travelled in the wrong direction to achieve this purpose was that his offer of service had been declined by both the British and the French, and he then decided to try the American army. Sailing to New York in the Scandinavian-American liner "Kristianiafjord", he was disappointed once more : the United States having just entered the war — this was the spring of 1917 — Uncle Sam had all the volunteers he could handle, and Dinesen's offer was again rejected. Quite by accident, however, he spotted a Canadian recruiting office in New York City, was promptly accepted there and on July 1 found himself ensconced in the Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, as a member of a Black Watch reinforcement unit.

In October of 1917 Tom Dinesen, to his great delight, crossed the Atlantic again, this time in the right West-East direction. Arriving in England, the usual period of training followed at Bramshott and Aldershot, and it was March, 1918, before he was sent to France and could report for duty with the 42nd Battalion which was then holding a line of trenches in front of Avion. Thanks to his unparalleled perseverance and determination he had finally achieved his objective and was soon doing his share, and more, of the fighting.

Lieutenant Adam Sherriff Scott, Tom Dinesen's platoon commander in the Amiens battle, did this drawing which under the title "A Soldier of the 42nd" is published in Major Beresford Topp's splendid regimental history. The soldier bears a striking resemblance to the battalion's only V.C., Private Dinesen, and this may well have been Lieut. Scott's intent. The Towers of Mont St. Eloy may be seen in the background.

IN THE THICK OF EVERYTHING

During the spring and early summer of 1918 the 42nd Battalion took its turn with the other units of the 7th Brigade — the R.C.R.'s, the Patricias and the 49th (Edmonton) Battalion — in manning various sectors of the Canadian Corps front and conducting night raids of enemy trenches. Although no large-scale battles were fought during this period, many casualties were incurred, including the gallant C.O. of the 42nd, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., who was killed by shell-fire on August 3 while making a reconnaissance of the area over which his unit was shortly to advance in the Amiens battle. Pte. Dinesen volunteered for every raid he could, and, according to the regimental historian, Major (now Brigadier) C. Beresford Topp of Ottawa, "was conspicuous for his fearlessness and invariably in the thick of every undertaking in which his company was engaged." Nevertheless, in a letter written about this time to his family in Denmark, Dinesen expressed regret that he hadn't had a chance to take part in any *real* fighting yet ! But his turn was soon to come. The great adventure he had been seeking lay just ahead.

THE GREAT ADVANCE

August 8 was a great day for the Canadian Corps. It captured ten villages, thousands of prisoners, hundreds of guns of all calibres

machine gun fire from which it seemed impossible to escape unhurt and personally put the machine guns out of action.

"It was therefore with pride and satisfaction that the battalion later learned that Dinesen had been awarded the Victoria Cross."

V.C. CITATION

The citation for Dinesen's V.C. was published in The London Gazette of October 26, 1918, and is reproduced below. It should be noted that, following the Parvillers action, Dinesen was promoted from Private to Lieutenant, being one of the few "other ranks" in the C.E.F. to be commissioned in the field. Here is the official citation :—

Lieut. DINESEN, T., 42nd Battalion, C.E.F. L.G. 30975 D.26-10-18.

For most conspicuous and continuous bravery displayed during ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in the capture of over a mile of strongly garrisoned and stubbornly defended enemy trenches.

Five times in succession he rushed forward alone, and single-handed put hostile machine guns out of action, accounting for twelve of the enemy with bomb and bayonet. His sustained valour and resourcefulness inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action and were an example to all.

PARVILLERS. 12-8-18.

Lieutenant Dinesen, as he now was, had the Victoria Cross pinned on his tunic by King George V at an investiture at Buckingham Palace in December, 1918. Previously, he had received the Croix de Guerre from the Government of France, and later the King of Denmark made him a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog. Early in 1919 he requested and was granted his discharge from the Canadian Army and returned to his home in Denmark. Incredibly, it was only a year and nine months since he had sailed westward seeking an opportunity to fight for freedom and, like his Viking ancestors, a chance to test to the utmost his full strength, endurance and courage. Fate ordained that Canada should provide Thomas Dinesen with that opportunity. He seized it, with the amazing results described in the foregoing and miraculously without suffering a scratch.

BEFORE AND AFTER

THOMAS DINESEN was born into a well-to-do family of army officers and landed gentry in Denmark on August 9, 1892. He was thus 26 years old when he won the V.C. His family's affluence enabled him to attend university and to indulge in a variety of sports, including hunting and sailing, which were his favourites. He became a graduate civil engineer in 1916 and, as it seemed unlikely by this time that Germany would invade Denmark, he decided like many other Danes to enlist in one or another of the Allied armies. Having since 1914 been a member of the Academic Rifle Corps, a volunteer organization, and being a first-class shot, he felt well qualified to fight his country's old enemies the Germans, who as recently as 1864, in a short but bloody war, had invaded and grabbed the southern part of Jutland, the Danish mainland. His offer of service was cordially received by both the British and French legation officials in Copenhagen, but in each case the answer they received from their capitals was the same: only British or French subjects could be accepted. Later, both countries were to change that ruling, but meanwhile Thomas Dinesen in his eagerness to get into the fray had set sail for New York and, as it subsequently turned out, Canada.

Tom Dinesen today

After the war Dinesen went to Kenya where he engaged in farming, civil engineering and writing from 1920 to 1925. Returning to Denmark permanently, he has combined a literary career with extensive farming and forestry operations on his estate "Leerbeck", situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Jutland. An erudite author of a number of books (like his internationally famous sister, the late Baroness Blixen who wrote "Gothic Tales" and scores of other novels under the pseudonym "Isak Dinesen"), Tom wrote one dealing with his war experiences. Entitled "No Man's Land", it was a best seller in Denmark and has been out of print for a long time.

Thomas Dinesen and his wife, née Lindhart, photographed with the writer of this story (left) at the Legion's national headquarters in 1967 during a luncheon given in honour of all V.C.'s, G.C.'s and their ladies who attended the Centennial Year reunion in Ottawa under Government auspices.

VISITS TO CANADA

Although he has never been a resident of Canada (if one excepts the three months he trained in Montreal), Dinesen has kept in close touch with his many Canadian friends, particularly old comrades of the 42nd Battalion. He has visited Canada several times, the last occasion being the Canadian V.C. and G.C. holders' reunion held in Ottawa during Centennial Year. He has attended other gatherings in England of Commonwealth V.C.'s and was present at the festivities in London in 1956 when the 100th anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross was observed under royal patronage.

Fifty years is a long time, but Canada still remembers the magnificent gallantry of Thomas Dinesen on August 12, 1918, and THE LEGIONARY salutes him on behalf of comrades, old and young, of the Royal Canadian Legion.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

OFFICERS' MESS

Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner

Guest of Honour

THE HONOURABLE PIERRE SEVIGNY
M.P., B.A., B.COM

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

SATURDAY the 2nd of NOVEMBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT

small staff. The Regimental Custodian (Captain Donald Fisher, C.D.) will carry out his duties at St. Andrews Barracks acting primarily as Secretary of the Regimental (Regular) Executive Committee.

At the time of the inclusion of the Regiment in the Order of Battle of the Regular Armed Forces, a Regimental Military Band was created. In common with other similar organizations this Band has been the "duty band" in the Forces' formations in which it has served. Mainly by coincidence, on several occasions it has served in an area in which has been stationed one or both of the Regular Battalions. In the light of a major reduction of the number of military bands in the Canadian Armed Forces it has been disbanded.

A colour sound film of the visit of the Colonel-in-Chief at St. Andrews Barracks, C.F.B., Gagetown, where Her Majesty took part in a Regimental Centennial Review, a Regimental garden party and unveiled a Regimental Commemorative Cairn has been produced. It is available to any group in the Regiment who may wish to screen it.

To mark the conclusion of Colonel Knox's appointment as Colonel of the Regiment, a Regimental Review in which both Regular Battalions and the Depot participated was held at St. Andrews Barracks in October. Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, E.D., Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Sharp and Lieutenant Colonel Macfarlane, C.D., attended.

During the year liaison has been maintained with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, Colonel in Chief of the Regiment, and with Brigadier H. C. Baker-Baker, D.S.O., M.B.E., Colonel of the Regiment, The Black Watch (R.H.R.).

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Veterans Affairs, commemorating ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Armistice marking the end of World War I on November 11, 1918 are being held in Ottawa and in Europe. Six former members of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions will represent the Regiment at the Capital and Overseas.

1st BATTALION

Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Morrison C.D., commands the First Battalion and is once again in C.F.B. Gagetown after an eventful year.

The 1967 Annual Regimental Dinner found the battalion in CYPRUS. Assuming control of KYRENIA DISTRICT from 2 QOH of C, the unit quickly adopted the "peace keeping" role. The routine of pursuing stray goats and antiquity-hunting TURKISH CYPRIOT FREEDOM FIGHTERS was upset in mid-November by a series of alarms. Poor weather and common sense combined to dispel the threat of general fighting between the two factions in early December. However, the scheduled St. Andrew's Day celebrations were cancelled, due to the tense situation.

During 13-14 March 1968 the unit was visited by the Colonel of the Regiment. By this date the island's warlike activities had ebbed, enabling Col. Knox to visit several OPs and Company base sites.

On 16 April 1 PPCLI replaced the Battalion. By 18 April the whole of the First Battalion had returned to Canada.

The unit returned from disembarkation leave to wrestle with the switch to 5/5 establishment. On 13 May the

conversion to the four company organization was completed.

In conjunction with the Second Battalion, the unit mounted a Regimental Mechanized Parade on 8 June, with the Colonel of the Regiment as the Reviewing Officer.

The remainder of June was occupied by the PANZER PARTNERS and NEW BROOM series of exercises. In a brief lull between these APC oriented schemes the Battalion returned to base camp for one day, there staging a Unit Sports Day. A Company swept all competition made to win the over all trophy. During the exercise period Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Newlands, C.D., gave his farewell address to the Battalion at the A Echelon site.

In the 3 CIBG Small Arms Meet the unit placed second and third in the SMG and pistol matches respectively. Later, in the rifle events Captain Bill Molnar captured second place in the competition for the Queen's Medal. In addition, the Battalion as a whole won second place in the Hamilton Gault trophy race (awarded for the highest aggregate annual rifle classification).

Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Morrison, C.D., assumed command of the Battalion on 6 August. On 9 August RSM G. R. Pyatt, C.D., was dined out by the Sgts' Mess prior to his departure for Newfoundland. His successor CWO C. W. Beacon, C.D., presently RSM of the Depot is not scheduled to join us until December.

August was spent in the provision of enemy and umpire forces for exercises NAKED SWORD I and II. In addition B Company produced a briefing demonstration for the non-army students of the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College and 429 Tactical Transportation Squadron. In late August the Battalion was tasked to provide substantial elements for the Interim Ready Force. On 1 September B Company and Support Company assumed this role.

After the conclusion of exercises ORDER ARMS and NAKED SWORD III in September the unit commenced a series of unit courses. The joint visit of the two Staff Colleges and the 11 October Regimental Parade ensured that the Battalion was fully occupied.

The immediate future will see the intensification of individual training and the beginning of winter exercises.

2nd BATTALION

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. MacLeod, CD, commands the Second Battalion stationed at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown. Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Harkes, MC, CD officially handed over the Battalion to the present Commanding Officer on 5 July of this year. Lieutenant Colonel Harkes is now Chief Liaison Officer in Washington D.C.

Variety has been the keynote of Battalion exercises this year. "POISON ARROW" was a defensive exercise with the Second Battalion of the Canadian Guards. "RISING TIDE" was held early last spring with the unit working in close co-operation with the Royal Canadian Engineers. The Highlight of the Exercise, which was observed by Defence Minister Leo Cadieux from a vantage point 1000 meters up the Saint John River, was the actual demolition of one of New Brunswick's Major

ion and was sent to the Im-
al Officers Training Corps at
bridge from which he was
ed out with a standing of third
ng over 200 British Army can-
tes. Due to a mix up with docu
ts, he was gazetted to the
's Own Royal Lancaster Regi-
t and served four months with
unit. He was then transferred
to the C.E.F. and posted to
Royal Canadian Regiment with
h he remained until the end of
war.

WINN MILITARY CROSS

ith the R.C.R. he was again
nded, on two occasions, and he
his first decoration, the Mili-
Cross, after leading a success
trench raid at Vimy, on the
t of June 9, 1917. The citation
his M.C. reads as follows :

*or conspicuous gallantry and
votion to duty in leading a
ombing attack against a hos
e machine gun which he out
anked and annihilated the
ew, thus permitting the ad
nce of his party to continue
unchecked.*

*His prompt action greatly as
ted the success of a much
rger operation. Later, although
himself wounded, he carried a
riously wounded officer out
action to a place of safety."*

BAR TO M.C.

ieut. Gregg, as he then was, re-
ed a bar to his Military Cross
Monchy during the Arras show
August, 1918. The citation for
his second award reads :

*or conspicuous gallantry and
votion to duty. During the
ttack on Bois de Bart on 26th
ugust, 1918, he became detach
d from his Company with his
latoon, and being subjected to
ithering machine gun fire, he
d a bombing party forward
nd rushed two machine gun
rews, killing them. Pushing on
ith his platoon, he found his
osition isolated and dug in,*

mentioned briefly in the battle stories carried by The Legionary since August, and a picture of each has also been published. Except for our feature story on Thomas Dineson, V.C., this is as far as space limitations have permitted us to go.

Before our 50th anniversary series on the First World War comes to an end, we have selected for publication the epic story of one more V.C. whose extreme gallantry epitomizes the courage displayed by all the Victoria Cross winners — and by many other brave men as well whose deeds, in the melee of battle, went unnoticed and therefore unrewarded. The one we have chosen to represent them all is Milton Gregg, V.C., whose contribution to Canada's progress in war as well as peace should remain a shining inspiration for Canadian youth for all time.

AN INSPIRING CAREER

Brigadier the Hon. Milton Fowler Gregg, V.C., S.M., P.C., C.B.E., M.C. and Bar, E.D., C.D., D.C.L., M.A., his mother was Elizabeth Myles, a descendant of United Empire Loyalists who came to Parr Town, now Saint John, with the "Spring Fleet" in 1783.

Young Milton was educated at the local village school and at the provincial normal school in Fredericton. Later he was graduated from Acadia University and for a time, as a very young man, taught school in Carleton County, N.B.

FIRST WORLD WAR

On the outbreak of war in 1914, at the age of 20, he volunteered for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and became a private in the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. He proceeded overseas with the First Contingent in October of that year and, after training in the mud and slush of Salisbury Plain, crossed the Channel in February, 1915. In April of that year he took part in the Second Battle of Ypres. The following month he was severely wounded

Milton Gregg when a cabinet minister.

Canadian Army Photo

Advancing Canadian infantrymen pause to take a look at Ortona much heavy fighting lay ahead.

From Reggio to Ortona

by John Swettenham

(Part II, continued from September issue)

...on the Termoli-Campo-...line had enabled Mont-... to build up supplies ... to the River Trigno. ...be the task of the 5th Corps on the coast, but the Canadians would assist by clearing the high ground on the other side of the Biferno as a diversionary operation. Thus operations continued across the Biferno River but then the weather broke completely. Rain slashed down from the sodden skies and life under shellfire in the poverty-stricken, filthy little villages beyond the Biferno was grim indeed. The forethought which had gone into providing "Maple Leaf City" at Campobasso paid good dividends at this stage of the campaign.

By the middle November, with the Trigno crossed, both armies came up to the flanks of the Bernhard Line. Montgomery pon... forbidd... talnous centre he de... best he could brea... the defences in ... put his forces on the coastal region ... road. In view of the enemy, however, ...ture of the mou... tions were made ... in the mountains. ... these the 3rd Can... moved against the ... tions of the Bernhard ... the upper Sangro. The ... forbidding, and not only ... the grey, fog-wreathed mo... The enemy had thoroughly ... ed the earth by seizing food... cattle and destroying the peasa... houses so that the troops ... saddled with the care and tra... portation to the rear of thousan... of these homeless and starving people.

THE SANGRO BATTLE

On November 24, when the Eighth Army was preparing the main attack across the lower San-gro, the 3rd Brigade, supported by nine artillery regiments, sa... a major blow at the centre ... line. All day the guns flash... thundered while the infantr... the enemy back across the Sangro. The bombardmen... tinued throughout the 25th ... the enemy to his ground. ... vember 27 the Eighth Arm... parations had been comple... its operations in the mounta... brought to an end.

Montgomery, using the 5t... obtained a foothold acr... flooded lower Sangro and ... it until it was six miles ... 2,000 yards deep. It was ... bridgehead that he orde...

...nd one of his ...im, "Gregg is ...or Canada." In ...the public serv... his home in ...wick — not far ...nd close to the ...h provide him ... and relaxa...

...is the ca... ...C... While ...me to my ...iral Ro... *Mariner.*

...e,
...ause;
...ys,

Ever for those who falter,
The smile and the helping hand;
A true commander proven
In the school of self-command.

These lines fit Gregg exactly. Furthermore, like all the V.C's I have known, Milton Gregg is an extremely modest man. In fact, modesty is his hallmark, combined with a complete lack of stuffiness. In spite of the high rank he has attained and the many honours he has been awarded for his outstanding services to Canada in war and peace, he has never developed the slightest delusions of grandeur, and he wears the same size hat today that he wore when he was a private soldier more than half a century ago.

Canadian sniper in Ortona

Reports

of the

Events

Ottawa and Overseas

November 1968

Commemorating

The 50th Anniversary

of the

World War 1 Armistice

Armistice--six-

High Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral on Armistice Day, Big Charlie sitting on his throne some 50 feet away, so good were our seats. The common folk had only benches. The Guarde Republicain, despite fancy uniforms, highly-polished brass helmets with plumes, and fancy curved swords, still a scruffy lot of soldiery.

Charlie put on a big military parade in the afternoon, starting with troops in ancient uniforms and winding up with jets screaming at tree-top level followed by helicopters, while tanks and armored cars rolled noisily below.

The Coldstreams and Royal Welch Fusiliers were very smart, as were the RCR, Yanks, Aussies and Belgians. A horsed cavalry unit provided the duty band for the march-past. We had good seats just downstream from the saluting base.

Another vin d'honneur (reception) at l'Hotel de Ville, which was the model for Montreal's, with the usual rush for the giggle-juice after the speeches. Spoke sharply to one woman, to "Autez-Vous," when she was parked in front of the bar with one hand reaching for the eats. Got a dirty look, but she moved. Gave another woman whose sons had sung at Expo, my Canadian flag lapel-badge. She liked Montreal, she said.

Spent seven Francs ($1.51) to take the elevator all the way up the Eiffel Tower and walked to the topmost level up the stairs, near to the 985-foot level. Smog cut distant vision, but a bright sun made river and city stand out clearly. Met some Aussies flown in especially for the parade, only staying a week, but in civvies.

The half-mile back to the bus was down very-rough pathways, almost as bad as cobbles. The conductor wanted two Francs, but I protested I had only paid one going out. He won. The company (municipal) was the probable loser, being cheated the first time.

That show at Compiegne Forest where the original Armistice was signed by Foch, and Adolph did his little jig in 1940 on Petain's surrender, was right impressive. The original railway car was taken to Berlin and apparently lost in the bombing, leaving a vacant spot surrounded by chains looped from stone blocks.

Set for nine o'clock, it was quite cold as the searchlights and torch-carrying troops carried out their programme in pitch blackness only broken by a spot on the mike where there was a brief but eloquent speech. Sightseeing tour of the floodlit Paris buildings on the way back to the hotel.

more

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SCOTTISH DIVISION

The Scottish Division became [illegible] new [illegible]fantry Regiments of the Lin[illegible] nder [illegible]nt Major-General F. [illegible] C

[illegible]sh Division does not [illegible] any [illegible]dates—only [illegible] the funct[illegible] of [illegible] High[illegible]and Briga[illegible] Headquar[illegible] will [illegible]onal Headquart[illegible]rs. Each R[illegible]ment [illegible]ith [illegible]s own tr[illegible]ditions but [illegible] must [illegible]e Division w[illegible]ich is the [illegible]mon

[illegible] Scotland on a blue groun[illegible] super-[illegible]t in gold.

[illegible]e new Headquarters ca[illegible]e into [illegible] HQ Scottish Command and subse-[illegible]dinburgh Castle on 1 April, 1968. By 30 [illegible] the new Headquarters will have taken over [illegible] Headquarters The Lowland and Highland [illegible]ch date Brigade Headquarters will close

[illegible]rters is gradually increasing in size and by the [illegible]ember, 1968, will consist of—

[illegible]onal Brigadier—Brig F. H. Coutts, OBE (late KOSB)

[illegible]AG—Lt Col J. F. Logan, QO Hldrs.

GSO 2—Major P. M. Oatts, RHF.

DAAG (Manning)—Major A. W. Rundell, KOSB.

DAAG (Recruiting)—Major C. A. MacDonald-Gaunt, BW.

2 Retired Officers—Brig C. S. Duncan, DSO, and Lt-Col C. W. M. Ritchie.

Superintending Clerk and Civilian Staff—WOI B. W. Webb, A & SH, and Sgt R. McAllister, A & SH.

The official birth of the Division on 1 July, 1968, coincided with HM The Queen's visit to Edinburgh and many other events. It was therefore decided that the Flag Raising Ceremony should be on Tuesday, 25 June, 1968, to mark the official opening of the Headquarters and to inform the public in Scotland, through Press and Television of the new organisation.

The parade at the Flag Raising Ceremony took the form of two Guards with Bands (representative of The Lowland and Highland Brigades) saluting the Flag of the new Division, and tribute was paid to each of the Regiments in the Scottish Division.

[Photo Edinburgh Evening News.

Flag Raising—The Scottish Division

Major E. S. Orr-Ewing, The Black Watch, commanded the parade, the Parade RSM was WOI Conway, RHF, and the following troops took part:—

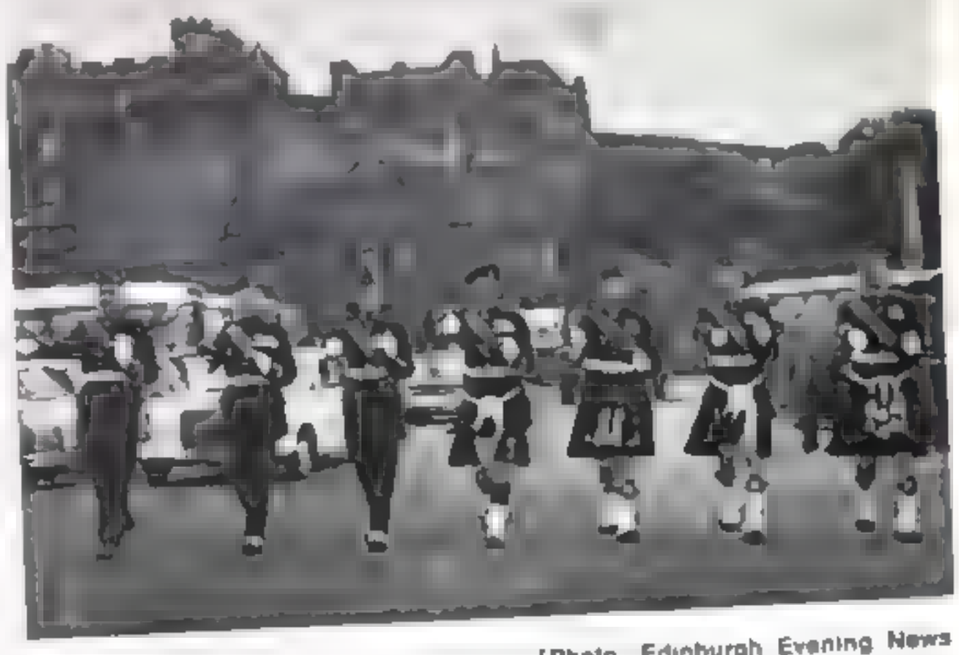
(a) **Lowland Brigade Guard:**
1st Bn The Royal Scots
1st Bn The Royal Highland Fusiliers

(b) **Highland Brigade Guard:**
1st Bn The Black Watch.

(c) **1st Bn The Royal Highland Fusiliers**—Pipes, Drums and Bugles.

(d) **Depot The Highland Brigade:**
Pipes and Drums.
Military Band

(e) **Warrant Officers representing Regiments of the Division:**
The Royal Scots—WOII R. McKeen.
The Royal Highland Fusiliers—WOII H. Daniels.
The King's Own Scottish Borderers—WOII H. J. Critcher.
The Black Watch—WOII R. Dear.
Queen's Own Highlanders—WOII G. S. Anderson.
The Gordon Highlanders—WOII A. W. S. McDonald.
The Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders—WOII J. Gow.



[Photo. Edinburgh Evening News

Warrant Officers representing their Regiments on the formation of the Scottish Division.

The parade was addressed by The Colonel Commandant and The Divisional Brigadier. The Scottish Division and its Flag were blessed by The Reverend T. Nicol, MBE, MC, RAChD, ACG Scotland, and the Flag was broken at the masthead by WOI B. W. Webb, A & SH, Chief Clerk of the Headquarters.

A fanfare specially composed for the occasion was sounded by Buglers of 1st Bn The Royal Highland Fusiliers and The Depot The Highland Brigade. Lieutenant John MacLellan, MBE, Queen's Own Highlanders, then played the new pipe tune, "Salute to The Scottish Infantry", which he had composed for the occasion.

Plaques of the Divisional crest were presented to Junior Piper Gordon Mellay, The Gordon Highlanders, and Junior Private David Swinton, The Royal Scots, as representatives of the new Division.

The speeches made by the Colonel Commandant and The Divisional Brigadier are quoted in full as they describe the essential purpose of the ceremony as well as The Scottish Division itself.

On Saturday, 29th June, 1968, Massed Pipes and Drums and Military Bands of the Scottish Division marched from The Castle Esplanade, down the Mound and along Princes Street. Those taking part were:—

Pipes and Drums and Military Band of 1st Bn The Royal Scots.
Pipes and Drums of 1st Bn The Royal Highland Fusiliers.
Pipes and Drums and Military Band of 1st Bn The Black Watch.
Pipes and Drums and Military Band of The Depot The Lowland Brigade.

LIBERATION OF MONS

The undersigned have read with interest the story by Georges Licope on "How the Canadians liberated Mons on Armistice Day 1918, in which he describes the great honour that fell to the Canadians in liberating the city.

However, for the sake of the record, a correction should be made regarding the operations on November 10th. Number 4 Company of the Princess Patricias were well within the suburbs of the city on the night of November 9th-10th, and on November 10th the attack was continued at dawn by platoons commanded by Lieutenants Popey and Hancock. Lieut. Popey's platoon took the left flank along the south bank of the Conde Canal and advanced almost to the railway station, while Hancock's force advanced along Avenue Jemappes. During the day the enemy mounted a strong counter-attack and Lieut. Popey's men were forced to retire. Hancock and five other ranks were surrounded and completely cut off from the main Company for several hours, only making their escape when the enemy again retired.

The 42nd Battalion arrived to relieve No. 4 Company P.P.C.L.I. during the afternoon of the 10th, but due to the enemy counter-attack were unable to advance before nightfall of November 10th when they crossed into the city proper. No. 4 Company of the Princess Patricias followed into Mons during the night.

—*William J. Poppey* (Lieutenant, P.P.C.L.I.);
—*M. Leslie Hancock* (Lieutenant), P.P.C.L.I.), Mississauga, Toronto.

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MUSEUM NOTES

The following exhibits have been received since the issue of teh last notes:—

Medals:—DCM, 1914 Star, British War and Victory medals of the late No. 842 Pte M. Stark, 2/R Hrs. Presented by by Mr James Stark (brother), 135 Sandy Road, Renfrew. British War and Victory medals of the late No. S-31104 Pte W. Reid, The Black Watch (RHR). Presented by Mrs W. Reid (mother), 9751 Kensington, Detroit, Michigan, USA 48224. British Empire medal, 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star, 1939-45 War medal, Meritorious Service medal, five sports medals, of the late CQMS McKenzie, BEM, The Black Watch (RHR). Presented by Mrs. E. McKenzie (widow), c/o No. 1 Ward, Bridge of Earn Hospital, Perth. 1914 Star, British War medal, Victory medal, of the late No. 8622 Pte R. Storrier, 2/R Hrs, also 1914 Star, British War medal, Victory medal of the late No. 9324 Pte A. Bennett, R Hrs. Presented by Mrs Powell (daughter), 8 Wisley Road, Orpington, Kent. (Mrs Powell was the daughter of Pte Storrier and the step-daughter of Pte Bennett.) DCM, Queen's South Africa and 5 barse, King's South Africa and 2 bars, Meritorious Service medal, Long Service and Good Conduct medal, of the late No. 1313 Sergt T Howden, 2/R Hrs, also Women's Volunteer Service badge of the late Mrs Howden. Presented by Miss W. M. A. Howden (daughter), 21 Edderston Road, Peebles. Egypt medal and 3 bars, Khedive Star, of the late No. 2523 Pte G. Hendry, 1st R Hrs, and the 1914-15 Star, British War medal and Victory medal, of the late No. S-11086 Pte G. Hendry, R Hrs, also medallion, 'He Died for Freedom and Honour' These medals are of father and son, presented by Mrs Ewan (daughter), Kittock Cottage, Guildtown, Perthshire. British War medal and Victory medal and medallion 'He Died for Freedom and Honour', of the late No. S-22015 Pte A. Bruce, R Hrs. Presented by Miss Bruce (sister), Varna Cottage, 42 Riverside Road, Wormit, Newport-on-Tay.

Coloured Pictures:—(a) The Black Watch Memorial and (b) Wade's Bridge at Aberfeldy, Perthshire. Presented by Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., Canada.

equired by Purchase:—History of The Black Watch, by Philip Howard, edited by Lt-Gen Sir Brian Horrocks. Purchased m stock. Painting on tin, 'The Old Performer', thought e by Dighton, 1803, from Mrs M. R. Wilson, 12 Morton , Joppa, Edinburgh.

Photographs:—Corpls' Mess, 2nd Bn, and WOs and Sergts, 1st Bn. Presented by Mrs McKenzie (widow of the late CQMS McKenzie), address as for medals. No. 1313 Sergt T. Howden. Presented by his daughter, Miss W. M. A. Howden, Peebles.

McLeod Collection.—Tartan Waistcoat, Feathered Bonnet Large Hackle, Pipe Banner, Buff Belt with 42nd Buckle, Dirk and Sgian Dhu, Mounted Officer's Sword and Scabbard, Medals, 1914-15 Star, British War medal, Victory medal, General Service Palestine medal, 1937, 1939-45 Star, 1935-45 War medal, Coronation medal, 1937, Photograph 1st Bn, Edinburgh, 1904, Plaid Brooch, Cross Belt Plate, all of the late Lt-Colonel A. K. McLeod, The Black Watch (RHR). Presented by Mrs E. McLeod (widow), 15 The Links, St Andrews, Fife.

Badge and Brooch:—Cap Badge, Plaid Brooch, also Brass Sporran Top, of the late Sergt Proudfoot. Presented by Mrs E. Buchanan (daughter), Comely Bank Grove, Edinburgh, 4. (Plaid Brooch sent to 1st Bn as agreed to by Mrs Buchanan.)

History:—(a) Military History of Perthshire, 1899-1902, (b) Historical Sketch of the 4th VBRH. Presented by Mrs A. Hill, The Cottage, 477 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry. (a) The Story of the Ashantee Campaign, 1874; (b) Records relating to the Gold Coast Settlement, 1750-1874; (c) Battles of the 19th Century, Vol 1. Presented by Revd A. C. Russell, Aberlemno, Forfar.

Water Colour:—Drawing of No. 697 Sergt John McLaren, 42nd R Hrs, by Thomas Shaw, 1844. (This NCO died suddenly at sea en route from Malta to Bermuda, 5th March, 1847. Presented by Mrs E. McLaren (grand-niece), 32 Halbeath Avenue, Glasgow, W.5.

Chronology:—42 R. Hrs, 1729-1905, given to Mr J. D. Wilson by Sergt-Major Wm. Fowler, Curragh Camp, Ireland, 16th January, 1907. Presented by Mr R. H. Drummond, 8418 Des Rapides, La Salle, PQ, Canada.

Portrait:—Lt-Colonel R. L. T. Murray, Ord of St John, The Black Watch (RHR). Presented by Mr J. Lentes, Krefeld Linn, Turkenbruck, West Germany.

Engraving:—The Volunteer Army of Great Britain, 1806. Presented by Major C. B. Innes, The Black Watch (RHR).

Uniform:—Red Serge Tunic of No. 2094 Pte John Little, 1st R Hrs, also discharge certificate and a letter concerning funeral arrangements for Pte Mitchell. Presented by Miss E. C. Mitchell (sister), 52 Hayburn Street, Partick, Glasgow, W.1. (This tunic has seven bullet holes in it and was worn by Pte Mitchell during the period 1883-1887. He was discharged as medically unfit as the result of his wounds.)

Dec 1962

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Edinburgh Evening News.

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(d) **Depot The Highland Brigade:**
Pipes and Drums.
Military Band.

December, 1968

Watch.
Pipes and Drums and Military Band
Lowland Brigade.

Legion - Dec. 1968

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—*William J. Peppey* (Lieutenant, P L.I.);
—*M. Leslie Hancock* (Lieutenant), L.I.), Mississauga, Toronto.

1965-68